

Since the very breaking of it is the Support of Italy
the Villages about our metropolis

1876

I+H+S Iesus hominum Salvator
Jesus the Saviour of Men

1605/76.





J. Wale delin.

S. Rolfe sculp.

There ever new nor subject to decay
Spread and grow brighter through the length of days

EXPLANATION


OF THE

FRONTISPIECE

TO

RIDER'S DICTIONARY,

Which is now PRINTING in WEEKLY NUMBERS.

 CONSIDER a beautiful Canopy is seated BRITANNIA with a Radiance round her Head; her Face displaying all that masculine Beauty which is so conspicuous in the best Statues of *Minerva*: Above is FAME in a flying Posture, blowing a Trump; the Execution and Attitude of this Figure does no less Honour to the Pencil of *Wale*, than to the soft Touches of *Varolle*. Around BRITANNIA are the Sciences making their several Offerings, and at her Feet Plans, Descriptions of Flowers, Mathematical Instruments, &c. denoting the Particulars of Science which are treated of in this Book. In the Front is a *Jewish Priest* in his Pontifical Habit, alluding to the *Scripture Histories* which occur in the Work. Towards the lower Part is a lad drawing in a dead Crocodile, importing that every natural Curiosity is taken Notice of by the Compiler. To the left of the *Jewish Priest* is the Figure of *Eloquence* holding our great Minister by the Hand, as presenting him to BRITANNIA, who seems attentive to his Praises, and pleased with his Presence. The Back Part of the Piece is adorned with two fluted Pillars hung with medals, alluding to the *Lives of famous Persons*, which are to be included in this Performance. The whole is executed in a masterly Manner; the different Attitudes easy and full of Expression, the Features of MR. PITT resembling the best Portraits we have of him; and the *Frontispiece*, in the whole, rather a *Preface*, than a *Picture* to the Volume it embellishes.

A

New Universal English Dictionary :

O R,

A COMPLEAT TREASURE

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

TRACING THE WORDS FROM THEIR

PRIMITIVE FOUNTAINS;

EXPLAINING

The Various SENSES in which they are used,

AND

EXPOUNDING all the TECHNICAL TERMS,

IN THE SEVERAL

ARTS, SCIENCES, AND MANUFACTURES.

COMPILED with the utmost CARE and ASSIDUITY

BY

WILLIAM RIDER, A. B.

ASSISTANT MASTER of St. PAUL'S School, and late of JESUS College, OXFORD.

Ἡ τῶν λόγων κρίσις πολλῆς ἐστὶ πειρᾶς τελευταίου ἐπιγινεμα.

LONGINUS.

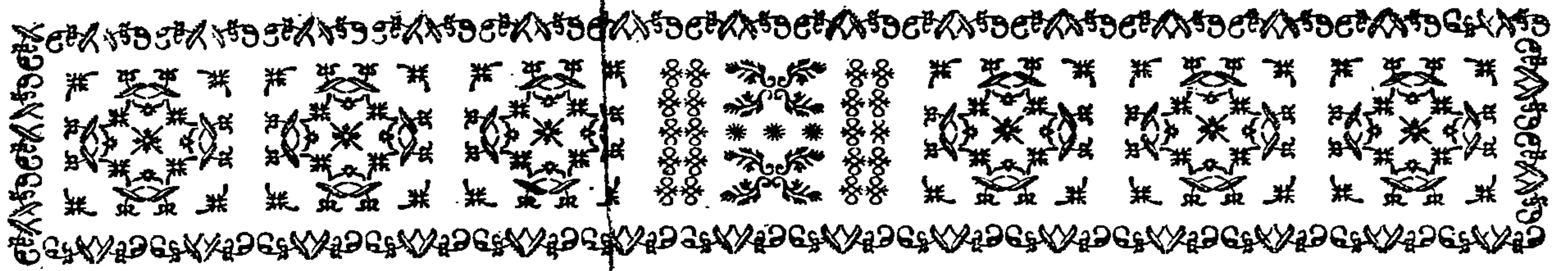
UT SYLVÆ FOLIIS PRONOS MUTANTUR IN ANNOS;
PRIMA CADUNT; ITA VERBORUM VETUS INTERIT ÆTAS,
ET JUVENUM RITU FLORENT MODO NATA VIGENTQUE.

HOR. de Art Poet.

L O N D O N :

Printed by W. GRIFFIN, for I. POTTINGER, at the Dunciad in Pater-noster-Row.

MDCCLIX.

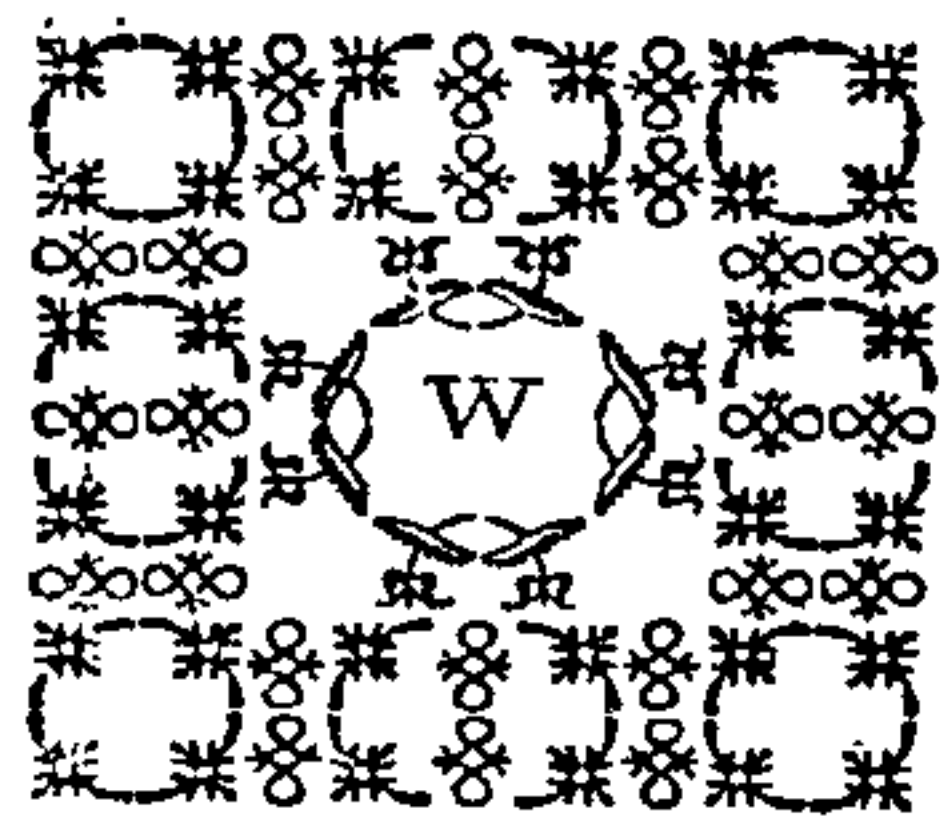


T O

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
WILLIAM PITT, Esq.

One of His MAJESTY'S Principal Secretaries of State.

S I R,



W H E N the author was in search after a patron for his piece, he had previously determined to make choice of one, whose expressions were purely English, and whose sentiments were worthy of a country, which boasts a language as copious as the Greek, as nervous as that of the Romans, as harmonious as the Italian, and in all respects preferable to the French, though now awkwardly lisped in our schools, and undeservedly the language of all the courts of Europe. The glowing periods which fall from your lips, in the great assembly of the nation, wherein our language appears in a splendor, equal to the boasted harangues of a Demosthenes, or the polished sentences of a Tully, soon fixed the fluctuations of suspense, and pointed you out as a proper person,

D E D I C A T I O N.

son to patronize a performance of this nature. Yet, were not your conduct as a Statesman, as free from blame, as your eloquence is from exotic corruptions, this work had not borrowed your name as an ornament, nor had this book been dedicated to you for protection. To alledge the present reputation of these kingdoms, in vindication of your conduct, is entirely needless, when the united voice of all the cities in the kingdom, have already set it in so noble a light, by enrolling your name among those of their most illustrious members. To preserve the English language in its purity, is an object worthy your patriot thoughts; and, when France, after feeling the force of your superior genius, shall grow weary of her losses, and beg our Sovereign to sheath his sword; let us hope that the terms of peace will be dictated in our own language; a language the best calculated to express the sentiments of undissembled honesty, and to preclude every artifice of French prevarication!



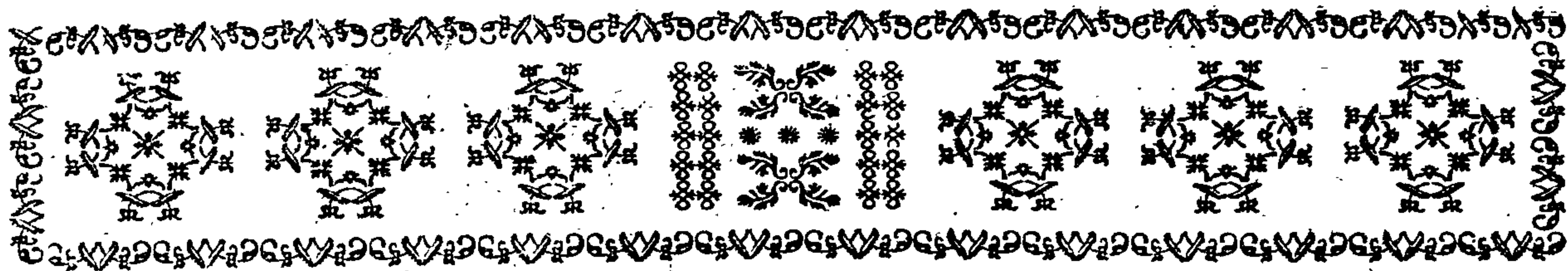
I have the Honour to be, with the most perfect Esteem
and Veneration,

S I R,

Your Obedient,

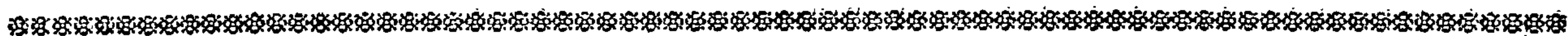
A N D

Humble Servant,



A N E W

Universal English Dictionary.



A.

A, a vowel, the first letter of the alphabet of all the known languages, excepting the Æthiopic, in which it is the thirteenth. The natural reason generally assigned for its priority, is, that it is the first sound pronounced by infants; needs no other motion to form it, but a bare opening of the lips, and is that which the dumb are soonest taught to pronounce. It is, indeed, so much the language of nature, that, upon all sudden and extraordinary occasions, we are naturally led to it, to express our admiration, joy, anguish, or aversion; and, where the passion is very strong, we frequently increase the force of the A, by adding an aspirate, as *ah!* In the English language it has three different sounds, which, in imitation of foreigners, may be stiled the *slender*, *open*, and *broad*.

a, *slender*, is the peculiar sound of the English language, resembling the sound of the French *e* masculine, or their *a* in *païs*; or is rather a middle sound between them; approaching to the A of the Arabs. Of this sound we have examples in *place*, *face*, and all those words which terminate in *ation*; as *nation*, &c.

a, *open*, like the *a* of the Italians, is sounded in *father*, *rather*.

The *a broad*, resembling that of the Germans, occurs in many of our monosyllables, as *talk*, *walk*, where it is pronounced like *au* in *pause*, *cause*; or *aw* in *law*. This was, probably, the antient sound of the Saxons, since it is, even to this day, retained in the rustic pronunciation and dialects of the north, the Scotch pronouncing *maun* for *man*, *haund* for *hand*; but, indeed, it must be observed, with respect to ourselves, that this *broad* sound may have been owing to the antient orthography, which, as low as queen Elizabeth, spelt these words with an *u*, as *taulk*, *waulk*.

A is likewise short in *glass*, *fancy*; and long in *glaze*, &c. It generally is made long by an *e* final, as *plane*, or by the addition of an *i*, as *plain*.

A, let before nouns of the singular number, denotes one, as *a man*; that is, *one man*; or signifies something indefinite, as, *a man may pass this way*; that is, *any man*. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written *an*; as *an ox*, *an egg*. The grammarians of the last age direct it likewise to

N^o I.

be used before an *h*; which is observed by moderns before an *h* silent, as *an herb*, *an honest man*; but when the *h* is pronounced, or aspirated, we use *a*, as *a horse*.

A, when placed before a participle, denotes some action not yet finished, as *I am a walking*. Anciently it was a contraction for *at*, when placed before surnames, as Thomas *a* Becket. In other cases it signifies *to*, as, "*a* hunting Chloe went," PRIOR: "*They go a* begging to a bankrupt's door," DRYD. It has likewise a peculiar signification, denoting *each*, when we say, "*He gains a* hundred pounds *a* year," "*They gain'd a* thousand pound *a* man." Sometimes it has the signification of the French *a* in *a'droit*, *a gauche*; and sometimes is contracted from *at*, as in *aside*, *aslope*, *asoot*, *athirst*. "*I 'gin to be a*weary of the sun," SHAKESP. It is sometimes redundant, as in *a-rise*, *a-rouse*, *a-wake*."

A, with a stroke over it thus *Ā*, stood for good among the Romans. Among logicians, it signifies an universal affirmative proposition. Among the Romans was, in the giving of votes, used for *antiquo*, or *I dissent*. In their trials of criminal causes, for *absolvo*, or acquittance; whence Cicero stiles it, "*litera salutaris*," *a saving letter*. In the inscriptions of marbles, it stands for *Augustus*, *ager*, *aiunt*. When double, it signifies *Augusti*; and when triple, *auro*, *argento*, *are*, *gold*, *silver*, *brass*; According to Isidore, when it occurs after the word *Miles*, it denotes him *young*. On the reverse of antient medals, it implies that they were struck at Argos, or at Athens; but, on modern ones, at Paris. Among merchants, if set alone, after a bill of exchange, it signifies *accepted*, and serves to distinguish their sets of accounts, instead of a figure, as A, B, C, which is instead of 1, 2, 3.

A, from the age of Severus to that of Gordianus, wants the cross stroke in the middle, being engraved in all the inscriptions found in this island *Λ*, not *A*.

a, words which end in this letter signify lands surrounded with water, from the Teutonic *a*, or *ey*, which signifieth *water*; as *Swinna*, *Burra*, and other of the Orkneys.

A, in abbreviations, stands for *artium*, or *arts*; as A. B. bachelor of arts; *anno*, or *year*; as A. D. *anno Domini*, in the year of our Lord.

B

2, or

ā, or ā, in medicinal prescriptions, signifies *ana*, or an equal quantity of the ingredients immediately preceding; as "R. *thuris*, *myrrh* āā 3j. Take of frankincence, *myrrh*, of each one drachm."

AA, S. (A Õ A, Goth, *Ea*, Sax. water,) the name of several rivers. 1st, of one in Courland, running into the bay of Riga. 2d, of one in Upper Boulognois in France, which divides itself into three branches near St. Omer's, one of which falls into the canal of Calais; the middle retains its name, and falls into the English channel a little below Graveline; the western, called La Colme, falls by several mouths into the canals of Bourbourg, Mardyke, Farnes, and Dunkirk; and, 3d, of one of Germany, rising near the village of Twickell, west of Munster, which falls into the Ems opposite Greven.

AACA'NIBANS, S. (Ind.) a nation in America, said to be discovered by M. Sagean, a native of Montreal. Their country is 200 leagues in extent. Their King, a descendant of Montizuma, is clothed in ermin, which is likewise the dress of the common people. The palace is of great extent, in which the King's state-room is about thirty feet square, and three stories high. The wall which surrounds the whole building, is eighteen feet high, built of square masses of gold, like bricks; the pavement of the same, and the wainscoting carved wood. There are about 200 men on guard without, none but females being admitted into it. In time of peace, the army amounted to 100,000 men, three-fourths of the cavalry being always encamped round the city. Their trumpets and kettle-drums are of pure gold. They carried on a great commerce of gold with the Japanese, which is exported by caravans, consisting of 3000 oxen, all laden with gold. The men are tawny, and their faces appear hideous, because squeezed between two flat boards by their mothers in their infancy. Their ears are of an enormous length, which is owing to their being bored and stretched with heavy weights. The women are fair, and let their nails grow as long as bird's claws, as a mark of their gentility. Polygamy is allowed among them, and they punish adultery. In their manners they are courteous, but in their religion idolaters. This account, however romantic it may seem, was confirmed by an affidavit from Sagean himself, who likewise offered at the peril of his life, to conduct any person, who should be sent with him, to the river Mississippi, and from thence to the kingdom of Aacaniban; and it was in consequence of this affidavit, that the Mississippi company was erected in France.

AA'CH, S. a small town of Nellenburgh in Suabia, situate on an eminence of the same name; is subject to the house of Austria; lies in lat. 47 deg. 45 min. N. long. 9 deg. E. Likewise a river of the same name, which rises near this town, and falls into the lake of Zell.

AA'DE, or AA'DA, S. The name of two rivers; the one in the country of the Grisons, and the other in Dutch Brabant.

AAGGI DO'GIL, S. (The bitter mountain, Pers.) a mountain in Amasia in Turkey, a day's journey from Louri, situated near Chaouqueu. It is passed by the caravans in their journey from Constantinople to Ispahan, and receives its name from the dangerousness of the passage.

AA'G-HOLM, S. A small island on the coast of Norway, south of the mouth of Lendevand, in lat. 58 deg. 6 min. N. long. 6 deg. 15 min. E.

AA'HR, or AA'R, S. (*Aa* or *ea*, Sax. water,) a river in Switzerland; another in Westphalia; and a small island in the Baltic.

AA'HUS, S. A country in the bishopric of Munster and circle of Westphalia. Likewise, a small town in Germany, situated near the source of the river Aa, and is defended by a good castle. Lat. 48. deg. 13 min. N. long. 7 deg. 22 min. E.

AA'IN-CHARIN, S. (*the shining eye*, from יָעַן, *Ain*, Heb. *an eye*, and קָרַן, *karan*, *To beam rays like horns*,) a village of Judah, three miles E. of the desert of St. John, and seven from Jerusalem. It is said to be the place where Zacharias lived, and is visited by pilgrims on that account. About three furlongs off is the convent of St. John, which was wholly rebuilt in 1692, and has been greatly embellished since. Its principal beauty is the church; in the center is a handsome cupola, under which is a mosaic pavement, equal, at least, to the best works of the ancients in that kind. At the upper end of the north angle you descend to a very splendid altar, said to be built on the very spot on which the Baptist was born. Lat. 31 deg. 48 min. N. long. 32 deg. 38 min. E.

AAKI'AR, S. a district of North Jutland in Denmark.

AAKI'RKE, S. an inland place in the island of Bornholme, belonging to the province of Zeeland, in Denmark. Lat. 55 deg. 12 min. N. long. 15 deg. 50 min. E.

AALBERG, AALBURG, S. (from *al*, Sax. *prefix*, which implies excellence; and *Burig*, a town.) A bishopric of Denmark, containing the north part of Jutland.

AA'LBORG, S. (See AALBERG.) The capital of the diocese of the same name. It is an old, large, and populous city, and next to Copenhagen, the richest and best in Denmark. It carries on a considerable trade, especially in herrings and corn. The guns, pistols, saddles, and gloves of this place, are well known. In 1534 it was taken by the famous capt. Clement, and in 1643 and 1658 by the Swedes. Lat. 57 deg. 18 min. N. long. 29 deg. 16 min. E.

AALBO'RGHUUS, S. a subdivision of the diocese of Aalborg, containing Horn, Kiar, and Hevethoe.

AA'LAST, S. or AELST. See ALOS R.

AA'LEN, S. See AULON.

AALHEI'DE, S. a large heath in the diocese of Ripen in Denmark, seven miles in length, but almost barren, and uncultivated.

AA'M, S. a measure made use of in the Low Countries; when filled with common water it weighs 288 pounds, and makes 148 $\frac{2}{3}$ Paris pints. In English it makes the same number of pints as it weighs pounds, viz. 288 pints.

AA'MA, S. a province of Barbary, fifteen days journey from Tunis. The entrance is extremely dangerous, being only twenty paces broad, though 50,000 in length, and one continued quicksand. It extends to two rivers, called Pharaoh's seas, which the sand often covers in such a manner, that they appear one continued plain.

AA'R, S. (*Arula*, Lat.) the name of several rivers. 1st, of one in Germany, having four sources in the county of Blankenheim, which loses itself in the Rhine, a little below Zinzick. 2dly, of a pleasant river of Switzerland, near the foot of one of the Alps, on which the canton of Bern is situated. 3dly, an island in the Baltic, called also *Arr* and *Arroe*.

ADRA'F, S. (*Arab*. a place of prisons) the Mahomedan paradise; or more properly the receptacle for souls between paradise and hell.

AARA'CK, S. a city in Persia, one of the principal of Hira. Lat. 33 deg. 5 min. N. long. 56 deg. 10 min. E.

AARA'SSO, S. an ancient city of Asia Minor, mentioned by Strabo, but at present only a village. Lat. 37 deg. 13 min. N. long. 31 deg. 42 min. E.

AA'RAW, S. a town and bailiwick in the canton of Bern, in Switzerland, situated on the river Aar. Here the assemblies, or diets, of the Protestant cantons are generally held; and the advoyer of Aaraw, is always secretary to these meetings, by the appointment of the lords of Berne. There is a very singular custom observed in the assemblies of the Protestant cantons in this place; namely, the making the deputies and their servants eat in the same halls. They sit at different tables indeed, but are served at the same time, and with the same dishes. The reason assigned for this custom, is, "That the citizens servants being citizens, as well as their masters, may chance to be deputies themselves." The inhabitants are all Protestants. Lat. 47 deg. 20 min. N. long. 8 deg. 10 min. E.

AA'RBERG, S. a small town in Switzerland, in the canton of Bern.

AA'RDALSWERK, or SEMDALSWERK, S. (*ær*, *brass*, Teut.) a copper work, in the parish of Leyrdal in Norway, which King Frederic IV. purchased for 36,000 rix-dollars.

AA'RHUUS, S. a diocese of North Jutland in Denmark, about fifteen miles in length, and between eight or nine in breadth. It is the best of all the Jutland dioceses, and the soil throughout is uncommonly fruitful, on which account it exports vast quantities of corn every year. This bishopric, was erected soon after those of Sleswic and Ripen, as early as 948, or 950. The first Bishop was Rembrand; but the bishopric having been destroyed by the persecution in 980, the district became subject to the diocese of Ripen, till 1065, when it was restored by Sueno II.

AA'RHUUS, S. the capital of the bishopric of the same name. It lies low, in a beautiful plain, is entirely open, large, and populous; has two market places, two principal churches, an university, a palace for the bishop, a free-school of six classes, and a hospital well endowed. The cathedral is a handsome building, 150 paces in length, 96 in breadth, and almost 94 English feet in height. It was begun in 1201, and contains many beautiful monuments. The city carries on a good trade, is the usual ferry to Kallundburg in Seeland, and lies in Lat. 65 deg. 32 min. N. long. 29 deg. 48 min. E.

AA'RON, S. (אַהֲרֹן, a *mountaineer*, or *mountain of strength*, from אָר, a *mountain*, *teacher*, or *instructor*,) the brother of Moses, joined with him in his mission to Pharaoh, on account



count of his elocution; and afterwards, when the religious service of the Jews was founded by the Deity, was constituted their high-priest. The office was annexed to his family, and was to have descended in an hereditary succession. Eleazar his son succeeded him, and after his death, three priests of his family, successively were high-priests; but then the office passed out of his family, and came to Eli, of the family of Ithamar; but it was not long before it reverted into its former channel, and then generally descended lineally, being enjoy'd for life, till the Jews became subject to the Greeks and Romans; at which time it depended upon the will of their princes and governors. His making the golden calf, in Moses's absence on the Mount; the budding of his rod; the distrust he had in the divine providence, with respect to the possibility of striking water out of the rock, and his forfeiting the happiness of entering into the Holy Land, on that account, are the most striking circumstances of his life, as recorded in the sacred writings, to which we refer the pious readers.

AA'RON S. the name of a saint, who suffered martyrdom under the Emperor Dioclesian, in the year 303. He was of Caer-leon, the metropolis of Wales. What his family-name was, is unknown; it being customary with the Christian Britons of those days, at their baptism, to assume new names from the Greek, Latin, and Hebrew. All the particulars we have of his death, are, that he suffered the most cruel tortures, was buried, and had a church erected to his memory at Caer-leon, the remains of which bishop Goodwin says, "were visible not long since." His festival in the Roman Martyrology, is on the first of July.

AA'RONICAL, *Adj.* belonging to Aaron. This term is used by divines, when treating of the difference between Aaron's priesthood and that of Christ. The Aaronical priesthood differs from that of Christ, in that the former was invested in frail men, destitute of regal power, designed for no long duration, incapable of making an effectual atonement for sin, and consequently obliged to repeat its sacrifices every day: but that of Christ, was committed to the son of God, was invested with sovereign power, was effectual to the expiation of every kind of sin, designed to abide as long as sun or moon endures, and was to make an atonement or sacrifice, "once for all, for the sins of the world."

AA'RSEO, or **ARZEO**, S. a town in the kingdom of Algiers in Africa, near the mouth of the river Mina, in the Mediterranean. It trades to Guiney, Numidia, &c. Lat. 36 deg. 50 min. N. long. 2 deg. 10 min. E.

AARSHERRES, S. a district consisting of fourteen parishes in North Jutland.

AA'RSTAD, or **ALRIKSTAD**, S. an old seat of old King Harald Haarfager, in the diocese of Bergen, in Norway.

AA'S, S. a castle of Norway, built on the south bank of the Lindal. Lat. 48 deg. 15 min. N. long. 9 deg. 25 min. E.

AA'STRUP, S. a district in the diocese of Aalborg and North Jutland, in Denmark.

AA'SUM-HE'RRED, S. a district of Nybourg in Denmark, containing eleven country churches, and five gentlemen's seats.

AA'TER, S. a district of the northern part of Arabia Felix, situated on the Red sea.

AA'RONITES, S. (from Aaron,) the descendants of Aaron. "Zadock was ruler of the Aaronites," 1 Chron. xxvii chap. 17 ver.

AB, S. (אב, Heb. *Father*,) the eleventh month of the civil, and the fifth of the Jews ecclesiastic year. It answers to July, and consists of thirty days. Upon the first, they fast in commemoration of Aaron's death; on the ninth, because Solomon's temple was on that day burnt by the Chaldeans, and the second temple built by the Romans. They believe that the persons appointed to survey the land of Canaan, returned this day, and intimidated their brethren. They fast likewise on this day, in memory of Adrian's edict, in which they were prohibited to continue in Judea, or even to look back on Jerusalem, with an intent to deplore its ruin. On the 18th they fast, because the lamp which was in the sanctuary, was that night extinguished, in the reign of Ahaz.

AB, at the beginning of the English Saxon names, is generally a contraction of Abbot or Abban, and shews that they either had an abbey there, or belonged to one elsewhere; as Abingdon or Abendon.

A'BA, S. a lofty mountain of Great Armenia.

ABA'BA, S. the modern name of the Pencus, a river of Greece, in Thessaly. See **PENCUS**.

ABACE'NA, S. the ancient name of a city and country of Sicily.

ABA'CH, or **WELTEN-BURGH**, S. a town of Germany, on the river Danube, subject to the duke of Bavaria. It is six miles S. W. of Ratibon, the inhabitants of which, fired and destroyed it in 1292. Here are excellent springs of mineral waters, which are much frequented. Lat. 48 deg. 53 min. N. long. 11 deg. 56 min. E.

ABACATUA'IA, S. a fish resembling a plaice.

ABACA'IS, S. the name of a species of parrot.

ABA'CA, S. a kind of plant or flax found in the Philippine islands. There are two sorts, the white and the grey. It is a kind of Indian plantane which is sown every year, and when gathered, is steeped in water and beaten like hemp. The white makes very fine linnen, but the grey is used only in cordage. Likewise the name of one of the Philippine islands, which produces the abovementioned flax. Lat. 10 deg. 35 min. N. long. 134 deg. 32 min. E.

ABACI'STA, S. (old Lat. from *Abacus*,) an arithmetician: now out of use.

ABA'CK, or **ABAKE**, (*adv.* obsolete,) backwards, as "They drew *aback* as half with shame confound."

SPENS. Past.

ABAC'OA, S. an island of North America, lying to the S. of Lacayoneque. It is about fifty four miles in length, and twenty one in breadth; belongs to the English, and is considered as one of the Lucaya islands. Lat. 25 deg. 5 min. N. long. 77 deg. 1 min. E.

AB'ACOT, S. a cap of state made in the form of a double crown, worn anciently by our English Kings.

ABACO'VRE, S. a mountain in Arabia Felix. The road over it towards the city of Eden is very difficult, and the entrance defended by two ports.

ABA'CTED, *Part.* (*Abactus*, Lat. *driven away*,) any thing driven away by stealth or violence.

ABA'CTOR, S. (*Abactor*, Lat.) one who drives away cattle in herds, either by stealth or violence, in contradistinction to those who steal only a sheep or two.

ABAC'TUS, S. (*Abactus*, Lat. *driven away*,) among the ancient physicians signified a miscarriage caused by art, in contradistinction to *Aborsus*, which is natural. But this word is now obsolete.

ABA'CUS, S. (Lat. *Abacus*,) a kind of cupboard or buffet.

ABA'CUS, S. (Phœnic. אבאק, Heb. *dust*,) among mathematicians, is used for a table covered with dust, on which they used to draw their schemes, or write their figures. Hence,

ABA'CUS PYTHAGORICUS, signified a table of numbers, designed for the more easily conveying the first elements of arithmetic. It is denominated from Pythagoras the inventor, and is supposed to have been the multiplication table.

ABA'CUS, S. in architecture is the uppermost member of the capital of a pillar, serving as a crowning both to the capital and the whole column. It was originally intended to represent a square tile laid over a basket. Its form varies in the different orders. In the Tuscan, Doric, and ancient Ionic, it is a flat square member, resembling the tile, its original. In the richer orders, it loses its native form. In the Corinthian, and Composite, its four sides are arched, or cut inwards with some ornament, as a rose, or other flower, or a fish's tail in the middle of each arch. But architects still take greater liberties. In the Tuscan, where it is largest, and takes up one third of the height of the whole capital, it is sometimes stiled the die of the capital. In the Doric, some place a cymatium over it; and in the Ionic, some make it a perfect ogee, and crown it with a fillet. Its proportion, as described by Vitruvius, is, that its diagonal from corner to corner, be twice its height. Scamozzi uses this word for a concave moulding in the capital of the Tuscan pedestal.

ABA'DAN, S. a town of Asia, on the Persian gulph, forty miles from Bassora, on which it depends. Lat. 29 deg. 20 min. N. long. 47 deg. 15 min. E.

ABA'DIN, S. a town in Persia.

ABA'DIR, S. the name of the stone which Saturn is reported to have swallowed instead of his son Jupiter.

ABADDI'RES, S. (Punic. *great fathers*,) certain deities of the Carthaginians.

ABAD'DON, S. (*Abaddon*, Gr. of אבדון, Heb. *destroyer*.) The name given in the Revelations, to the king of the locusts, an infernal angel, and one of the names of Satan.

ABAF'T, *adv.* (*Abastian*, Sax. *behind*) that part of the ship which is toward the hinder part, or the stern, including all the

the space from thence to the mainmast. Thus "abaft the foremast," is behind it. The stern, strictly speaking, is only the outside; abaft includes both infide and outside. The post of the captain, master, or other officers, is abaft; hence it is a common compliment among mariners, "Sir, will you please to walk abaft."

ABA'GTHA, S. (אבגתא, Heb. *Abagatha*, from אב, *aba*, father, and גת, *gath*, a wine press; the father's wine press;) the eunuch of Ahasuerus, "Abagtha was chamberlain to Ahasuerus, Esth. i. 10."

ABAI'SANCE, S. *abaiser*, (Fr. to depress, or bring down,) an act of respect or reverence paid to a person, by a bow, &c. Now universally written obeysance, though Skinner looks on that as a corruption.

ABA'KAN, S. a river in Asiatic Russia, which falls into the Jenisei.

ABAKON'SKOI, S. a town of Siberia, in Asiatic Russia, on the Jenisei, built in 1707, and rebuilt 1725. It derives its name from the river above-mentioned, is provided with artillery, and has a garrison. Lat. 53 deg. 5 min. N. long. 94 deg. 5 min. E.

ABALA'K, S. a town of Siberia, two miles from Tobolskie, famous for an image of the Virgin Mary, to which vast numbers of pilgrims resort, at all times of the year. The clergy carry it once every year in procession to Tobolskei, where it is kept for a fortnight together. Lat. 57 deg. 1 min. N. long. 64 deg. 10 min. E.

To ABALIE'NATE, *v. ac.* (*Abalieno*, Lat.) to transfer to another, to make that another's which was our own before. A term of the civil law.

ABALIENATION, S. (*Abalienatio*, Lat.) a transforming one's right to another, whether cattle, slaves, lands, or possessions, by sale, or due course of law. In the Roman law, the things transferred were stiled *res mancipii*. The persons capable of purchasing, were Roman citizens, and certain foreigners, by particular indulgence; and the manner in which it was performed, was either by weights, ready money, or a surrender before a magistrate.

ABA'NA, S. a river of Syria in Asia, flowing by Damascus, whose source is in Mount Hermon.

ABA'NA, S. (אבנא, Heb. *Abanah*, from אבן, *Aban*, stony,) a river of Damascus, so called from its abounding in stones, "are not Abana and Pharpar better?" 2 Kings v. 12.

ABANCA'S, or ABANCAY'S, S. a town and river in Peru.

To ABAND, *v. ac.* (contracted from abandon, now obsolete,) to forsake; "and Vortigern enforced the kingdom to *aband*."

ABANDO. S. a river in Ethiopia.

To ABAND ON, *V. Ac.* (*Abandonner*, Fr. from *Abandonnare*, Ital. to forsake one's colours, *bandum* signifying in Italian an ensign; or rather from the Saxon *bana*, *destruction*, or a *curse*.) To give up, resign, or quit, when followed by the particle *to*; or preposition *over*; and to desert, forsake, or cast off, before a substantive.

ABAN'DONED, *Part. Adj.* (from *abandon*,) given up, forsaken, deserted, and corrupted in the highest degree, as "an *abandoned* wretch;" one who is entirely immersed in wickedness, and arrived at the highest degree of depravity. This term is made use of without any substantive, in this latter acceptation, as "he is quite *abandoned*," but it may be by way of ellipse, or a contraction of, he is quite *abandoned to wickedness*.

ABAN'DONER, S. (from *abandon*,) the person who abandons, forsakes, &c. ДУЧЕ.

ABAN'DONING, *verbal noun* (from *abandon*,) desertion, or forsaking. "Abandoning, the thought of future action." CLAREND.

ABAN'DONMENT, S. (*abandonnement*, Fr.) the act of abandoning, or state of a person or thing abandoned.

ABAN'DUM, S. (*bana* Sax.) any thing sequestered, proscribed, confiscated, or denounced to be forfeited.

ABA'NET, or AB'NET, S. (אבנת, Heb.) a kind of girdle worn by the Jewish priests.

ABANNITION, S. a banishment for one or two years, on account of manslaughter, among the ancients.

ABBAN-LA-VILLE, S. a town, or large village in the bailiwick of Quingey, in Franche-Comté. Lat. 47 deg. 10 min. N. long. 6 deg. 15 min. E.

ABA'NO, S. a town of Italy, in the territory of Padua, four miles S. from a city of the same name, much frequented in summer, on account of its warm baths, which are about half a mile from it. The waters of these baths are of three sorts, and impregnated with different qualities. Some springs are impregnated with sulphur, others are

boiling hot, and the water has force enough to drive a mill, only at twenty paces distant. The wooden pipes which convey the water, are often incrustated with a lapideous substance, not easily separated, and bearing the resemblance of veins and knots of wood. A sudatorium has been built, in which the steam of the water works its desired effect. Some of the hot springs are impregnated with lead, and others, as appears from their reddish sediment, are chalybeate. In those where the sulphur predominates, the pipes are incrustated with a whitish salt. Here is also a bagno di fango, or mud bath, where all obstinate arthritic complaints are cured by the heat of the mud. Lat. 45 deg. 32 min. N. long. 10 deg. 7 min. E.

ABAPTI'STON, S. (Αβαπτιζον, Gr. from α, not, and βαπτω, to sink under,) the perforating part of a surgeon's instrument called a trepan. It owes its name from its being contrived so, as to be kept from sinking into the brain, when the skull is cut through. This is done by securing it with an edge round it, with wings on its sides; or making it of a conical shape, which is the common method. But Mr. Sharp is of opinion, that making it cylindrical, will best answer all the purposes, when used with proper care.

ABARA'NA, S. a city of Armenia, in Asia, on the river Alengana, said to contain at present 300 Christian families, formerly the residence of the archbishop of Nassivan. See ABRENEA.

ABARGALE, S. a country of Abissinia, stiled a government, in the kingdom of Tigre.

ABAR'IM, or ABARA'IM. S. mountains of Palestine, part of the chain of mountains with which it is surrounded.

ABARIS, S. (Αβάρης Gr.) a Scythian, the son of Seuthus reported to have been carried through the world upon a golden arrow he received from Apollo; which was the same that the god made use of in killing the Python serpent. He foretold things to come, spread his prophecies in all places through which he passed, and may be stiled an itinerant oracle. He is said to have been the maker of the Palladium, to have been able to foretell earthquakes, chase away tempests, lay storms, and to have freed Lacedæmon so efficaciously from the plague, that it never was involved in that calamity afterwards. As a writer, he has many pieces ascribed to him, the authenticity of which is very dubious.

AB'ARIS, S. a city of Egypt.

ABARCY, S. insatiableness. Obsolete.

To ABA'RE, *v. ac.* (*abarian* Sax.) to make bare, discover, or disclose.

To ABARNA'RE, *v. ac.* (Sax.) to inform in law, to discover a secret crime to a magistrate.

ABARTICULATION, S. (of *ab* from, and *articulus* a joint, Lat.) an apt construction of the bones, by which they perform their functions, more strongly, readily, and easily, as in the legs, arms, hands, thighs, &c.

AB'AS, S. a weight used in Persia for weighing pearls. It is an eighth part lighter than the European carat.

ABA'SA, S. a small town of Romania, in European Turkey, about twelve miles from Adrianople, in the road to Constantinople. It has an elegant mosque, and spacious kane or inn, covered with lead. Lat. 42 deg. 8 min. N. long. 26 deg. 35 min. E.

To ABA'SE, *v. ac.* (*Abaisser*, Fr. from *bas*, low, which is derived from *basis*, Lat. a foundation, or from the barbarous word *bassus*, low, base,) to humble, bring down, as "the proud shall be *abased*," or humbled; to depress, "if the spirits of children be *abased*," depressed. Locke on Educ.

To ABA'SE, *v. ac.* sea term. To strike, take in, or lower the flag, in token of submission.

ABA'SED, *adj.* (from *abase*,) a term in heraldry, used for the wings of eagles, when the top looks downwards towards the point of the shield; or when they are shut; the natural bearing being spread, with their top pointing to the chief. A chevron, pole, or bend, &c. are abased when their points terminate in, or below the center of the shield; an ordinary is abased, when below its due situation. Thus the commanders of Malta who have chiefs in their own arms, abase them under those of the religion.

ABAI'SEMENT, S. (*abaissement*, Fr.) the act of bringing, or state of being brought low; depression. "There is an *abaisement* because of glory." Eccles. xx. 10.

ABA'SSI, S. Perf. a silver coin in Persia, which takes its name from Shah Abbas, II. the inventor. Its figure and size, resembles the ancient pieces of fifteen sols in France. The legend on one side, is, "There is no God but God," and Mahommed is his prophet," which is the first sentence

tence in the Kōran; on the reverse is the king's name, and the name of the city where it is coined. This coin has great currency in Persia; and is worth two mammoudis or four chaves: which being valued at nine sols six deniers French, the Abassi is worth thirty-eight sols. Let it be remarked, that at Ispahan and other places of Persia, the silver coin passes by weight, not by tale; the bags contain fifty to-mans, or 2500 abassis, and are weighed by weights of one roman, or fifty abassis each. On suspicion of any light or base pieces, they ballance twenty-five against twenty-five in order to detect the fraud.

To ABA'SH, *v. a.* (*verbaesen* du. to strike with astonishment)

To affect with shame, or confusion; to dash. It implies a sudden impression of these passions, "they heard and were *abashed*, MILT. Par. Lost. The passive is followed by the particles *at* or *of*, "I was *abashed at* her, Tob. c. ii. "*abashed at* what they saw and heard." SWIFT. "Be "*abashed of* the error of thy ignorance," Ecclus. iv. 25.

ABAT-CHARWEL, S. a name given in some French provinces to a very ordinary species of wool, resembling that, which they call paignons, and pluris.

To ABA'TE, *v. a.* (*abbatre* F. to beat down) To lessen or diminish. "The divine wisdom will *abate* the glory of "kings." DAVIES. "The hopes of receiving great light "from commentators are *abated*," LOCKE. To deject, or depress the mind; as "Misery does bravest minds "*abate*, SPENS. In commerce, it signifies to lower or lessen the price of goods in buying or selling.

To ABA'TE, *v. n.* to grow less, "his passion *abates*, as the storm *abates*." Sometimes the particle *of* is used before the thing lessened, as "physicians have observed some "diseases have *abated of* their virulence, DRY.

To ABA'TE, *v.* in common law it is used both actively and neuterly. As, to *abate* a castle, is to beat or pull it down. To *abate* a nuisance, is to destroy it. To *abate* a writ, is to defeat, or overthrow it, by some exception, or on account of some error. "A stranger *abateth*," that is, steps into the possession of land between the former possessor and his surviving heir. In the neuter signification it is used thus: The writ of the demandant shall *abate*, that is, be frustrated, disabled, or overthrown. The appeal *abateth* by covin, that is, the accusation is set aside, or defeated by deceit.

To ABA'TE *v. a.* (in horsemanship) a horse is said to *abate* his curvet's, when, working upon curvets, he puts his two hind-legs upon the ground both at once, and observes the same exactness at all times.

ABA'TELEM, S. (Fr.) a prohibition of trading, issued against all French merchants, in the ports of the Levant, who refuse to pay their debts or stand to their bargains. 'Tis a sentence of their consul, which must be taken off, before they can sue any person themselves.

ABA'TEMENT, S. (from *abate*) the act of remitting or abating. The state of being abated. The sum or quantity taken away by abating. The cause of abating; extenuation. "We cannot plead in *abatement* of our guilt." ART.

ABA'TEMENT, S. (in law) the act of the abator: as "the abatement of the heir into the land, before he hath "agreed with the lord." Old N. B. 91. An abatement of the writ, is an exception, taken and made good, upon an action brought, in divers respects: either to the insufficiency of the matter, or uncertainty of the allegation; the variance between the writ and record, or the incertainty of the writ, on account of the death of either of the parties, before judgment had, or for several other causes; on which the defendant prays, that the suit may cease or *abate* for that time. *Terms de ley*. KITCH. 214. One reason for abatement of writs, is, that the party sued may not be charged twice for the same debt, &c. On abatement of a suit the plaintiff may have a new writ, and all process must begin again.

ABA'TEMENT, S. (in heraldry) is something added to a coat of arms, to diminish its dignity, on account of some dishonourable quality or action in the bearer; and is either by diminution or reversion: Abatement by diminution, is the blemishing any part by adding a mark or stain to the escutcheon. Abatement by reversion, is either by turning the whole escutcheon upside down, or adding another inverted. These marks must either be tawny or murrey, otherwise they become additions of honour. The editor of Guillim's heraldry explodes the supposition of abatements as a mere chimera, unless in cases of treason, where the escutcheon is totally reversed: Columbiere has endeavoured to establish the contrary; though the instances he has produced, do not amount to a proof of custom or practice. See DELF TEN.

ABATEMENT, S. (in commerce) the allowance given any trader in the price of goods, for advancing the money di-

rectly, for which he might have taken time. The East-India company allow six per cent. for prompt payment.

ABA'TEMENT, S. (at the custom house) an allowance made for the damage received by the goods delivered in.

ABA'TER, S. (from *abate*) the cause by which an abatement or diminution is effected, as "Abaters of acrimony." ARBUTHN. on Diets.

ABA'TER, S. (Law-term) one who enters into a house or land, void by the death of the last possessor, before the heir takes possession.

ABATO'S, S. an island in Egypt in the lake Moeris; famous for the sepulchre of Osiris, and producing the papyrus reed, which composed the paper of the antients.

ABATU'DE, S. (in old records) any thing diminished.

ABATU'RES, S. (hunting term) those sprigs of grass that are thrown down by a stag in his passage.

ABAW'ED part. (from *esbabi* Fr.) abashed, daunted, ashamed, CHAUC. now obsolete.

ABA'WCISAR, S. a country of upper Hungary, on the frontiers of Poland. Its capital is Cassovia.

To ABA'Y, ABEY, *v. a.* (*bayer*, Fr. to gape) to suffer great pain, to pay dear for. Law-Term. "Ye shall fore "*abay* it." CHAUC. fol. 59. p. 1.

ABB', S. The yarn on a weaver's Warp: "In a riot at "Milkham, Crab is said to have marched with Abb on a "stick."

ABB'-WOOL, S. a compound word used in the same sense, by clothiers.

AB'BA, S. (NEN Syr. scripture word, signifying father) It is made use of by St. Mark and St. Paul in their Greek, because the Syriac was then commonly known in the synagogues and assemblies of the Christians. At first it was a term of affection both in the Hebrew and Chaldee; but, at length, became a title of dignity and honour, which the Jewish doctors very much affected; in allusion to which it was that Jesus "forbad his disciples to call any "man *father* upon earth."

ABBADIE' (JAMES) born at Nay in the canton of Berne, in 1658; followed count d'Espense, an officer in the service of the elector of Brandenburg, to Berlin, where he resided many years in high favour with the elector Frederick William. The elector dying in 1688, he went with marshal Schomberg to Holland, and came from thence into England with the prince of Orange. Was, at first, minister of the French church in the Savoy, whence he was promoted to the deanry of Killaloo in Ireland. He died 25th Sept. 1727, at Mary le Bon near London, aged sixty-nine. He had great natural abilities, improved by a large stock of solid and useful learning; was a most zealous protestant, and one of the most eloquent men of the age in which he lived. The following address, at the beginning of his piece, stiled, *La verité de la religion reformée*, or, The truth of the reformed religion, is worth notice. "Dedicated to the true God, whose great name, holy and terrible, be exalted of all, by all, and over all, for ever, "Amen. Humbly offered to his anointed George I. king "of Great Britain."

ABBA'LABA, S. the antient name for Appleby in Westmoreland, which see.

ABBA'ASSIES, S. (Pers.) silver coin, current in Persia. See ABASSI.

ABBASKA'JA, S. an open town of Siberia, situated on the river Ischim, in Asiatic Russia. Its church is surrounded with a rampart and pallisadoes, and has a garrison of thirty dragoons. Lat. 50 deg. 10 min. N. long. 69 deg. 5 min. E.

AB'BAS-COMB, S. (*abbas* an abbey, and *kumb. brit.* a low situation or vale; frequently added to the names of places.) The principal village of a parish of the same name in Somersetshire, four miles from Mellum, a sea port town. The living, which is a rectory, is in the gift of Rich. Foyes, Esq.

AB'BACY, AB'BATHY, S. (*abbatia*, Lat.) the rights or privileges of an abbot.

ABB'ATIS, S. in old records, the steward of the stables; a groom or hostler.

ABB'ESCORD, S. a sea-port town in Norway, sixty miles S. W. of Christiana in the government of Agerhus, lat. 58 deg. 44 min. N. long. 10 deg. 55 min. E.

ABBENUS, S. the name of an hermit, imagined to have given name to Abbendon.

ABBENDON, S. See ABINGDON, or ABINGTON.

ABBER-BURY, (Sir RICH. DE) founder of Dunnington-castle, and Goose-house, an hospital near it in Barkshire.

ABBER-LOUGH, S. (*abber* Brit. a mouth of a river, or the fall of one river into another, and *lough*, Brit. a bay.) a lake of Lorne, in Argyleshire, which runs so far into the land

land, that it would join the lake of Neſs, which empties itſelf into the Eaſtern ocean, did not the hills, which lie between them, ſeparate them by a very narrow neck.

AB'BERSTONE, S. a rectory in Hampſhire, united with the vicarage of Jekingſtone in the ſame county; in the gift of the duke of Bolton.

AB'BERTON, S. a pariſh in Eſſex; the living is a rectory, and in the gift of his majeſty.

AB'BERTON, S. a pariſh in Worceſterſhire, below Fladbury, at the confluence of a ſmall ſtream into the Avon. Here are wells, which yield a purging water, of a bitter taſte, little inferior, if not equal, to thoſe of Epſom. Before the diſſolution of the monaſteries it belonged to the abbey of Perſhore, and afterwards became the inheritance of an ancient family, the Sheldon's. The rectory is in the gift of Ralph Sheldon, Eſq.

ABBESS, S. (*abutiſſa*, Lat. from whence *abundeſſe*, Sax. and thence by contraction *abeſſe*, F.) the ſuperiour or governeſs of a nunnery, or monaſtery of women, over which ſhe exerciſes the ſame authority, as the abbot regular does over his monks; though on account of their ſex, they are not allowed to perform the ſpiritual offices annexed to the prieſthood; yet ſome have been allowed to commiſſion a prieſt to act for them. F. Martene obſerves, that ſome have formerly confeſſed their nuns, and gave bleſſings; which Fleury confirms: but they abuſed the power ſo far, that it was neceſſary to check it and lay it aſide. According to St. Baſil they may be preſent at the confeſſion of their nuns.

ABBEVILLE, S. (*abbatis villa*, Lat. the ſeat of an abbot) the capital city of lower Picardie, in the county of Thieu, in France. At firſt, it was no more than a country ſeat of an abbot, ſuppoſed to be St. Requier. Hugh, duke or king of France, built a caſtle here in the year 980, in order to ſtop the incuſions of the barbarians and made his ſon Hugh, governor of it; who, afterwards, reigned under the name of Hugh Capet. It is the ſeat of a preſidial court, a ſeneſchal, and a magazine for ſalt. It has twelve churches; one of which is collegiate, two hoſpitals, and a college; is walled and fortified with baſtions and moats, and has three ſuburbs. A woollen manufacture was eſta bliſhed here by Van Roberts a Dutchman, in 1665, and had great privileges given it by Lewis XIV. particularly an exemption from all duties for materials imported for the manufacture. The cloth it produced was but little inferior to that of England or Holland. Some years ago one Turner, ſon to the famous ſheer's maker at London, came here, and gave Van Roberts all the inſight into his art he was able. Since which ſeveral manufactures have been erected, eſpecially of mocades, pluſh, baragons, and ruggets: particularly ſtriped ſtuffs called *tripes*, the warp of which is thread and the woof wool, of ſeveral colours, the produce of which is annually 100,000 livres. The manufactory for packing and ſackcloth amount to 300,000 livres yearly. The piſtols and other fire-arms made here are in great repute. Having never been taken, it is ſtiled, the virgin of the country, and has for its motto, "*ſemper fidelis*, always faithful." lat. 50. deg. 10 min. N. long. 2 deg. 6 min. E.

ABBEY, S. (*Abbatia* Lat. *abbaye* Fr.) A monaſtry, or religious houſe, governed by an abbeſs when inhabited by women, and by an abbot when occupied by men. Formerly, in England, and, at preſent, abroad, great privileges were, and are granted them, ſuch as being exempt from the viſitation of the biſhop of the dioceſe, and being a ſanctuary, or aſylum for thoſe who fled thither for protection from the law, even though their crimes were capital. Before the reformation, one third of the beſt benefices were appropriated to abbeys; but, being diſſolved by Henry VIII. became lay fees: of theſe houſes 190 were diſſolved whoſe revenues were between 200 l. and 35000 l. per annum, which according to Burnet, at a medium, amounted to 2,853000 l. yearly.

ABBEY-LUBBER, S. (compounded of Abbey, and lubbed Dan. fat.) a ſlothful loiterer in a religious houſe, under pretence of religion and aſterity. "This is no father Do-
"minic, no huge over-grown *abbey-lubber*." DRYD. Span. Friar.

ABBINGDON, S. See ABENDON.

ABBOT, S. the name of an ancient author of this iſland, who died about 1003, who mentions Devil's-Dyke in Cambridgeſhire.

ABBOT, ABBAT, S. (*abud*, or *abbod*, Sax. from *an* Heb. father; abbots being ſtiled *patres* or fathers, and abbeſſes *matres*, or mothers: thus Fortunatus, "*Nominis officium jure, paterne, geris*," addreſſing himſelf to the abbot Paternus, whoſe name ſignified *fatherly*, on which he puns.) The chief, or ſuperiour of an abbey, inhabited by the male

ſex. The name is as ancient as the inſtitution of monaſtices themſelves. They were at firſt laymen, and ſubject to the biſhops and ordinary paſtors; had no ſhare in eccleſiaſtic affairs; and went on ſundays to the pariſh church, in the ſame manner as the reſt of the people; but, if too remote, had a prieſt ſent to them to adminiſter the ſacrament. At laſt they were allowed to have a prieſt of their own body, who was generally the abbot himſelf, but his function was confined within the walls of his own monaſtery; and was ſtill ſubject to his biſhop. Originally men of great plainneſs and ſimplicity, they contented themſelves with governing their own monaſteries, but ſome of them having rendered themſelves conſpicuous for their learning, in the oppoſition they made to the hereſies of thoſe times, they were called from their obſcurity, and placed by their biſhops, near the great cities. In this ſituation they loſt their former ſimplicity, affected independency, and notwithstanding they received a check from the council of Chalcedon, in proceſs of time got their independency confirmed, and aſſumed the title of lord, with other badges of the epiſcopate, and particularly the mitre. Hence aroſe a new diſtinction of abbots mitred and not mitred; croziered, and not croziered.

The *mitred Abbots*, were thoſe that were exempted from the juriſdiction of the dioceſan, had a full epiſcopal authority within their ſeveral precincts; and in England were lords of parliament. Sir Edward Coke reckons twenty ſeven of them, beſides two mitred priors: but Camden only twenty-five; the liſt may be ſeen in his *Britannia* p. ccxlii. Gibs. edit. The reſt, who were not mitred, were ſubject to the dioceſan in all ſpiritual government. The biſhops making a complaint, on their firſt aſſuming their mitres, that there was no diſtinction between the abbots and themſelves, pope Clement IV. ordered, that the abbots mitres ſhould only be embroidered with gold, and that jewels ſhould be confined to thoſe of the biſhops.

Croziered Abbots, are thoſe, who bear the crozier, or paſtoral ſtaff.

ABBOTS REGULAR, are thoſe, who have taken the vows and wear the habit of the order. *Abbots in commendam*, are ſeculars, though they have undergone the tonsure, and are obliged to take orders, when they come to age; they neither perform any ſpiritual office, nor exerciſe any ſpiritual juriſdiction over their monks. The ceremony uſed in creating *abbots*, conſiſted in cloathing them with a cuculla, or cowl; putting the paſtoral ſtaff in their hand, and the ſhoes, called *pedales* or *pedules*, on their feet.

AB'BOT, S. is a title given to ſome biſhops, whoſe ſees were originally *abbeyes*, as Catania. It is likewiſe a title born by ſeveral magiſtrates; thus the chief magiſtrate among the Genoefe, was called the *abbot* of the people. In the early days of the French monarchy, perſons of the higheſt rank, who had no concern in the monaſtic life, aſſumed the name as a title of dignity. Thus Philip I. Louis VI. and the dukes of Orleans are called *abbots* of St. Agnan. The dukes of Aquitain, *abbots* of St. Hilary, at Poitiers; and the earls of Anjou *abbots* of St. Aubin.

ABBOT, (GEORGE) archbiſhop of Canterbury, born October 29, 1562, at Guildford in Surry; his father was a clothier, and remarkable for his ſteady zeal in the proteſtant religion, notwithstanding the perſecution he underwent by means of Dr. Story, in the reign of queen Mary. While his mother was pregnant with him, ſhe had the following dream, which proved both an omen, and an inſtrument of his future greatneſs. "She fancied ſhe was told in her ſleep, that if ſhe could eat a jack or pike, the child would prove a ſon, and meet with great preferment." Not long after, in taking a pail of water out of the river Wey, which ran by their houſe, ſhe accidentally caught a jack, and had thus an occaſion offered her of fulfilling her dream. For the ſtory being much talked of, came at length to the ears of ſome perſons of diſtinction, who offered to become ſponſors to the child, which being accepted, they ſhewed him frequent teſtimonies of their affection and benevolence, both at ſchool and at the univerſity. In September 1597, he was elected maſter of Univerſity College, and in 1600, was vice chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford. In 1603, he was rechoſen into this office. In 1604, when the tranſlation of the bible now in uſe, was made by the direction of King James, he was the ſecond of eight learned divines in the univerſity of Oxford, to whom the care of it was entruſted. In 1605, he was a third time vice chancellor. Going along with George Hume, earl of Dunbar, into Scotland, in order to eſta bliſh an union between the churches in that kingdom, he acquitted himſelf with much prudence and moderation, as gained him a very high character, and contributed not a little to his future preferment.

ment. His narrative prefixed to Sprot's trial, for being concerned in earl Gowry's conspiracy, recommended him so much to the notice of the king, that on the death of Dr. Overton bishop of Litchfield, in 1609, he nominated him for his successor. But this not appearing a sufficient recompence for his services, he was translated to the see of London, before he had sat a month in the former. In both these bishoprics, he distinguished himself remarkably, by his diligence in his function, by constant preaching, and by expressing the greatest readiness to promote learning, and learned men. By the death of Dr. Robert Bancroft, the see of Canterbury becoming vacant, he was preferred to it in 1611, and sworn in one of his Majesty's privy council the 23d of June following. Thus was he exalted to the highest dignity of the church, before he had arrived at the age of fifty. But to show that greatness and happiness are not inseparable, an accident happened to him in this elevated station, which dimmed all the splendor of his grandeur, and robbed him of all the comforts he could promise himself from his elevation. In the year 1621, his declining health, making exercise not only convenient but necessary for him, he used to make a tour in the summer to Hampshire, for recreation; and being invited by lord Zouch to hunt in his park, at Bramzill, upon the edge of Berkshire, he shot a barbed arrow from a cross bow, at one of the deer, which unfortunately wounded one Peter Hawkins, his lordship's keeper, who was out of the archbishop's sight, in the left arm; and a large blood vessel being wounded, he bled to death in an hour's time. This unforeseen accident, threw the archbishop into a deep melancholy, which he never got the better of. Throughout his life he observed a monthly fast on a Tuesday in commemoration of it, and settled an annuity of twenty pounds on the widow. This affair making a great noise, and being represented to king James; his majesty replied "an angel might have miscarried in this sort." And, being informed of the penalties he had incurred by law, wrote him a consolatory letter with his own hand, telling him amongst other things, "he would not add affliction to his sorrow, or take one farthing from his chattels or moveables, which were forfeited by law." In August 1633, he died at his palace at Croydon, worn out with cares and infirmities, in the seventy-first year of his age. To sum up his character in a few words; he was a man of great natural and acquired parts: shewed himself, in many circumstances of his life, a person of great moderation towards all parties; a steady friend to the protestant religion; an honest, though not a servile, courtier, and was one, who would have had the clergy attract the reverence and esteem of the laity, rather by the sanctity of their lives, and the integrity of their manners, than arrogate them merely as the appendages of their functions.

AB'BOT (ROBERT) brother of the former, born anno 1560, in the same town, and bred up there under the same schoolmaster. His preferments were entirely owing to his merits, but particularly his preaching. In 1609 he was unanimously elected master of Balliol college in Oxford; "in which nursery, as Dr. Featly writes, he was careful and skilful to set the best plants; and took such care to water and prune them, that in no plant or knot throughout the university, there appeared more beautiful flowers, or grew sweeter fruit." On his preaching before the king 1612, his majesty was so pleased with his manner, that he made him king's professor of divinity in that university; in which station he acquired the character of a profound divine, most admirably read in the fathers, councils, and schoolmen. His *antilogia* against the apology for Garnet, and the fame of his lectures in the university, on the king's supreme power against Bellarmine and Suarez, recommended him so to the king's favour, that the see of Salisbury falling vacant, he sent his congé d'elire for him, to the dean and chapter. On his arrival at the diocese, he set about repairing the cathedral, which was very much decayed; he visited his whole diocese in person, and preached every Sunday, as long as health would permit; for his sedentary life, and close application to study, had brought upon him the gravel and stone, which obliged him soon to decline this pious exercise. But in all the bodily tortures of his last fit, his soul was at ease, and his heavenly hopes disposed him to resign all earthly enjoyments with content. Having summoned his domestics in order to make a declaration of his faith, he was persuaded to decline it; worn out with benedictions and pains, he lay some time slumbering; and at last, lifting up his hands and eyes, expired in the fifty-eighth year of his age, having filled his see but two years and three months.

AB'BOT, (Sir MAURICE) the youngest brother of the two former, an eminent merchant, and afterwards Lord Mayor of the city of London. He was remarkable for his knowledge of trade, being one of the commissioners in the treaty with the Dutch East India company, with respect to the property of the Molucca islands; he was farmer of the customs, one of the council for settling the colony of Virginia, and on the accession of Charles I. to the throne, was the first person on whom he conferred the honour of knighthood. He was both member for, and sheriff of the city of London, was a great lover and encourager of trade, as well as very fortunate therein. He died on the 10th of January 1640.

ABBOTS-A'NNE, S. a rectory near Andover in Hampshire, in the gift of Robert Pitt, Esq.

AB'BOTSBURY, S. (from *abbot*, Sax. an abbot, and *burg*, Sax. a town) a market town of Dorsetshire, 133 miles from London, so called from an abbey of ten monks. The royalty belongs to the family of the Strangeways, now Horners, who have a noble swannery, consisting of 7000 swans, in this place. The fair for sheep and toys, is on the 10th of July, and the market every Thursday. The living, which is a vicarage, is in the gift of the Horner's family.

AB'BOTS-CARSWELL, a vicarage in Devonshire, in the gift of his majesty.

ABB'OTS-CROME, S. a rectory in Worcestershire, in the gift of the earl of Coventry, who has likewise a feat here, called *Crome d'abetot*, from Urfo d'Abetot, anciently lord thereof.

ABBOTS-MO'RETON, S. a vicarage in Worcestershire, in the gift of Mr. Richard Gale.

AB'BOTSHAM, S. a vicarage near Biddeford in Devonshire, in the gift of his majesty.

AB'BOTSHIP, S. (from *Abbot*, Sax. an abbot, and *ship* from *Seyr*, Sax. which denotes office) the estate, privilege, or function of an abbot.

AB'BOTSLEY, S. a rectory in Worcestershire, in the gift of Mr. Bromley.

AB'BOTSTOCK, a rectory in Devonshire, in the gift of New College, Oxford.

AB'BOTSTONE, S. a feat of the duke of Bolton, near Newmarket in Hampshire.

AB'BY-BOYLE, S. a market town and corporation, in the county of Roscommon, in Ireland, remarkable for an old abbey founded in 1152. Lat. 53 deg. 56 min. N. long. 8 deg. 32 min. W.

To ABBRE'VIATE, *v. a.* (*abbreviare*, Lat. to shorten,) to shorten by omission of the less important parts of a work, without loss of the substance; in this sense, it is the same as *abridge*. To shorten by contraction of parts; thus, "*abbreviating*, or reducing many syllables to one." SWIFT. To cut short, "our lives are *abbreviated* into hundreds and scores." BROWN'S Vulgar Errors.

ABBREVIATION, S. (from *abbreviate*,) the act of *abbreviating*, or means used to *abbreviate*; a shortening of a word or passage, by dropping some of the letters, or substituting marks in their stead. Lawyers and physicians make use of them partly for speed, and partly for mystery, as, "aq. lac. fort." for "aquæ lactis fortis, strong milk water." The Jewish authors, do not content themselves with dropping only letters or syllables, as in the precedent example, but frequently take away all but the initial letter, thus, N, (A) stands for נא, *al*, נא, *adonai*, or נא, *amar*, according to the sense of the context. Besides this, they join the initials of each succeeding word together, and make a barbarous word, which stands for the representative of them all. Thus Rabbi, Schelemoth, Jarchi, is called *Raschi*; and R abbi, M ofes, B en, M aiemon, *Rambam*.

ABBREVIATOR, S. (*abbreviator*, Fr.) one who abbreviates or abridges.

ABBREVIATURE, S. (from *abbreviate*,) a mark used for the sake of shortening; a compendium, or abridgement, as, "an excellent *abbreviature* of the whole duty of a christian." TAYLOR'S guide to Devotion,

ABBREUVOIR, S. (Fr. from *brouwen*, D. or *briuan*, Sax.) a watering place. In masonry, the joint or juncture of two stones, or the interstice or space between them, which is filled up with mortar or cement.

To ABRIDGE, *v. a.* (*abridge*, Fr.) See **ABRIDGE**.

To ABBRO'CH, *v. a.* (law term,) to buy up, or engross any wares, before they are brought to, or exposed to sale in a market, in order to sell them afterwards by retail; the same as *forestalling*. *M. S. temp. Ed. III.*

ABBRO'CHMENT, S. (*abbroachmentum*, Lat.) the act of *abbroaching*.

ABBU-

ABBUT'TALS, S. (*abbuto*, Lat. *abbuter*, Fr. to bound,) law term. The *buttings* or boundings of land, &c. shewing on what other lands, &c. they are bounded. The sides, on the breadth of land, are properly termed, lying or bordering; and the ends, in length, *abutting*, or bounding. **CAMP.**

ABB'Y-MILTON, S. a small market-town in Dorsetshire, 112 miles from London, its fair is on the 24th of July.

ABBY-LE'ASE, a town in King's-county in Ireland, A, B, C, is used for the alphabet, or first rudiments of learning, as, "he has not learnt his A, B, C."

ABCA'SSIA, S. a district in the northern part of Georgia in Asiatic Turkey. The inhabitants are called Abcas, by Chardin. They were formerly christian, but seem at present ignorant of the principles of natural religion. They live in low huts, go almost naked, lay snares for one another's persons, and when these prove successful sell the captive to the first person they meet: this, and a few skins, threads, &c. being the only traffic they carry on.

ABCOU'DE, S. a village in the United Provinces, in the territories of Utrecht. Lat. 52 deg. 22 min. N. long. 4 deg. 36 min. E.

AB'DAS, S. a bishop in Persia, in the time of Theodosius, jun. who, urged by an inconsiderate zeal, pulled down one of the heathen temples, and refusing to rebuild it, at the command of the prince, subjected all the Christian churches to be demolished, which occasioned an insurrection, wherein he lost his life.

AB'DA, S. (עבדא, Heb. a servant from עבד *abad*, Heb. to serve; or that cloud, from עב עב, Heb. a cloud, and אב Syr. *ab*, that) the father of Adoniram mentioned 1 KINGS, iv. 6.

AB'DALS, S. a kind of furious enthusiasts in Asia, who frequently run about the streets killing all they meet.

ABDELA'VI, S. the Egyptian melon.

ABDE'RA, S. a sea-port town of Thrace near the mouth of the Nestus, according to Solinus, founded by, and named from Abdera, the sister of Diomedes. Its pastures were so strong, that they made horses mad. In the time of Cassander, king of Macedonia, it was so over-run with frogs and rats, that the inhabitants were forced to quit it. Though the natives are described as remarkably stupid, yet the town has produced many great men, if Protagoras, Democritus, Anaxarchus, Hecataeus the historian, and Nicænatius the poet may be reckoned such; not to mention several others. In the time of Lyfimachus it was remarkable for a singular distemper, a kind of fever, which went off by a crisis in seven days, and disordered the imaginations of the patients so, that it turned them actors; so that the streets were filled with pale and meagre actors pronouncing some parts of plays, but especially the Andromeda of Euripides, as if on the stage. This disorder continued till winter, which proving very cold, put a stop to it. They had a ceremony much like an *auto de fe*, wherein the object was execrated, and devoted to destruction, as Ovid informs us in *Ib. M. v. 469*.

ABDEKA'ME, S. governor of Spain for Isham, caliph of the Saracens, in the eighth century. After the conquest of Spain, he pierced into the heart of France, but engaging with Eudes, duke of Aquitaine, and Charles Martel near Tours, on Oct. 7, 732, he lost a great part of his army after an obstinate battle, and was himself slain in the field.

ABDERITE, S. (*Abderita*, Lat.) an inhabitant of Abdera, applied, by way of emphasis, to signify Democritus.

ABDE'RIAN, *adj.* of Abdera; (*abderian*) laughter, incessant, if not unseasonable laughter, in allusion to that of Democritus of Abdera, who always laughed at the follies of mankind.

AB'DEST, S. a kind of washing used by Mahometans before prayer, entering their mosque, or reading the kôran.

ABDE'VENHAM, S. (a term in astrology) used for the head of the twelfth house. **BAILEY.**

ABDI'AS, S. an impostor of Babylon, one of the most impudent legendary writers, that ever was read. He pretends to have seen our Saviour, to have been one of the seventy-two disciples, and an eye-witness of the actions and death of several of the apostles; to have followed St. Simon and St. Jude into Persia, and to have been, by them, constituted the first bishop of Babylon. But his imposture discovers itself from his mentioning Hegisippus, who did not flourish till 130 years after Christ's ascension.

AB'DI, S. (עבדא my servant עבד a servant, and אב my) the father of Kis, the Levite.

To **AB'DICATE**, *v. a.* (*abdico*, Lat.) To renounce, resign, withdraw from, or voluntarily forsake an office, either by express words, or by such acts as are incompatible with the nature of it. This sense of the word seems settled by the

conference held at the Star Chamber at the revolution, and the decision of parliament.

ABDICA'TION, S. the act of abdicating, whereby a person in office renounces the same, before the legal time of service is expired. It is distinguished from resignation, as *abdication* signifies only the simple act of renouncing, or laying down an office; but *resignation* implies it to be done in favour of another. Thus Diocletian and Charles V. are said to have *abdicated*; but Philip IV. of Spain to have resigned his crown, because he did it in favour of his successor.

ABDI'EL, S. (עבדיל, Heb. the servant of God, of עבד a servant, and אל God.) a man's name in scripture.

ABDITO'RIUM, S. (Lat.) a place in which goods, plate, or money, were preserved in churches; or a chest wherein reliques were kept. *Mon. Aug. 173.*

ABDO'MEN, S. (*abdomen*, Lat. from *abdo* to hide, or *abdo* and *omentum* the caul.) The cavity called the lower belly, which reaches from the thorax to the hips; and contains the stomach, guts, spleen, bladder, and intestines. It is subdivided into three lesser cavities or regions: the upper part, called the epigastrium, commences from the diaphragm, and terminates two fingers breadth above the navel; the second, called the umbilical, begins where the former ends, and terminates two fingers breadth below the navel; the third, styled the hypogastric, descends as low as the os pubis. The abdomen is lined internally with a thin, soft membrane, called the peritonæum, which surrounds all the viscera and keeps them in their proper places; but in case of its rupture, they fall down, and produce the disorders styled hernias. It is defended externally by five pair of muscles, which not only preserve the viscera from accidents, but likewise, by their alternate relaxations and contractions, promote digestion, and the evacuating of the feces and urine.

ABDO'MINAL, **ABDO'MINOUS**, *adj.* (*abdomen*, Lat.) situated in the abdomen or belonging to it. Paunch-bellied, unwieldy. **BAILEY.**

ABDOU'A, S. one of the principal towns of Pleskow in Muscovy.

To **ABD'UCE**, *v. a.* (*abduco*, Lat. to draw from) to draw away, or move from one place or position to another. Scarcely ever occurs but in physical or scientific writers. "If we *abduce* the eye unto either corner, the object will not duplicate." **BROWN'S Vulg. Err.**

ABDU'CENT, *adj.* (*abduco*, Lat.) whose action is to pull back as the *abducent muscles*, whose office is to pull back the parts they are affixed to, in contradistinction to *adducent*, which signifies to draw close, thus, the adducent muscles of the fingers, are those which are made use of to shut the hand; but the *abducent*, those by which we open it.

ABDUC'TION, S. (*abductio*, Lat.) the act of drawing asunder, or to a different part.

ABDU'CTION, S. in logic, an argument wherein the major is evident, but the minor doubtful, and stands in need of further proof. Thus, in this syllogism, "All whom God absolves, are freed from sin; but God absolves all who are in Christ; therefore all who are in Christ are freed from sin." The major, or, *all whom God absolves are freed from sin*, is evident; but the minor *God absolves all who are in Christ*, is not so; therefore it stands in need of some other proposition to prove it, such as, *God received satisfaction for sin by the suffering of Jesus Christ.*

ABDU'CTION, S. in surgery, signifies a species of fracture, wherein the ends of the bones recede, and are at distance, from each other. **HARRIS. BARROW.**

ABDU'CTOR, (*abductor*, Lat.) in anatomy, is a name given to those muscles, which serve to draw back the several parts they are fixed to. Thus **ABDUCTOR auricularis**, i. e. of the little finger; is that muscle which is inserted into the first bone of the little finger, and serves both to draw it from the rest and bend it a little. **ABDUCTOR indicis** (or the forefinger) arises from the inside of the bone of the thumb, and is inserted into the first bone of the forefinger, which it draws towards the thumb. **ABDUCTOR minimi digiti manus**, or, that of the little finger, is described already under the terms *abductor auricularis*. The **ABDUCTOR minimi digiti pedis**, or of the little toe, is inserted laterally into the second bone of this toe, and pulls it from the rest. The **ABDUCTOR oculi**, or, of the eye, is one of the four straight muscles, arising from the bottom of its orbit, and draws the eye towards the outward *canthus*, or corner. The **ABDUCTOR pollicis**, or, of the thumb, called also *thenar*, makes that fleshy body, called *mons lunæ*, and draws the thumb from the fingers. The **ABDUCTOR pollicis pedis**, or, of the great toe, is that which draws it from the rest.

ABEA'RING, S. in law, behaviour, as "to be bound to a good *abearing*. is to be bound to a good behaviour." BAILEY and HARRIS.

ABECEDA'RIAN, S. one who teaches the alphabet or the first rudiments of learning. "Farnaby was reduced, by his misfortunes, to follow the trade of an *abecedarian*." Wood, *Athen. Oxon.*

ABECE'DARY, *adj.* belonging to, or inscribed with the letters of the alphabet. "In the center of two *abecedary* circles, or rings of letters." Brown's *Fulg. Err.* b. ii. c. 2.

ABE'CHED, *part.* (*abeche*, to feed, O. Fr.) fed or fatified. BAILEY.

ABED, *adv.* (from *a* contracted for *et* and *bed*) in bed. See A.

To ABED'GE, ABEG, *v. n.* to abide, to suffer, CHAUC. *Reveries tale.*

ABEDNE'GO, S. (אֲבֶדְנֶגוֹ, *Abdenago*. Heb. the servant of light or splendor, from עֶבֶד, *abed*, a servant, and נֹגַהּ, *nagah*, splendor or light,) the name of a person, called likewise Azariah; being cast into the fiery furnace, for his not complying with the idolatrous worship of the Babylonians; he was miraculously preserved from the violence of the flames, and came out unhurt. Dan. i. 4.—iii. 19, to 30.

A'BEL, S. (אֲבֵל Heb. mortal, frail. This name seems to have been prophetic of his catastrophe,) one of the sons of our great progenitor Adam, who was murdered by his brother Cain, because his sacrifice was accepted in a more favourable manner than his own. The reason of this distinction has employed the pens of divines; who seem to determine it in the following manner: namely, that Abel offered by faith, or with a true spirit of piety; Cain without a due sense of the deity, or any sincere affection to him. But besides this it may be observed that the latter is said to have brought the *fruits of the ground*, and the other both the *firstlings and the fat of his flock*. Which seems to imply, that Cain's offering was not chosen with so much care as his brother's, and was an object of the greatest indifference, though his brother's a matter of reverential regard, and religious circumspection. Likewise the name of a place. "The stone of *Abel*, Sam. vi. 11. Ask counsel, at *Abel*," 2 Sam. xx. 18.

A'BEL, ABLE, (THOMAS) chaplain to queen Catharine, consort of Henry VIII. whom he taught music and the languages. He distinguished himself in opposing her divorce; and being imprisoned for denying the king's supremacy, was on conviction, hanged, drawn and quartered in 1540.

A'BELARD, PETER, (*Abelardus* Lat.) one of the most celebrated doctors of the 12th century. He was born in the village of Palais in Bretagne; was a person of a subtle genius, and eminent for his proficiency in logic. He travelled in quest of antagonists in that science, with as much ardour as knight-errants are said to seek an opportunity of breaking a lance in honour of the fair. He had a long contest with W. de Champeaux of Paris, whom he obliged to renounce his opinion. After this he had a terrible contest with St. Anselm and St. Bernard; the latter of whom got a book, he had composed on the Trinity, to be burnt; though in this case he seemed to be actuated rather by intemperate zeal, than a love of truth, or regard for candour. The most remarkable part of Abelard's life, seems to be his amour with Heloise, the niece, if not the natural daughter, of one Fulbert a prebend. Under the pretence of teaching her the sciences, he carried on a courtship; in which his success was nothing remarkable, as his person was so amiable, that few ladies saw him, who were not in love with him; and, according to his own expressions, he did not despair to carry the affections of any person, whom he should make his address to. His fair disciple proving with child by him, he solicited her to marry him, in order to save her character, and the reputation of her family; but she refused it, giving some reasons to the contrary, which are singular, as may be seen in the article HELOISE. The marriage however was solemnized. But the relations of Fulbert, not satisfied with this expedient, hired some wretches to assassinate him, who broke into his house, while he was in bed, and robbed him of his virility. After a series of troubles, occasioned from the envy of antagonists, and the oppositions of monks, on account of his aversion to the depravity of their lives, he made choice of a solitude in the diocese of Troyes, where he built an oratory, which he named Paraclete, and some time after placed Heloise and her companions in it. This place he often visited not without sustaining great aspersions, notwithstanding his natural debility; and dying in 1142, aged sixty-three, his body was here interred. We have been the more prolix on N°. II.

this article, because it is the subject of one of the most pathetic pieces in our language, and has reflected no small honour to our nation by passing through the hands of Mr. Pope.

ABEL-BETH-MA'ACAH, S. (אֲבֵל בֵּית מַעַכָּה Heb. mourning to the house of Maacah; from אֲבֵל *abel*, mourning, בֵּית *beith*, to the house, and מַעַכָּה *maacah*, from מַעַךְ *maach*, worn, fixed, or compressed) the name of a city, attacked by Benhadad's army, and taken by Tiglathpileser, 1 Kings, xv. 20. 2 Kings, xv. 29. supposed to be the same as Abelm-maim by Calassio.

A'BEL-MAIM, S. (אֲבֵל מַיִם Heb. the mourning, or valley of waters, from אֲבֵל *abel* mourning, and מַיִם *maim* waters) a city in the tribe of Naphtali, taken by Benhadad the Syrian, general to Aza, 2 Chron. xvi. 14. 1 Kings, xv. 20.

ABEL-MEHO'LAH, S. (אֲבֵל-מְחֻלָּה Heb. *Abelmechûla*, sorrow, or mourning of weakness; from אֲבֵל *abel* sorrow, and חֻלָּה *chul*, weakness; or the sorrow of a choir, from אֲבֵל *abel*, sorrow, and חָלָל *chalal*, a choir) the name of a place, according to some, in the tribe of Manasseh, the birth place of the prophet Elijah. Judg. vii. 22. 1 Kings, iv. 10.

A'BEL-MIZRA'IM, S. (אֲבֵל-מִצְרַיִם Heb. the mourning of the Egyptians, from אֲבֵל *abel*, mourning, and מִצְרַיִם *mizraim*, of the Egyptians) a place so named on account of the deep mourning, which Joseph, his brethren, and those who attended them made at the interment of Jacob, Gen. l. 2.

ABEL-MO'SK, S. (siled by the French *ambrette*, or *graine de Muske*, musk seed; by which name it is called in the West-Indies) is the seed of a plant growing in Egypt and the Antilles, having green and velvet leaves, resembling those of Marsh-mallows, and siled by botanists, for that reason, the Marsh-mallow of the Indies; it is of the size of a large pin's-head, formed like a kidney, of a greyish colour, shagreened on the upper side, and smelling like a compound of amber and musk. Its chief use is in perfumes; in which the Italians are very fond of it, and in France they make the bead-strings and chaplets for nuns of it. That of Martinico is the best.

ABELLIANS, ABELO'NIANS, S. a set of heretics in Asia, not far from Hippo, founded in the reign of the emperor Arcadius, about the fourth century. Their distinguishing tenet, was to marry, and yet live with their wives in a professed abstinence, without having any carnal commerce with them. Some will have them to have built on that text of the Apostle, 1 Cor. vii. 29. "Let them that have Wives, be as though they had none:" alledging likewise the practice of Abel, whom they held to have been married, but never to have known his wife; and that from him they derived their name. When a married couple had entered into their society, they adopted two children, a boy and a girl, who, at their demise, succeeded to their estate, and married together under the same conditions as their predecessors.

ABELTION, S. the licence given to a criminal accuser to desist from prosecution. HARRIS.

ABELNA'QUISE, S. the French name for the Owenagungas, or New England, or Eastern Indians in America.

ABELNAQUISE, S. an Indian nation on the back parts of Nova Scotia.

ABENRA'E, S. a district of Sleswick in Denmark, abounding in mountains, game, and fish. Its name is derived from.

ABENRA'E, ABENRA'DE, S. the best and most opulent town of the abovementioned county, owing chiefly to their ship building. It was burnt in 1148, 1247, 1576, 1616, 1629, and 1707. The amtman, judge, or governor of the district resides here. Lat. 54. deg. 52 min. N. long. 10 deg. 7 min. E.

ABENSPRUG, a town in Bavaria, the birth place of the celebrated historian, Johann. Aventinus. Lat. 48 deg. 42 min. N. long. 11 deg. 52 min. E.

A'BER, AB'BER, (Brit.) the fall, or emptying of a lesser water into a greater, as of a brook into a river, &c. the mouth of a river: from hence several towns built at or near the mouth of rivers derive part of their names, as, Aberconway, &c.

ABERA'TH, S. a parish of Cardiganshire in South Wales, whose rectory is in the gift of the bishop of St. Davids.

A'BER-AVON, S. (*aber*, a mouth, Brit. and *avon*) a small market town, at the mouth of the river Avon in Glamorganthire, S. Wales, governed by a port-reeve, 193 measured miles from London.

ABERBRO'TH, ABERBRO'THOCK, S. pronounced Abroth, a royal burgh in the shire of Forfar, or Angus

gus in Scotland, a market-town, and the seat of a prebbytery, consisting of eleven parishes. Here was formerly one of the richest and largest monasteries in this kingdom, founded by William the I. king of the Scots, (who lies here interred, under a superb monument of his own erecting) in honour of his intimate friend Thomas a Becket, archbishop of Canterbury. In 1606 the abbacy was erected, by parliament into a lordship, in favour of James marquis of Hamilton, to make him some compensation for the loss of Châtellerault, in France. Here is a famous mineral water, much resorted to for the cure of various diseases, of which the monks formerly made no inconsiderable profit. Lat. 56 deg. 36 min. N. long. 2 deg. 29 min. W.

ABERCHI'NDER, S. a parish in Buquhan, in Scotland, "famous for a monument called Cairneduin; *Cairne* the "first part of the name is derived from *Cairne*, a heap of "stones, which is usually found in these monuments." GIBSON'S Camden, 1266.

AB'ERCORN, S. (*aber*, a mouth, Brit. and *corn* or *corneth*;) a town of West Lothian, or Linlithgowshire, in Scotland, near the Edinburgh frith. Here the Roman wall began. It was a famous monastery in the time of Bede, had a castle on a hill, once the seat of the Douglasses, but now of the earl of Hopetoun. By the favour of king James VI. it gave the title of earl to James Hamilton, a branch of the duke of Hamilton's family. Lat. 56 deg. 10 min. N. long. 3 deg. 6 min. W.

ABERDA'RON, S. a small bay in Barfey island, in Caernarvonshire, North Wales. Likewise a parish of Cardiganshire, South Wales, whose rectory is in the gift of St. John's college, Cambridge; the vicarage in that of the bishop of Bangor.

ABERDEE'N, or **ABERDO'N**, S. (*aber* the mouth, and *Dee*, or *Don*, the name of two rivers,) the name of two places in the county of Aberdeen or Mar; one seated on the river Don, the other on the river Dee, and stiled Old and New.

Old Aberdeen, or Aberdon, is enobled by being a bishop's see, translated hither from Murtlake by king David I. in 1100. It has a large cathedral, called St. Machabar, where was formerly a library, which was destroyed A. D. 1560. The windows were very remarkable for their painted glass. The King's College, so called from James IV. its patron, is a very neat, if not stately building; it is governed by a primate or principal, professors in divinity, in civil law, and in physic; a sub-principal, who is also professor of philosophy, a professor of languages, and three others. The river Don, on which it is situated, is remarkable for its extraordinary plenty of salmon and perch. A mile southward from hence, lies New Aberdeen, situated at the mouth of the river Dee, as its name imports. Both these towns taken together, form one city, which surpasses all in the North of Scotland, for largeness and beauty. It stands in a fine air, being situated on three hills. Its inhabitants are well bred, and the houses well built, mostly of stone, and four stories high, with gardens or orchards behind them. The greatest ornament to this city, is the Mareschal college or academy, originally a Franciscan friery, built by George Keith earl marshal in 1693, but enlarged and beautified since by the city, with several additional buildings. Messrs. Blackwell, father and son, were successively principals, and writers of some eminence, the latter especially, who was author of the *The Life of Homer*, the *Court of Augustus*, *Mythology*, &c. Colin Maclaurin was professor in mathematics here, till he removed to Edinburgh. The present professor of mathematics, is Mr. Stewart, well known for his *Commentaries on Sir Isaac Newton's treatises of curves*. This is the capital of the sheriffdom, and the seat of the sheriff for the trial of causes. It is a royal burgh, and gives the title of earl to an ancient branch of the family of Gordon, Sir George Gordon of Haddo, bart. being created earl of Aberdeen by Charles II. in the year 1682. It has a great revenue from its salmon fishery, produces excellent linnen, and has a very good manufacture of thread and worsted stockings, of which some are so fine, as to be sold from twenty to thirty shillings a pair; but the poor who knit them, think themselves well off, if they can earn three-pence sterling a day by their labour. It has a great exportation for pickled pork, which has the reputation of being the best cured for long voyages, of any in Europe; and on this account, the Dutch East India ships are mostly victualled with it. The neighbouring sea, not only supplies the inhabitants with great plenty of fish, but likewise reproaches them with negligence for confining themselves to the salmon fishery, while the Dutch are enriching them-

selves by the great quantities of herrings and other fish, they take on their coast. Here was formerly a mint, as appears from silver coins with the inscription, *Urbs Aber-dee*, still to be found in the cabinet of the curious. In the middle of the city is a spring, called the Aberdonian spaw, from its resembling that in the bishopric of Liege, both in taste and quality.

ABERDE'ENSHIRE, S. (*Aberdeen* and *Seyr*, or *Syre*, Sax. a portion or province,) a county in the middle division of Scotland, is bounded on the S. with part of Angus and Mearns, or rather with the river Dee, and the Grand-bain mountains; on the N. W. by part of Banffshire; on the N. by part of Murray; on the E. by the German ocean; and on the W. by the river Spey, and part of Badenoch; being in length seventy-three miles, according to Templeman, but according to Gibf. Camden, in breadth twenty eight, and in area 1179 square miles. The soil, when properly cultivated, will produce corn, particularly barley, rye, and oats in great plenty. The hilly parts, especially the Pennian craigs, abound in eagles, and are covered with fir and oaks. It has quarries of variegated marble, lime-stone, and slate. Its rivers yield mussels containing large pearls, of a tolerable good colour. The winters are much more gentle than could be expected. Here are springs of allum water, and veins of stone from which allum boils.

ABERCRO'MBY, S. gives title to the Sandilands of Calder; Sandilands, laird of St. Manans, being created lord Abercromby by king Charles I. There was one Francis Abercromby, created lord Glasford by king James VII.

ABDERDAU-CLE'DHEU, S. (the haven of two swords, from *aber*, the mouth of a river, *dau* two, and *Cledheu* a sword, Brit.) The name of two rivers, which fall into Milford haven in Pembrokeshire, almost in the same channel, called in the British tongue *Cledheu*, a sword. GIBSON'S Camden, 754.

ABERDO'UR, S. a small market town on the firth of Forth, in Fifeshire, six miles from Dumferling, and three from Innerkything.

ABERDO'WE, S. a rectory in Radnorshire, in the gift of the bishop of St. David's.

ABERE'CKA, S. a vicarage in Caernarvonshire, in the gift of Robert Roberts, Esq.

ABERFO'RD, S. a small market town in the west riding of Yorkshire, 210 miles from London, famous for pin-making, even in Camden's time. It is near a mile long, and stands on part of the great Roman way, which appears as entire as if just made, though above 1700 years old. It has a market weekly, on Wednesday, and four fairs for horses and horned cattle; the first on the last Wednesday in April; the second on the last Wednesday in May; the third, the first Wednesday after St. Luke's day; and the fourth, on the 18th of October. The vicarage is in the gift of Oriel college, Oxford.

ABERFRA'W, S. (*aber* a mouth, and *Fraw* a river's name,) a small village in Anglesey, in North Wales, near Newburgh, formerly the royal seat of the kings of Gwynedd, or North Wales, who were thence stiled kings of Aberfraw. The rectory is in the gift of the prince of Wales.

ABERGAVE'NNY, or **ABERGE'NNY**, S. (the mouth or confluence of the river *Govenney*, from *Aber*, a mouth, and *Govenney*, Brit.) a large well built town in Monmouthshire, receiving its name from the Govenni, which falls below it, into the Usk. It carries on a considerable trade in flannels, gives the title of baron to the ancient family of Nevil, the first baron of England; has a fine stone bridge of fifteen arches, is governed by a bailiff, recorder, and twenty-seven burgeses; and has a weekly market on Tuesday, and two fairs; the one the 14th of May, and the other the first Tuesday after Trinity-Sunday. It is distant from London 111 computed, and 142 measured miles.

ABEER-GWA'IN, (*Aber*, Brit. a mouth, and *Gwain*, the name of a river,) a town seated on a steep rock, near St. David's, in Pembrokeshire; called likewise *Fiscard*, from a fishery there.

ABE'R-GWILLY, S. (*Aber*, the mouth, Brit. and *Gwilly*;) the name of a priory, or collegiate in Caermarthenshire, translated afterwards to Brecknock, by Henry VIII. GIBSON'S Camden, 705.

A'BER-HO'NDY, (*Aber*, a confluence, and *Hondy*, Brit.) the British name for the town of Brecknock, from the confluence of the rivers Hondy and Usk. GIBSON'S Camden, p. 705.

ABERIST'WITH, or **ABER-YSTWITH**, S. (*Aber* a mouth, and *Ystwith*, Brit.) a market-town of Cardiganshire, in South Wales, built on the mouth of the Teivi, on the sea shore; the

the most populous of the whole county; it is, indeed dark and smoaky; on which account, and their proximity to the lead-mines, the complexion of its inhabitants is very dark and swarthy. It is a corporation, consisting of a mayor, recorder, &c. drives a good trade in lead and fish, has a tolerable market for corn and wool on Mondays, and two fairs, one on the Monday before Easter, the other the 18th of December. Notwithstanding its populousness, it has no parish church. Its distance from London is 119 miles, according to COOTE'S Dictionary, but 146 computed, or 229 measured miles according to DYCHE.

ABER-KY'NWY, S. (from *aber*, Brit. a mouth and *kynewy*,) a place in Caernarvonshire, famous for a memorable battle fought in 880, between Apârawd, prince of North Wales, and Edryd Walthir, i. e. Red Haird, king of the Saxons; called by the English, Eadred duke of Mercia; wherein the former obtained a compleat victory, and afterwards drove the Saxons quite out of Wales. GIBSON'S Camden, p. 802, 803.

ABERLE'MNO, S. (from *aber*, Brit. a mouth, and *lemno*, the name of a river,) in Angus-shire, in Scotland, where is a cross erected upon some of the Danes killed there, with some antique pictures and letters upon it. In the river from whence it derives its name, are pearls, some of which are so fine and large, that they may be compared to the oriental. GIBSON'S Camden, p. 1256.

A'BERLY-HILL, S. a hill about seven miles from Temebury, called the Woodbury-hill, in Worcester-shire; near the top of which stands Abberley-lodge, the seat of a branch of the family of the Walshes, descended from Sir Henry le Walsh, knt. in the time of Henry III. but extinct by the death of William Walsh, esq. who was unmarried.

ABERLO'UR, S. a small place in the Elgin, in Scotland.

ABERLOW'R, S. a parish in Buquhan, in Scotland, noted for a place called in their language, *Leachel beandich*, or the blessed chapel, from a monument of stones which stood there, but is now demolished. GIBSON'S Camden, p. 1266. For further informations concerning the original and design of these monuments, see the article AUCHINCOCHE.

ABER-ME'NEW, S. (*aber* mouth, and *mencu* small, Brit.) the British name for the isle of Anglesea, called so from its being separated by a straight, or narrow sea from the mainland.

AB'ERTON, S. See ABBERTON.

ABERR'ANCE, or ABERRANCY, S. (*aberro*, Lat. to wander from the right way,) a deviation from the truth; whether an error, mistake, or false opinion. "This second nature would alter the crisis of his understanding, and render it as obnoxious to *aberrancies*, as now." GLANV. Scep. scient. c. 16. "They affect no man any further than he detests his reason, or complies with their *Aberrancies*." BROWN'S vulg. Err. b. iv. c. 3.

ABER'RANT, *part.* (*aberrans*, Lat. wandering) deviating from the right or known way.

ABERRA'TION, S. (*aberratio*, Lat. a going out of the way,) the act of departing from the common track. "There is no heresy in such an *aberration*." GLANVILLE'S Scep. scient. c. 11.

ABERRA'TION, S. in astronomy, a small apparent motion of the fixed stars, discovered by D. Bradley, owing to the progressive motion of light, and the sensible proportion, which the velocity thereof bears to the velocity of the annual motion of the earth. These small ecliptic motions of the stars occasion their declinations, and their distances from the poles of the world, to vary twenty minutes and a half on one side or the other. Now this could not proceed from refraction, because it was observed likewise of the stars near the zenith, where there is no refraction. Nor could it result from any nutation in the earth's axis, for that would make the equal distances of stars, on opposite sides of the pole unequal, which never happened during the observation. Neither could this be a paralactic motion of the earth, as appears from the demonstration of this phenomenon. It must therefore proceed solely from the velocity of light, bearing a sensible proportion to the annual motion of the earth. Hence we may be able to compute the true velocity of light, and to demonstrate the motion of the earth, according to the copernican hypothesis.

ABE'RRING, *part.* (from *aberr*,) deviating, or wandering from the truth. "Aberring several ways from the true and just compute." BROWN'S vulg. Err. b. iv. c. 12.

ABE'SSED, *adj.* (*abaisser*, Fr.) humbled, or cast down. BAILEY. Now obsolete.

ABE'STA, (*arab.*) in Persian antiquity, one of the sacred books of the Magi, ascribed to Zoroaster their founder,

and is a comment on two others, named *zend* and *pa-zend*.

To ABE'TT, *v. a.* (*betan*, Sax. *boten*, O. E. to kindle or blow up, in the same manner as a fire,) to support, or help. "Abet, that virgin's cause disconsolate," SPENS. Fairy Q.

b. 1. "Men lay so great stress upon their being of right opinions, and their eagerness of abetting them." Decay of Piety. "It is well known they abetted both parties in the civil war." ADD. Freehold. No. 28.

To ABE'TT, *v. a.* in law; to aid, incite, advise, encourage, or set another on.

ABET'MENT, S. (from *abet*) the act of abetting, or setting another on, either by command, advice, or assistance.

ABE'TTER, or ABE'TTOR, S. (from *abet*) the person who encourages, supports, or stirs up. "Whilst this sin of calumny has two such potent abettors." Govern. of the Tongue. "Ought to sink into the minds of those who are their abettors." Freehold. No. 50.

ABETT'OR, S. (from *abet*) in law, one who instigates, encourages, or sets another on to the committing something criminal; or assists in the performance of it. "The abettors of murder, in some cases, are taken as principals, in others as accessories; their presence or absence at the time of committing the fact, making the difference." 1 Inst. 475 Staundf. P. c. 105. There are abettors in felony, but none in treason; because the law esteems all those who are concerned in treason, as principals.

ABEVA'CUATION, S. (*ab* from, and *evacuatio* an evacuation) a partial evacuation. Seldom used.

ABEY'ANCE, S. (*bayer*, Fr. to gape after, to expect, or long for,) in law, a thing not in possession, but in expectation. "It is a fixed principle of our law, that there is a fee simple of all land in somebody, or else in abeyance; that is to say, though at present it be in no man, yet in expectancy, 'tis belonging to him, who is next to enjoy the same." 1. Inst. 342.

A'BEX, or HA'BASH, S. a narrow tract or slip of land, extending itself along the Western or African shores of the Red sea, formerly a part of Upper Ethiopia, and subject to its emperor, but since conquered by the Turks, who have seized on all its bays and ports. It is commonly divided into two parts; the northern of which is termed a beglerbergate, whose governor resides at Swaken; the southern reaches quite to the extremity, including the kingdom of Dancali. Both parts labour under great scarcity of water, and other necessities of life. The air is sultry, and very unwholesome. The inhabitants are a mixture of Turks, Arabs, Caffres, Ethiopians, and Egyptians. There are many islands opposite the coast, which are scarce worth mentioning, excepting Swakin, where is a pearl fishery.

A'BEZ, S. (*אבז*, an egg, or muddy, *בצץ*, *batzez*, Heb.) the name of a city in the tribe of Issachar, mentioned 2 Kings xviii. 2.

To AB'GREGATE, *v. ac.* (from *ab*, and *grege*, Lat. from the flock,) to separate or send out from the flock. BAILEY. A word of no authority.

ABGREGA'TION, S. (*abgregate*,) the act of separation, or parting of one part of a flock or company from another. DYCHE. Not used.

ABHE R, HA'BAR, or EB'HER, S. a city of Persian-Irak, or ancient Parthia, in Ajia, which though consisting only of 2500 houses, could not be passed through in less than half an hour, by a man on horseback. This prodigious extent, is owing to the dimensions of the gardens with which every house is furnished. Its situation is delightful, its air wholesome, its soil fertile, and its buildings elegant. It is governed by a deroga, and the language of its inhabitants is Persian. Lat. 36 deg. 14 min. N. long. 50 deg. 59 min. E.

ABI'A, S. (*אביה*, Heb. God my father; from *אבה*, *abah* father, and *יה*, *iah*, which denotes the divine essence, or existence; and properly the necessary existence of the deity) a proper name of several personages in scripture. The course of Abia, mentioned Luke i. 5. The descendants of Aaion multiplying to such a degree, that they could not all do duty in the temple at once, David divided them into twenty-four courses, who ministered weekly in their turns; and Abia, the course to which Zechariah belonged, was the eighth in David's regulation.

To ABHOR, *v. a.* (*abhorreo*, Lat. to detest,) to reject with a strong and forcible aversion; to hate, or detest to great extremity. "A church of England man abhors the humours of the age." SWIFT.

ABHOR RENCE, or ABHOR'RENCY, S. (from *abhor*,) a passion of the mind, arising from the contemplation of any thing that appears entirely disagreeable, extremely vicious, and worthy of its greatest hatred. "It draws upon

"upon him the just and universal hatred and *abhorrence* to all men here." SOUTH.

ABHORRENT, *part.* (from *abhor*) affected with abhorrence or aversion, "he would *abhorrent* turn." THOMPSON'S Summer 310. When used with *from* or *to*, but especially the former, it implies, a thing by no means compatible, or highly inconsistent with; as "to *abhorrent* from the vulgar, that they would as soon believe." GLANVILLE'S Scep. Scient. "Abhorrent to your function, and your breeding," DRYD. Don. Sebast.

ABHORRER, *S.* (from *abhor*) one who *abhors*, or exercises the passion of *abhorrence*. "By the known *abhorrors* of episcopacy." SWIFT'S Exam. No. 21.

ABI'AH, *S.* (אֲבִיָּה Heb. the will of the Lord; from אֵל he willed, and יָה the Lord) the son of Samuel the prophet.

ABI'ATHAR, *S.* (אֲבִיתָר Heb. excellent father, of אָב a father, and יָתָר excellent, or a remnant) the father of Abimelech, high priest in David's reign, 1 Chron. xviii. 16. "From whom he received the show-bread." Mark ii. 26. Likewise another, the son of Abimelech, who fled to David after the slaughter at Nob, and was deposed by Solomon.

ABIB, *S.* (אֲבִיב Heb. a ripe ear of corn) the first month of the ecclesiastical year among the Jews, answering to part of our March and April, and derives its name from the corn's being ripe in this month, in Judea: it was at first called *Nisan*, which before the Israelites left Egypt, was counted the seventh; but afterwards, by the express command of the Deity reckoned for the first in the church account. Tizri which was the first in the civil year, fell out about autumn, and was supposed not only to be the beginning of the year, but according to several learned men, of the world too. On the fourteenth of *Abib* the passover was commanded to be killed.

ABIDE, (*præter.* of *abide*) scarce ever to be met with, unless in the following sentence of WOOWARD, Let. I. "It must be allowed a fair presumption in favour of the truth of my discoveries that they have *abide* a very rigorous test."

To **ABIDE**, *v. n.* (*abede* or *abid.* *præter.* from *abidan.* Sax. to stay.) to stay or remain in a place. "Let thy servant *abide*, instead of the lad." Genes. xlv. 33. It signifies figuratively to endure, or to support, as "they little know how dearly I *abide* that boast so vain." MILT. Parad. Lost. To remain in the same state, without alteration- "Which cannot be moved, but *abideth* for ever," Psalm cxxxv. 1. To dislike *staying* with, or to have a great aversion to; "Thou canst not *abide* Tiridates." SIDNEY, b. ii. In the first of these senses it is used with the particle *with* before a person, and the particle *at* before the name of a place; as "Abide *with* me," Gen. xxix. 19. "While I *abode* at Geshur," 2 Sam. xv. 8. When followed with *by*, it signifies to stand by, confide in, or rely upon; as, to *abide* by his testimony; to *abide* by his own skill, is to rely upon them: To *abide* by a man is to stand by, or support him. But these expressions, as Johnson observes, are somewhat low, and, if tolerable in conversation, should never be adopted in composition. It signifies to refrain; or suffer, both in Chaucer and in the following, "He still calamitous constraint *abides*." POPE'S Odyss. IV. 750.

To **ABIDE**, *v. a.* to wait for, expect, or await. "Where many faithful leeches him *abide*." FAIRY Q. b. I. c. v. Stan. 17. "Poor harmless lambs *abide* their enmity." SHAKES. Hen. VI. "Bonds and afflictions *abide* me." ACTS xv. 23.

ABIDER, *S.* (from *abide*) a person who lives or dwells in a place. This word hardly ever occurs.

ABIDING, *S.* (from *abode*) a permanent state; continuance. "Our days are as a shadow and there is none *abiding*." 1 Chron. xxix. 15. "Nothing in that place can consist or have *abiding*." RALEIGH'S Hist. of the World.

ABIDING, *part.* (from *abide*) continuing, dwelling. "Baalam saw Israel *abiding* in his tents." Numb. xxix. 2. Fixed to any particular place, or settled for any space of time. "There were shepherds *abiding* in the field," Luke ii. 8. Figuratively applied to doctrine, it denotes its making lasting impressions on the mind. "Ye have not his word *abiding* in you." John v. 38. A fixed or permanent claim to. "No murderer hath eternal life *abiding*." 1 John iii. 15.

ABJECT, *adj.* (*abjectus*, Lat. thrown away, as of no value) when spoken of persons; mean, low, and worthless; when applied to things and actions; contemptible, base, and despicable: when used of condition, miserable, forlorn, and wretched. "Base and *abject* flatterers." ADDIS. Whig Examiner. "The rapine is so *abject* and profane." DRYD. "The lowest pitch of *abject* fortune." MILT. Samph.

ABJECT, *S.* (from *abjectus* Lat.) a person, who, with respect to his circumstances is in the extremities of poverty; with respect to his reputation, in the greatest infamy; with respect

to his principles, in the lowest abyss of baseness; and with respect to his expectations, void of hope, and abandoned to despair. "Yea the *abjects* gathered themselves against me." Psalm, xxxv. 15.

To **ABJECT**, *v. a.* (*abjicio*, Lat. to cast away) to put, or cast away; to reject with disdain, scorn, or contempt: DRYD. To throw away: JOHNSON. A word seldom used.

ABJECTEDNESS, *S.* (from *abject* and *N. S.* a Gothic termination) the state or condition of an abject person. "Sunk himself to the bottom of *abjectedness*." BOYLE.

ABJECTION, **ABJECTNESS**, *S.* (*abjectio*, Lat.) a base, servile, mean disposition of mind. "Servility and *abjection* of humour is implicitly involved in the charge of lying." GOVERNMENT of the tongue. "The just medium of this case lies betwixt the pride and the *abjection*, the true extremes." L'ESTRANGE.

ABJECTLY, *adv.* (from *abject* and *ly* of *lic* Sax. signifying manner) in a mean, base, servile, contemptible, or despicable state.

ABI'EL, *S.* (אֲבִי־אֵל Heb. God my father; from אֵל *abba*, father, and אֵל *el*, God, which comes from אֵל *el*, he hath enlightened with his beams; in allusion to which Christ files himself אֵל the irradiator, or light of the world) the son of Seror, 1 Sam. ix. 1. the father of Her, 1 Sam. xiv. 50. and likewise the proper name of a great hero, mentioned 1 Chron. viii. 29,—and ix. 35.

ABI'ENA, *S.* (*abeo*, Lat. to go out) a goddess, who was supposed by the Romans to preside over adult persons, in their going abroad, and to make their departure either prosperous or unsuccessful. See **ABEONA**.

ABIES, *S.* (Lat.) the fir-tree. See **FIR**.

ABIEZERITE, *adj.* (a patronymic from Abiezer) the descendant or partizan of Abiezer; "that pertaineth to Joash the *Abiezerite*." Judg. vi. 11.

ABIEZER, *S.* (אֲבִיעֶזֶר Heb. the father's help, from אֵל *ab*, a father, and עֶזֶר *ezzer* help) called the Anethothite; one of the thirty champions of David, mentioned, 2 Sam. xxiii. 27.

ABIGRA'SSO, a small town of the Milanese in upper Italy. Lat. 45 deg. 20 min. N. long. 9 deg. 24 min. E.

ABIGAIL, *S.* (אֲבִיגַיִל Heb. the father's joy, from אֵל *ab*, a father, and גַּיִל *gail*, joy) the wife of Nabal in Maon, who died about 2941 A. M. a woman as remarkable for the goodness of her understanding, as the charms of her person. Hearing that her husband had refused the messengers of David, who came to beg a supply from him; and fearing the consequences of his churlish behaviour, she went, unknown to him, with a present to David, who was so pleased with the manner in which she behaved, the beauties of her person, and the charms of her eloquence, that he was not only induced to connive at the affront he had received from her husband, but upon Nabal's dying a few days after, sent for her and made her his wife, 1 Sam. xxv. to the 42 ver.

ABIG'EUS, *S.* (*abigo*, Lat. to drive away) See **ABACTOR**.

ABI'HU, *S.* (אֲבִיהוּ Heb. he is my father, from אֵל *ab* father, *i* my, and הוּא *he* is) the son of Aaron who in conjunction with Nadab was destroyed by fire from the Lord, for offering strange fire in sacrifice. Exod. vi. 8. xxviii. 1. Chron. vi. 3. xxiv. 1. and Lev. x. 1.

ABI'LITY, (*habilité* Fr. from *abal*, Sax. power) in the singular number; power requisite to the performance of any thing, whether it require wealth, understanding, or strength. "They gave after their *ability*." EZRA ii. 69. "Such as had *ability* in them to stand in the king's palace." DAN. i. 4. The plural, *Abilities*, generally signify the powers of the mind. "Wherever we find our *abilities* too weak for the performance." ROGERS'S Sermons.

ABIM'ELECH, *S.* (אֲבִימֶלֶךְ Heb. my father the king, from אֵל *abi*, my father, and מֶלֶךְ *melech*, a king) a king of Gerar, in the country of the Philistines, about the year of the world 2086, famous for his detention of Sarah, Abraham's wife; the dream wherein he was informed by God that she was not the sister, as she had called herself, but the wife of Abraham; his restoring her, and having the curse of sterility removed from his family on that account; the league he made with Abraham; and the envy he shewed, when the patriarch's circumstances were flourishing and his strength formidable. He was likewise, if there was not another king of the same name, a second time deceived in the same manner by Isaac, to avoid the same danger. What makes it very probable that this was but one person, is that he seems to have been in no danger from Rebekah's beauty himself, but to have been rather timorous for the behaviour of his subjects, who were naturally of an amorous disposition: For, says he, "of a surety she is thy wife; and, how sayest thou, she is my sister?" What is this thou hast done

"to

“to us? One of the people might lightly have lain with thy wife, and thou shouldest have brought guiltiness upon us.” For if it may be supposed that Isaac was at that time eighty years old; and that Abimelech was married before Isaac was born; he must, at this time, have been at least a hundred years. Which is no ways improbable, if we recollect that Abraham lived 175, and Isaac 180 years. And these admitted, the reason which Abimelech assigns for his continuance, as well as the danger Rebekah was in from his people only, seems to appear in a very strong light. Gen. xx. xxi. xxvi. and xxxiv.

ABINTES'TATE, *adj.* (*ab*, from, *intestatus*, Lat. one who leaves no will behind him) in civil law, a person who inherits the estate of one who died without a will, though he had a power of making one. BARROW, JOHNSON.

AB'INGTON, AB'INGDON, or AB'ENDON, S. (*abban*, Sax. an abbey; and *dune* a mountain, or open plain) a small town on the Ouse in Berkshire, formerly called Sheovesham by the Anglo-Saxons. But Cissa, king of the West Saxons, building an abbey here in 675, it changed its name to Abbandun; which it derived from the abbey, and its situation, (that is, according to the book of Abendon) upon the plain of an hill. Here William the Conqueror kept his court, anno 1084, and left his son Henry to be educated. It is a free-borough and town incorporate, consisting of a mayor, two bailiffs, nine aldermen, and has a power of electing nineteen more. It has also a high-steward, recorder, and town-clerk; sends one member to parliament; has a charity-school, two almshouses, and a free-school founded by Mr. Royse, in 1563. Its weekly markets are on Monday and Friday; its fairs, the first Monday in Lent, the 20th of June, the 19th of September, and the 11th of December. It gives the title of earl to a younger branch of the family of Berties, dukes of Ancaster, which title was first conferred on James Bertie, lord Norris, of Rycot, in the thirty-fourth year of King Charles I. It has a handsome market-house of Ashler-work, built on lofty pillars, with a large hall of free-stone above, in which the county assizes are held. The streets are well paved; and the trade of the inhabitants consists chiefly in malt, of which they send vast quantities in barges to London, from whence it is distant by water 150 miles, and by land 55.

AB'INGTON, S. the name of a family, at Henlip, in Worcestershire, remarkable for the apprehending of Garnet and Oldcorn, two eminent jesuits, concerned in the gun-powder-plot; who, after many days search, were found in a cavity of a wall over a chimney. In the same house was written the remarkable letter to lord Mountague, by Mrs. ABINGTON, his sister, who was the means of discovering that horrible design. GIBBS. Cambden, p. 622.

AB'INGTON, S. the name of a rectory in Cambridgeshire, in the gift of John Pigot, esq. of a vicarage in Northamptonshire, in the gift of Mr. Thirby; and of a neat town of Philadelphia-county in Pensilvania, America.

AB'INGTON MAGNA, S. (Great Abington) a vicarage in Cambridgeshire, in the gift of Mr. Westerne.

AB'INGTON, PARVA (Little Abington) a vicarage in the same county in the gift of the bishop of Ely.

ABI'SHAG (אִישׁ אֲבִי Heb. the father's error; of אב *ab*, a father, and שגגה *shaggah*, an error) a young virgin; a Shunamite, of remarkable beauty, chosen to cherish David and administer to him in his old age; not as a concubine, according to the common acceptation of the term, but consistent with the preservation of her chastity; since the scripture informs us, “That the damsel was very fair, and cherished the king and administered to him; but the king knew her not.” 1 Kings, i. to 4 v.

ABI'SHAI, S. (אִישׁ אֲבִי Heb. my father's reward; from אבי *abi*, my father, and שׂוֹב *shai*, a reward) the brother of Jobab, the son of Zeruah, and one of David's thirty champions, who, in company with two others, of which he was the chief, attacked a body of three hundred men and slew them, 2 Sam. xxii. 18, 19. 1 Chron. xi. 20, 21.

ABISH'ERING, ABISHER'SING, S. (*Befcheatzen*, Teut. to fine) in antient grants, and charters, is a liberty or freedom to be quit of amerciaments; and also to have the forfeiture of others, within one's fee. RASTAL'S Abr. CHAMBERS.

ABISS'NEA. See ABYSSINIA.

ABIT', ABIT'TE, *v.* abideth, dwelleth. BAILEY from Chauc.

ABIT'ION, S. (*abitio*, Lat.) going away, dying. BAILEY.

ABI'UL, S. a small village or town in the province of Beira, in Portugal. Lat. 40 deg. 20 min. N. long. 17 deg. 10 min. E.

ABJURA'TION S. (*abjuratio*, Lat.) in a general sense, is the act of denying, or renouncing a thing with an oath; among the antient Romans it signified the denying of a debt, or deposit by a false oath: but, more particularly, a solemn

recantation or renunciation of some person, doctrine, or thing. “All persons, admitted into any office, must take the test, which is an *abjuration* of some doctrines of the church of Rome.” AYLIFFE's Parergon.

Oath of ABJURA'TION, taken by all that are matriculated in universities, admitted to scholarships, fellowships, holy orders, &c. is renouncing upon oath any title or claim of the pretender, or any of his descendants to this crown, and denying ever to serve him in the capacity of a subject. In law, it signifies a sworn banishment for ever: for anciently if a man had committed felony, and fled to some church or church-yard, he could not be taken thence and tried; but, on confession of his crime to the justice or coroner, he was admitted to his oath of *abjuring* the kingdom. After which, a cross was given him, which he was to carry in his hand through the highways, till he was got out of the king's dominions. But, by stat. xxi. Jac. I. all use of sanctuaries being taken away, this kind of abjuration ceased. STAUNDE. P. C. lib. II. cap. 40. 2 Instit. 629. Stat. 22. Hen. VIII.

To ABJU'RE, *v. a.* (*abjurer*, Fr. of *abjurare*, Lat.) to quit or abandon, in allusion to the necessity they were under to quit the realm, who had taken the oath abovementioned; to cast off, and to have no commerce with; “To *abjure* for ever the society of men.” SHAKES. Midsum. Night's Dream. “No man, that hath not *abjured* his reason.” HALE. To retract, renounce, or recant an opinion upon oath. JOHNSON.

ABKET'TLEBY, S. a rectory in Leicestershire, in the gift of Mr. John Perkins.

ABLA'DIUM, S. corn moved and reaped. Obsolete, from BAILEY.

AB'LAC, S. a small river in Swabia which falls into the Danube.

To ABLAC'TATE, *v. a.* (*ablacto*, Lat. of *ab*, from; and *lac*, milk) to wean from the breast; and, by metaphor, to leave off a thing. Seldom used. JOHNSON, DYCHE.

ABLACTA'TION, S. (from *ablactao*, Lat.) the act of weaning a child; metaphorically, the quitting of an inveterate habit. BAILEY, DYCHE. A word of no authority.

ABLACTA'TION, S. in antient gardening, a method of engrafting, wherein the cyon of one tree, being united to the stock of another, is at last cut off, and as it were, weaned from its mother tree. In modern gardening, it is called inarching, or grafting by approach, which is practicable only, when the two trees are so near, that the cyon of one may be applied to the stock of another, without cutting off. Hence it is seldom practised but on plants which grow in cases, such as oranges, lemons, and pomegranate trees; vines, jasmins, &c. In England, the proper season for this operation is in April, which is performed in this manner; the rind and wood both of the branch intended for the graft, and the stock, on which it is to be engrafted, are pared away the length of three or four inches, which parts being tied close together, are covered with clay, or grafting-wax. When they are well incorporated, the head of the stock is cut off four inches above the binding; and, the spring following, the same is done to the graft, leaving the stock to shift by itself. DYCHE, CHAMBERS, JOHNSON.

AB'LAI, S. a country of Great Tartary.

ABLANCO'URT, S. See PERROT.

ABLA'QUE, S. (*a'laque*, or *la foy ablaque*, Fr.) the Ardassine silk, so called by the French, which comes from Persia, by way of Smyrna. It is very fine and scarcely inferior to the Sourbastis; but, notwithstanding, little used in the silk manufactures at Lyons and Tours, because it will not bear hot water in the winding. POSTLETHWAITE.

ABLAQUEA'TION, S. (*ablaqueatio*, Lat. of *ab*, from, and *lacus*, a ditch) in gardening, the digging away the mould, or opening the earth at the roots of trees, that the sun, air, and rain may operate upon them, and thereby recover their lost and improve their present fecundity. This is generally performed in January, “Uncover as yet roots of trees, where *ablaqueation* is necessary.” EVELYN's Kalendar.

ABLA'TION, S. (*ablatio*, Lat.) the act of taking away; diminution or making less. DYCHE, BAILEY, JOHNSON.

AB'LATIVE, *adj.* (*ablatus*, Lat. taking away) in Latin grammar, is the sixth and last case of nouns and participles. It is peculiar to the Latin, and from thence stiled by some the Latin case. Priscian calls it the comparative case, because it is used in comparing, and follows an adjective of the comparative degree. It may properly be said to be only a super-numerary case, or a supplement to the other five; and was not invented to express any relation of itself, but to be joined to some prepositions, as the others were

were not sufficient to express all the relations which things have to one another; hence arises the grammatical maxim that every ablative is governed by a preposition, either expressed or understood. In the plural number it is entirely wanting, because the termination of the dative, and the ablative in that number, is always the same. See the article CASE. This case is opposed to the dative, because that implies the action of giving, but the ablative that of taking away. In English, French, &c. there is no mark to distinguish the ablative, and we only use the term in allusion to the Latin. Thus in this sentence; "he spoke much of the magnitude of the city." We say the words, *of the magnitude*, are the ablative, and *of the city*, the genitive, because they would be rendered by those two cases, if we translated the sentence into Latin. "Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit of that forbidden tree." Parad. Lost. b. i. "Of man's first disobedience," or of the first disobedience of man, may, in the same manner, be termed the *ablative*; and of that forbidden tree, the genitive.

ABLE, *adj.* (*abal*. Sax. strength, power, or fortitude) indued with, or having power. "Ever learning, and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth." 2 Tim. iii. 7. Sufficient; "from a child thou hast known the holy scriptures, which are able to make thee wise." 2 Tim. iii. 15. By metaphor it signifies great powers; arising from knowledge, wealth, or interest; "He was not afraid of an able man, as Lewis the eleventh was: but contrariwise, was served by the ablest men that were to be found." Bacon's Hen. VII. When it is joined with *for*, it signifies *qualified*; as "able for utterance," WILKINS Math. Mag.

To **ABLE**, *v. a.* to endue with sufficient power. See **ENABLE**. JOHNSON.

ABLE-BODIED, *adj.* (compounded of *able* and *body*) strong in body; "Many able-bodied clergymen." SWIFT'S Arg. against a cl. Christ.

ABLEB, *S.* a count of Dublin, and father of Sitic, king of that city. He lived about the year 1012.

ABLECTI, *S.* (from *ab*, and *lego* Lat. to choose) in Roman antiquities, a select body of soldiers chosen out of the extraordinarii.

To **ABLEGATE**, *v. a.* (*ablego*, Lat.) to send abroad upon an embassy or other employment; figuratively, to send a person out of the way, that one is weary of. DYCHE, JOHNSON.

ABLEGATION, *S.* (from *ablegate*) the act of sending, or the state of a person sent abroad, or out of the way.

ABLEGMINA, *S.* (of *ab*, from, and *lego* to choose) in Roman antiquities, choice parts of the entrails of victims.

ABLENESS, *S.* (from *able* and the Gothic termination *NS*.) sufficient power or capacity to do a thing; ability of mind or body; "that nation doth so excel, both for comeliness and *ableness*, that from neighbour countries they ordinarily come, some to strive, some to learn, some to behold." SIDNEY.

ABLEPSY, *S.* (*ἀλῆψια*, Gr. not seeing) want of sight, natural blindness; and figuratively, inadvertance, unadvisedness, or rashness. A word not in use.

ABLI'GABON, *S.* a flower, called by botanists, Narcissus, or the White Daffodil.

To **ABLIGATE**, *v. a.* (*abligo*, Lat. of *ab*, from, and *ligo* to tie) to bind or tie up from. A word scarce ever used. JOHNSON.

ABLIGURATION (*ablignatio*, Lat.) a wasteful, extravagant, or prodigal spending a man's estate, in rioting or gluttony. DYCHE, BAILEY, JOHNSON. Wants authority.

ABLI'S, *S.* (pronounced *Abshé*;) a small town near Chartres in France.

To **ABLOCATE**, *v. a.* (*abloco*, Lat.) to let out to hire; appropriated to one, who has hired himself, CALVIN'S Lex. Jur. JOHNSON.

ABLOCATION, *S.* (from *ablocate*) the act of letting out to hire.

ABLO'E, *S.* a small place in Tartary in Europe. Lat. 46 deg. 50 min. N. Long. 33 deg. 15 min. E.

ABLUDE, *v. a.* (*abludo*, Lat.) to be unlike. JOHNSON.

ABLUENT, *adj.* (*abluo*, Lat. to wash off or away) that which washes clean, or has the power of cleansing. *Abluent* medicines, are such as dilute, dissolve, and carry off, the acrimonious and stimulating salts lodged in any part of the body; especially the stomach and intestines; such are ptisans, wheys, and juleps; but they are better known by the name to which we refer, *i. e.* **ABSTERGENTS**.

ABLUTION, *S.* (*ablutio*, Lat.) the act of cleansing, or washing clean; "there is a natural analogy between the *ablution* of the body, and the purification of the soul." TAYLOR'S Worthy Commun. What is left after the act of washing; as "the pious trains are cleansed, and cast th' *ablutions* in the main." POPE'S Iliad.

ABLUTION, *S.* a religious ceremony, used by the antient Romans, before they began to sacrifice; which seemed to be borrowed from the Jews, for whom Solomon, made a great laver, or brass sea, wherein the priests used to wash themselves before they offered sacrifice, having first sanctified the water, by throwing in the ashes of a victim, that was slain for the sacrifice. The Mahometans retain the ceremony of *ablution* with the greatest strictness. In the Roman church it is used for a sup of wine and water, not consecrated, which was given by the priest to wash down, and promote digestion, of the host. It is also applied to signify what the priest washes his hands with.

ABLUTION, *S.* in pharmacy, the preparations which divers medicines undergo to cleanse them from their impurities. In physic, it is the washing the external parts of the body by baths, or the internal by thin diluting fluids, as whey, &c. In chemistry, the washing, or infusing certain medicines in water to freshen them, and dissolve their salts. See **DULCIFYING**.

ABLYING, *part. enabing.* BAILEY from Chauc. Obsolete. To **ABNEGATE**, *v. a.* (*abnego*, Lat.) to deny. JOHNSON.

ABNEGATION, *S.* (*abnegatio*, Lat.) a positive and absolute denial of a thing; "the *abnegation* or renouncing of all his own holds and interests." HAMMOND'S Pract. Catech. With divines it implies the renouncing our passions, pleasures, interests, and lusts; and is synonymous to full denial. BAILEY, DYCHE.

ABNER, *S.* (אבנר Heb. the father's lamp, from אב *ab* a father, נר *ner*, a lamp) the son of Ner, and general of the forces of king Saul, to whom he introduced David, after he had killed Goliath, with the head of the giant in his hand. He was a person in very great repute for his valour, very popular among his countrymen, and strongly affected to the house of Saul. At the death of that unfortunate king he set his son Ishbosheth on the throne, confirming him in his dominion over Gilead, the Ashurites, Jezreel, Ephraim, Benjamin, and Israel. Meeting with Joab, David's general, as they were both reconnoitering the country, there happened a contest between twelve of each army, similar to that of the Horatii in the Roman history, which drawing on a general engagement, Abner was routed, and being closely pursued by Asahel, Joab's brother, he turned back, desired him to desist from the pursuit, or take the armour of one of his troop, that he might engage with him on more equal terms. But Asahel being deaf to his remonstrances, and still attempting his life, "he smote him with the hinder end of his spear under the fifth rib, that the spear came out behind him, and he fell down there, and died in the same place." This act, though necessary in his own defence, inspired Joab with a thirst of revenge, which never ceased till he met with an opportunity of satisfying it. The contest between the partizans of David and those of Saul increasing, *Abner*, like a true and loyal subject, employed himself in strengthening the party of Ishbosheth; but notwithstanding, being charged by him with breach of faith in making use of his father's concubine they came to an open rupture; and *Abner* went immediately to offer his service to David. The royal prophet, doubting of the sincerity of his proffers, made the restoration of his wife Michael, who had since been married to another person, as the conditions of his access. *Abner*, bringing her with him, had an interview with David, to whom he promised the revolt of Israel; and having met with a favourable reception was dismissed. Joab, returning at that time, loaded with spoils, from a pursuit of the enemy, and hearing that *Abner* had been with David and dismissed in peace, he went immediately to David himself, and reproved him for his interview with *Abner*, telling him, that his offers of service were nothing but illusion, and that his real business was that of a spy. As soon as he left the king he dispatched messengers after *Abner*, who coming back, he took him aside, as it were to confer with, and stabbed him. Thus fell *Abner* a victim to the revenge of Joab! but lamented by David as a person of great abilities and valour; who execrated the murderer, and devoted his whole family to destruction. 1 Sam. xvii. 57. xxvii. 15. 2 Sam. ii. 2, and 3.

To **ABDNODATE**, *v. a.* (of *ab*, from, and *nodus*, a knot) to cut off the knots of trees. A word that wants authority.

ABNODATION, *S.* (*abnodatio*, Lat.) in gardening; is pruning or cutting away knots, knobs, or other excrescencies from trees. Wants authority.

ABNORMETH, *v. a.* (*abnormis*, Lat.) disfigureth, or disfigureth. BAILEY from CHAUC. Obsolete.

ABNORMITY, *S.* (*abnormitas*, Lat.) ugliness, deformity. BAILEY. Of no authority.

ABNOR-

ABNOR'MOUS, *adj.* (*abnormis* Lat. out of rule,) irregular in shape, deformed. **BAILEY**, **DYCHE**. Of no authority.

A'BO, *S.* a district in Finland. Likewise a town in Finland Proper, subject to Sweden. It is supposed to have been built in the year 1155, and is the best town in the province. The great episcopal church built in 1300, is a beautiful structure. The episcopal see was founded about the year 1226. This town was almost reduced to ashes, 1678, and was taken by the Russians in 1713, who kept it till 1720, but restored it to Sweden at the peace of Nyfadt. When ships pass by the rock near the harbour, their needle loses its polarity, and points not to the north, owing, as is supposed, to its containing mines of loadstone. In 1743, a peace was concluded here between Sweden and Russia. Lat. 60 deg. 28 min. N. long. 21 deg. 28 min. E.

ABO'ARD, *adv.* (from *a*, which signifies *at* or *in*, and *bord*, Sax. a house; ships being not improperly termed sailing houses,) a sea term, signifying in a ship, "he loudly called to them that were *aboard*." **Fairy Queen**. In gaming, it signifies, that the person, or side, which was less, is now equal to the other: Thus at bowls, cards, &c. if one party is one, two, three, or four, and the other less, but afterwards comes to be the same; he is said to be *aboard*. **DYCHE**.

ABO'DE, *v. n.* (the preterperfect tense of *abide*) remained; stayed; "*abode* with him that day." **John** i. 39.

ABO'DE, *S.* (from *abide*) the act of staying, or continuing in any place. "Making a short *abode* in Sicily." **DRYDEN'S** *Ded. to the Æneid*. Joined to the word *made* it has always this signification. Figuratively, it is used for the place wherein a person stays, continues, remains or dwells. "I know thy *abode*," 2 Kings, xix. 27.

To **ABO'DE**, *v. a.* (*bodian* Sax. to foretell) to presage, foreshow, or foretell. 'Tis used both in a good or bad sense. "This tempest, touching the garment of this peace, *boded* the sudden breach of it." **SHAK. HEN. VIII.** Now out of use.

ABO'DEMENT, *S.* (from *abode*) a secret impression on the mind, anticipation, omen, presage, or prognostication of something future; "Tush! man, *abodements* must not frighten us now." **SHAKESP. HEN. VIII.** Obsolete.

ABO'GEN *part.* (*abogen*, from *abeogan* Sax. bent) bowed. **BAILEY**. Obsolete.

ABO'N DE NOBREGA, *S.* A small district in the province of Entre Douro e Minho in Portugal.

To **ABOL'ISH** *v. a.* (*abolir*, Fr. from *aboleo*, Lat. to blot out) to destroy; put an end to. "Invincible jealousies and hate, which long-continued peace hath since *abolished*." **Sir JOHN HAYWARD**. Figuratively to annul, or annihilate. "All such ceremonies as they require to be *abolished*." **Hooker**, b. iv. "More destroyed than they, we should be quite *abolished*! Par. Lost, b. ii. 92. "Wilt thou thyself *abolish* thy creation?" *Idem*. b. iii. 193.

ABOL'ISHABLE, *adj.* (from *abolish* and *abel* Sax. capacity) that which can be abolished.

ABOL'ISHER, *S.* (*abolish*) the thing or person that abolishes.

ABOL'ISHING, *part.* (*abolish*) that which annuls, repeals, or destroys, as "the *abolishing* cause of the act."

ABOL'ISHMENT, *S.* the act or clause of abolishing; "with less benefit than the *abolishment* of them." **Hooker**, b. iv.

ABOL'ITION (*abolitio*, Lat.) the act of abolishing; now used instead of *abolishment*. "In a palsy, is the *abolishment* of all the senses." **ARUTHNOT**.

ABOL'ITION, *S.* in common law, the abrogating, or repealing any law, or statute. In civil law, the leave given by the prince or judge, to a criminal accuser to desist from further prosecution.

ABOL'ITION, *S.* in metaphysics, is an utter destruction of any being, so that no footsteps of it remain.

ABOMA'SUS, } *S.* (Lat.) the maw, or last of the four sto-

ABOMA'SUM, } machs in animals of the ruminating kind; being the place wherein the chyle is formed, and from whence the food descends immediately into the intestines. It is full of a sort of leaves, which, besides the membranes they consist of, contain a great number of glands, not found in the other stomach. In calves and lambs, 'tis here the rennet is found, which curdles milk.

ABOM'INABLE, *adj.* (*abominabilis*, Lat.) that which raises in the mind horror, joined with aversion and detestation. "This infernal pit, *abominable*, accused." *Par. Lost*. b. x. In low and ludicrous language, it conveys only the idea of something superlative; as *abominable*, unclean; i. e. superlatively so.

ABOM'INABLENESS, *S.* (*abominabile*) the quality, which renders any thing abominable: odiousness; "to urge atheisms with the *abominableness* of their opinion." **BENTLEY'S** *Serm.*

ABOM'INABLY, *adv.* (*abominable* and *ly* from the Sax. *lie* manner) extremely, prodigiously, superlatively; but in ill sense, a word of low and familiar language! "Your servants are mutinous and quarrelsome, and cheat you most *abominably*." **John Bull**.

ABOM'INANTS, *S.* (*abominans* Lat.) those who abhor or dread any bad omen or presage, and pray to the gods to prevent its happening. **BAILEY**. Of no authority.

To **ABOM'INATE**, *v. a.* (*abominor*, Lat.) to abhor; detest, to have an extreme aversion to. "He professed both to *abominate* and despise all mystery." **Gulliver**.

ABOMINA'TION, (*abominatio*.) an object causing the greatest dislike, aversion, or detestation. "Every shepherd is an *abomination* to the Egyptians." **Gen.** xvi. 34. "Whatsoever hath no fins, nor scales in the waters, that shall be an *abomination* to you." **Levit.** xi. 12. When used with the auxiliary verb *to have*, or rather, to *have in*, it signifies to reckon as such; or to *abominate*. "You shall have their carcases in *abomination*." *Idem*. cxi. 11. As idols and idolatry are the objects of the divine hatred; they are therefore, figuratively expressed by this word, as "Ashtoreth the *abomination* of the Zidonians," &c. 2 Kings, xxiii. 13. "When you shall see the *abomination* of desolation." **Matth.** xxiv. 12, 15. "For the overspreading of *abomination*, he shall make it desolate." **Dan.** ix. 27.

A'BON, or **A'VON**, *S.* (*afon*, W.) among the ancient Britons, signified a river; as the *Avon* in Warwickshire, from whence the town is called Stratford upon *Avon*; or upon the river.

ABO'RAM, *S.* a small island on the coast of Fez. Lat. 4 deg. 51 min. N. long. 1 deg. 39 min. W.

ABORIG'INES, *S.* (of *ab* negative, and *origo* Lat. the first source, or beginning) the ancient inhabitants of a country, whose original could not be traced; it is used in opposition to colonies. Antiently, the term was given to a nation which inhabited Latium, and pretended they were immediately descended from the gods.

ABORS'EMENT, *S.* (*aborfus*, Lat.) an untimely birth. A word of no authority. **BAILEY**.

To **ABORT'**, *v. n.* (*aborto*, Lat.) to bring forth before the due time to miscarry.

ABORT'ION, *S.* (*abortio*, Lat.) the exclusion of a child from the womb, before the due time of delivery: In irrational animals stiled sinking or casting their young. If this should happen before the second month after conception, it is stiled a *false conception*. Miscarriages, are produced by causes immediately affecting the child, the membranes that involve it, the placenta, the funis umbilicalis, i. e. the navel-string, or the mother, with respect to the child, whatever is the occasion of its death, causes *abortion* likewise, sooner or later. A tenderness of the membranes which include the fœtus, rendering them liable to ruptures upon every trivial occasion, often causes a miscarriage. There are frequent instances of a schirosity of the placenta, and a shortness of the umbilical cord, which have had the same effect. With respect to the mother, immoderate evacuations, sudden passions, frights, all distempers, either acute or chronical, too violent exercise, lifting a great weight, fullness of blood, stimulating medicines, straining, in order to speak loud, and a disagreeable smell, are frequent causes of abortion. Other causes, are the largeness and heaviness of the fœtus, whereby the uterus is not capable of a dilation sufficient to make room for it: which is known from a great tension, and hardness of the belly, attended with a violent pain; irritation of the womb; relaxation of the ligaments of the placenta, the uterus being too weak to support the insculations of its vessels, after the fœtus is grown to a certain size; weakness and want of nourishment in the fœtus; excess of eating, long fasting, or watching, the use of barks, and, in general, any thing that tends to promote the menses.

The symptoms, usually preceding, are, a fever, either continual or intermittent, pain in the loins and head, heaviness in the eyes; a bearing down or constriction of the abdomen; an eruption of aqueous, or pure blood, called an hæmorrhage; falling of the breasts; watery milk, &c. The treatment is to be adapted to the circumstances and symptoms. As an hæmorrhage from the uterus, always, precedes a miscarriage, it is in general regarded as the immediate cause; and bleeding is recommended, if the patient has had no considerable evacuations before; but in a plethora it is absolutely necessary: in case of flooding recourse is had to proper astringents; or, if these fail, to fomentations, injection and suffumigations. If a tenesmus attend, rhubarb is to be prescribed; and if there be an habitual laxity of the uterine vessels, guaiacum. Rest is of great importance: and, on that account, the patient is to be put to bed on the first appearance of the symptoms described above, and confined to it, either till they disappear

appear, or she be delivered; being very careful, at the same time, that she be kept very cool. As pain is always the fore-runner of a miscarriage, may not gentle opiates mixed with astringents, as they take off the stimulation, be a means of preventing an increase of the symptoms, and remove the cause of the hæmorrhage, so dreadful in its consequences? The great Boerhaave has recommended a form, in such a crisis, which we shall take the liberty to transcribe; "Take blood-stone powdered, armenian bole, and dragon's blood, of each a drachm; syrup of myrtles an ounce; solid laudanum three grains; plantain water six ounces. Of this mixture let the patient take half an ounce every quarter of an hour."

Abortion is very dangerous, where the time of pregnancy is so far advanced, that the fœtus is large; where the cause is very violent, or the patient convulsed; where a large hæmorrhage precedes or ensues; or the fœtus is putrid. But if neither of these symptoms occur, it is always more dangerous than a birth at the full period. And as there seems to be a very strict analogy between the fruits of animals and the seeds of plants; an instance from the vegetable tribe will be no small illustration, if not a confirmation of the assertion. "A walnut drops spontaneously from its involucre or hull, when arrived at a state of maturity; but before it has arrived at that state cannot be separated without violence. Just so it is with respect to Abortions."

It is one of the decretals of the canon law, that "An *abortion* procured by medicine, &c. before the soul be infused in the body is no murder." Part. II. couell. 32, quæst. ii. c. 8. but this opinion is built on an expression of Hippocrates, who, in his treatise *de œtione partu*, or a fœtus of eight months, says, that "children in the eighth month never live." Though indeed he asserts, in his treatise *de partu septimestri* "of infants born in the seventh month, some, though very few, are known to live." From these passages it has been maintained, that a fœtus expelled in the first six months, or in the eighth month, not being an animated creature, but a lifeless mass, an *abortion* in those periods, though procured by art, is not to be construed as murder. Even the penal ordinance of the emperor Charles V. is not free from this fault. In art. 133, it says, "but in the *abortion* of a fœtus, which had not yet attained to life, he who is to pronounce the sentence, shall consult with the learned in the law, as directed at the close of this edict." Yet we must add, the remark of John Paul Kress, which seems to be the dictate of nature, refined and confirmed by reason. "That the fœtus, says he, in the mother's womb is without life, and that it is not animated before it is born; as also, that it is lawful for a woman, when her life and character are at stake, to *procure an abortion*, are propositions which pope Innocent X. in a general council of 1679, condemned as scandalous," KRESS. in Comm. in Constit. Crim. Car. V. p. 431.

ABORTION, S. is used for the fœtus thus expelled; by the figure Metonymia, wherein the effect is put for the cause. "His wife miscarried, but as the *abortion* proved "only a female fœtus." Life of Martin Scriblerus. The term is likewise used, though improperly, for a fœtus, which, dying in the womb, continues there beyond the proper time of delivery; sometimes as long as the mother lives.

ABORTION, S. in gardening, is applied to such fruits as are produced too early, which commonly happens to those trees that are blasted by noxious winds.

ABORTIVE, *adj.* (*abortivus*, Lat.) that which is brought forth before its time: "If ever he have a child, *abortive* "be it." SHAKESP. Rich. III. Figuratively, any thing or design which miscarries, is frustrated, or comes to nothing. "This is the true cause why so many politic conceptions "prove *abortive*." SOUTH. It is sometimes used substantively, "Who might have perished as *abortives*." Guard. N. 106.

ABORTIVE, *adj.* (from *ab*, a negative particle; and *ortus*, a rising) that which a person cannot rise from. But this is an unusual acceptance, and occurs only in Milton, as, "plunged in that *abortive* gulph," Par. Lost, b. ii, 451. implies a gulph, from which he could not rise; as appears from other parts of that book.

ABORTIVE VELLUM, is made of the skin of an abortive calf.

A'BO-STOT, an old fortress in Finland, near the mouth of the Aura, which has been destroyed several times. King Erick XIV. was kept prisoner here in the sixteenth century. Lat. 60 deg. 30 min. N. long. 24 deg. 10 min. E.

ABOU'COU'CHOU, S. a kind of woollen cloth made in Provence, Languedoc, and Dauphiné in France, designed for Egypt.

ABORTIVELY, *adv.* of quality, or of the manner (from *abortive*, most adverbs in our language being formed from adjectives, by assuming the termination *ly*, which answers to the Sax *lice*, as *rihtlice*, Sax. rightly, from the Sax. *riht*; they denote the same quality, or manner, as the adjectives do, from whence they are derived) born before the due time.

ABORTIVENESS, S. (from *abortive*) the state of abortion; figuratively want of success, or disappointment.

ABORT, *part.* (corruption of *aborted*) cast down, dejected, daunted. BAILEY from CHAUC. Obsolete.

ABOVE, *prep.* (*Bufan*, Sax.) higher in place, or position; as, "Above the clouds, let thy proud musick sound," COWLEY. Used before nouns of time, it signifies *more or longer time*; as, "He fought *above* two hours." Figuratively, it signifies, superiority, or higher in rank, power or excellence; "The Lord is *above* all nations." Psalm. cxiii. 4. "Cæsar could not abide to have any *above* him." It likewise denotes *beyond*, or more than; "We are pressed out of "measure; *above* strength." 2 Cor. c. 8. "Above the natural powers of any visible agent," CONYB. on Miracl. "Exactness of judgment, and clearness of reason is to be "observed in one man *above* another." LOCKE. When joined with the word *reason*, it signifies, a disproportion between the object and our intellectual faculties, and its not being discoverable by the exercise of them; "They cry out " 'tis matter of faith and *above* reason." LOCKE's Essay, b. iv. c. 18. When used comparatively it signifies *preferable to*; as, "There is no riches *above* a sound body; no joy " *above* the joy of the heart." Ecclus. xxx. 16.

ABOVE, *adv.* (this is distinguished from the precedent, not so much in its signification, as the manner in which it is used; *that* is followed either by nouns, pronouns, or adjectives; but this is not, and has a relation not to the words which follow, but those which precede it.) It is used to denote a higher place; "To those *above*, men standing "below, seem not so much lessened," BACON. It is from hence used for the heavens, both in sacred and profane authors; "Trust the powers *above*," POPE's Iliad. "Every good and perfect gift is from *above*." James i. 17.

ABOVE, in allusion to the ancient method of writing books upon scrolls, implies *before*; as, "I said *above*, that, &c." DRYD.

ABOVE-ALL, (compound word) chiefly, especially; "A " *bove-all* the elegance of his composition," DRYD. After a deduction of several particulars it signifies; a preference given to that which follows.

ABOVE-BOARD, (compound word) an expression borrowed from gamesters, who generally put their hands under the table in order to change their cards; and signifies, in open sight, plainly, honestly, without the least artifice, or dissimulation; "It is the part of an honest man to deal *above-board*," L'ESTRANGE. "Now a-days they are owned " *above-board*." SOUTH.

ABOVE-CITED, (compound word) quoted or cited before. For the origin of this expression, see ABOVE; "Did it not "appear from the authority *above-cited*," ADDIS. Christ. Relig.

ABOVE-GROUND, a figurative expression, borrowed from a person's being put under ground at his burial; and signifies his being alive; "I'll find him if he be *above-ground*." An expression very familiar, and somewhat low.

ABOVE-MENTIONED, *part.* (compound of *above* and *mentioned*. See ABOVE) mentioned in a former part of a work or writing "unfit for the utterance of the five lines " *above-mentioned*," Guard. No. 82.

ABOUGH'T, **ABOUGH'TIN**, *part.* bought; paid dear for, suffered. BAILEY from CHAUC. Obsolete.

TO ABOU'ND, *v. n.* (*abundo*, Lat. *abonder*, Fr.) when used with the particles *in* or *with*, it signifies, to have an exceeding great number, quantity or plenty of any thing. "A "faithful man shall *abound with* blessings." Prov. xxviii. 2. "The Greek tongue *abounded in* monosyllables." Greenw. Gram. p. 34.

TO ABO'UND, *v. n.* when used without the particles, signifies to increase prodigiously, "when iniquity shall *abound*." Matt. xxiv. 12. to be in great plenty, number, or excess. "Words are like leaves, and where they most *abound*," POPE's Essay on Criticism.

ABOU'T, *prep.* (*abutan*, Sax. encircling) when applied to time or place, it signifies, near, or within the compass of; as, "about night." "They have set up a shop *about* " *Cheapside*." When put before words of measure, it has the same signification; "about four fingers long." But these seem to be figurative expressions. The most simple acceptance as that of round, surrounding, or encircling, according to the Saxon, from whence it is derived; "Bind "them

"them *about* thy neck." Prov. lxi. 3. "*About* the tail "delighted dolphin's play." WALLER. Figuratively, it implies annexed; or, appendant to a person, in the same manner as dregs. "If you have this *a'out* you." MILTON. "As long as we carry ourselves *about* us." LOCKE'S ESS. b. iv. c. 10. Concerning of, relating to, "positive laws *about* dominion," STILLINGFLEET. "He wrote, *about* the circulation."

ABOUT, *adv.* in circumference, or compass. "Indeed, I am "in the waist two yards *about*." Merry wives of Windsor. From place to place; every where; "He went *about* doing "good." *Adv.* It implies likewise, figuratively, the longest way, in opposition to the shortest, or straight, alluding to the circumference, and the diameter of a circle; "The sure way " (though most *about*) to make good." BOYLE. When prefixed to verbs, it signifies that the action or thing will soon happen; as "*about* to fight;" "*about* to perish." To be ABOUT, *v. n.* to be employed or engaged in. "What "it is our great countrymen *were about*." Spectat. No. 329.

ABOUT, *adj.* (*àbout*, Fr.) a certain point, period, or state, and is diversified according to the verb to which it is joined. "Thus he has brought *about* his purposes." He has accomplished them. "Whether this will be *brought about*, by "breaking his head." Spect. When joined with *come*, it signifies to be arrived at a certain state or point. As "when "the time was *come about* after Hannah conceived." 1 Sam. i. 20. "The wind they long had wished was *come about*." DRYD. Fables. When joined with *go*, it implies preparation, or design. "As why *go ye about* to kill me." John vii. 19. In familiar discourse, we say to *come about* a man, *i. e.* to circumvent him.

ABP. an abbreviation for Archbishop.

A'BRA, S. a silver coin in Poland, worth from twenty-four to twenty-five French sols. It is current at Constantinople, and all the dominions of the grand seignior, where it is received as the fourth of the asiani, or Holland dollars.

ABRACADABRA (*Abraçax*, the name of a Syrian idol) a magical charm, invented by the elder Serenus Samonicus, who lived in the time of Severus and Caracalla, as a cure for the Semi-tertian. It was to be wrote as many times as it contains letters, omitting a letter each line, so that the whole formed an inverted cone, having this property, that which way soever the letters be taken, beginning from the apex, and ascending either to the right or left, they form the same word as the first line; this was suspended about the neck of the patient, and was reckoned a certain cure. Yet notwithstanding this is long ago exploded, do not the anodyne necklace, the charms for warts, &c. afford us instances, that, tho' we may laugh at the heathen superstition in one particular instance, we are equally objects of derision in a multiplicity of others.

ABRA'CALAN, a cabbalistic word, made use of by the Jews for the same purpose as the precedent.

To ABRA'DE, *v. a.* (*abrado*, Lat. to shave off) to rub off, to waste or wear away by degrees. "Successively *abraded* "from them by a decursion of waters." HALES'S Origin.

A'BRAHAM, (אַבְרָהָם Heb. the father of a great multitude. of אב *ab* a father, רַבִּים *rabim*, many and חַם *ham* for מְחַמֵּם *mechamam* a company.) The father of believers, the son of Terah; descended from Noah by Shem, from whom he was nine degrees distant. He was at first called Abram, which signifies glorious father, and was born according to the Jews anno 2008 after the creation. The most striking circumstances of his history, as delivered in the sacred pages, may be comprized under the following heads: The different stations he made in Canaan; his journey to Egypt, where his wife Sarah was taken from him by the King of that country; his travels into Gerar, where he was separated from her a second time; the victory he obtained over the four kings; the covenant God made with him, confirmed with the seal and institution of circumcision; his being commanded to offer up Isaac; his obedience; the strength of his faith, and the manner how the act was hindered; his marriage with Keturah; his death at the 175th year of his age, and his sepulchre in the cave of Machpelah. To this account the Jews add, that he taught arithmetic, mathematicks and astronomy, and that he was born, circumcised, and had the same soul, which animated our first parent Adam. The Mahomedans, with whom his name is held in the greatest reverence, add, to this account, and say, that he was at Mecca, and began the building of the temple in that place.

ABRA'HAM'S BALM, S. in botany, the hemp-tree, a species of willow.

ABRAHAM'S BOSOM, is a term used in the scripture phraseology to denote, a place of the greatest felicity in the heavenly mansions. "The beggar died and was carried by the

"angels into *Abraham's bosom*," Luke xvi. 22.

ABRAHAMSDORF, A'BRAHAMSALVA, ABRAHAM O'WTEZ, S. a populous town, in a district of Hungary, called the seat of the ten lacemen. Lat. 46 deg. 20 min. N. long. 19 deg. 50 min. E.

A'BRAM. S. (אַבְרָם Heb. high father, from אב *ab* father, רַם *ram*, high) the original name of the patriarch before the Deity made the covenant with him, on which it was changed to that of *Abraham*, which see.

ABRAM, COVE, naked or poor man. BAILEY from Chaucer. Obsolete.

ABRAN'TES, S. a town of Estremadura, on the banks of the Tagus, in Portugal, supposed to be the Tubucci of Antonius. The country between this and Lisbon is extremely pleasant, and famous for its peaches. Lat. 39 deg. 19 min. N. long. 7 deg. 18 min. W.

ABRAID, *part.* (*Abrediar*, Sax.) awaked, raised up. BAILEY from Chaucer. Obsolete.

ABRA'SION, S. (see ABRASE) the act of wearing away, or rubbing off. In medicine, it signifies the wearing away the natural mucus which covers the membranes, particularly those of the stomach and intestines, by sharp corrosive medicines or humours. It likewise is used for the substance worn off by the attrition of bodies against each other. Thus, there is said to be an *abrasion* of the intestines when the internal membrane is ulcerated, and very small pieces are voided with the excrement.

ABRA'THAN, See ABROTANUM.

ABR'EAST, *adv.* (*breast*, Sax.) side by side; in such a position, that the breasts may bear against the same line. "The "riders rode *abreast*." DRYD. Ships are said to sail three or four *abreast*, when they bear down by side each other in the same line.

ABRE'DE, *adj.* (obsolete from *abræden* Sax. to publish) abroad. BAILEY from Chaucer.

To ABRED'GE, ABRIG'GE, *v. a.* (*Abreger* Fr.) to shorten. BAILEY from Chaucer. Obsolete.

ABRE'IRO, S. a small place in the province of Tras los Montes in Portugal. Lat. 41 deg. 20 min. N. Long. 7 deg. 10 min. W.

To ABRE'IDE, to ABRE'YD, *v. n.* to start up; to awake; to arise. BAILEY from Chaucer. Obsolete.

ABRE'DING, *part.* upbraiding. BAILEY from Chaucer. Obsolete.

ABRENUNCIA'TION. S. (*Abrenunciatio* Lat.) a renouncing or forsaking a thing entirely; Law word. This word wants authority.

AB'RICOT, see APRICOT.

ABR'IG, ABRI'CK, S. among Chymists, sulphur.

To ABRIDGE, *v. a.* (*abreger* Fr.) to shorten in words, so as to retain the substance; to express a thing in fewer words. "All these sayings we will essay to *abridge* in one volume." 2 Maccab. ii. 23. It is used figuratively to signify, diminish, lessen, or cut short. "Such determination *abridge* "gets not that power, wherein liberty consists," LOCKE. When followed by the particles *from*, or *of* it denotes to deprive. "To be *abridged* from such a noble rate," Merchant of Ven. "The city had many privileges, but is now *abridged* "of most of them."

To ABRID'GE, *v. a.* In common law, to make an account or declaration shorter, by severing or taking away some of the substance of it; as in *assise* a man is said to *abridge* his plaint, and a woman her demand in an action of dower, if any land is put therein, which is not in the tenure of the defendant; for on a plea of non-tenure, the plaintiff may leave out those lands, and pray that the tenant may answer to the remainder. "Though the demandant has *abridged* his plaint, yet the "writ still holds good for the rest." 21 Hen. VIII. c. 3. *Bro. Abride.*

ABRID'GED OF, *part.* (from *abridge*, law term) deprived of, debarred from, cut off.

ABRID'GER, S. (from *abridge*) a shortener; a writer of compendiums or abridgments.

ABRIDG'MENT. S. (*abregement* Fr.) the contraction of a large work into few words, and less compass. "This one "word is the *abridgment* of all volumes of scripture." HOOKER, b. ii. §. 5. A lessening, or diminution, "An "abridgment of liberty, to be complained of." LOCKE.

A'BRESKER, a vicarage in Brecknockshire in Wales, in the gift of William Flower, esq.

ABRO'ACH, *adv.* (see BROACH) running out, in allusion to liquor that is *broached*, or tapped. "While every spout's "abroach." SWIFT. To be set in such a position, that the liquor contained may easily be drawn out. "The jars of gen'rous wine—he set *abroach*." DRYD, Virgil. In a figurative sense, to undertake with a sure prospect of success. "What mischiefs might be set *abroach*," SHAKESP. Hen. IV.

ABRO'AD, *adv.* (from *a*, and *brad*, Sax.) without confinement; at large. "The lonely fox roams far *abroad*." PRIOR. "And on the wings of mighty winds came flying all *abroad*." STERN. Plalms. Out of the house. "Lady—walked a whole hour *abroad*, without dying," POPE's Letters. In a foreign country. "The time I should think fittest, for a young gentleman to be sent *abroad*." LOCKE on Educat. In all directions. "An elm displays her dusky arms *abroad*." DRYD. Virg. From without, externally, in opposition to within. "More states are overthrow through diseases bred within themselves, than through violence from *abroad*."

HOOKE.

ABRO'ACHMENT, *S.* (*abrocamentum*) forestalling. See ABROCHMENT.

To ABROGATE, *v. a.* (*abrogo*, Lat.) to deprive a law of its force, to repeal, or annul. "Laws of that kind to *abrogate* themselves." HOOKE.

ABROGA'TION, *S.* (*abrogatio* Lat. see ABROGATE) the act of repealing, or the repeal of a law; "Demanded the *abrogation* and repeal of those laws, which were in force."

CLARENDON, b. viii. It is a term which is opposed to rogation; is distinguished from derogation, which implies the annulling only some part of a law; from subrogation, which denotes the adding a clause to it; from obrogation, which implies the limiting, or restraining it; from dispensation, which sets it aside only in a particular instance; and from antiquation, which is the refusing to pass a law.

ABR'ON, *S.* a small river of Nivernois in France.

To ABRU'OK, *v. a.* (from *a* superfluous, and *To Brook*, a word now obsolete, from *Brucan*, Sax. to enjoy) to bear, or endure. "Ill can thy noble mind *abrook* the *abject* people." SHAKES. Hen. VI.

ABROHA'NI, or MALMOL'LE, *S.* the name of a muslin, or fine white cotton cloth, brought particularly from Bengal in the East-Indies, being in length sixteen French ells three quarters, and in the breadth five eighths.

ABROTANOEIDES, *S.* (from *Abrotanum* Lat. wormwood, and *αἰδῆς*, *αἰδῆς* Gr. a form) a kind of coral, or according to botanists, a *perus* which Clavius, who describes it, imagines to grow on the rocks at the bottom of the sea.

ABRO'TANUM, *S.* see SOUTHERNWOOD.

ABRO'TANUM FCE'MINA, see SANTELINA.

ABRUPT, *adj.* (*abruptus*, Lat. broken off) craggy, broken, "Tumbling through rocks *abrupt*." THOMPS. Winter. Sudden, unexpected, without the customary preparatives, "To know the cause of your *abrupt* departure." SHAKES. Hen. VI. "Abrupt, with eagle-speed she cut the sky." POPE's Odyss. Unconnected, when applied to writing; as, "The *abrupt* stile, which hath many breaches." BEN. JOHNS. Discov. When used substantively, it signifies a great fissure or cavity; "Over the vast *abrupt*." PAR. Loft, b. ii, 409.

AERUPT'ED, *part.* (*abruptus*, Lat. a word seldom used) broken off suddenly; not precipitously *abrupted*, but gradually proceed.

ABRUPTION, *S.* (*abruptio*, Lat. this word seldom occurs) a breaking off, separation; "Some of that matter still adhering to them, or at least marks of its *abruption* from them." WOODW. Nat. Hist.

ABRUPTLY, *adv.* (from *abrupt* and *ly* of *lic*, Sax. implying manner) hastily, unexpectedly, rudely, without the previous ceremonies required; "So lately found, and so *abruptly* gone." SIDNEY, b. ii. "In whatever company or business they were engaged they left it *abruptly*." Spectat. No. 241.

ABRUPTNESS, *S.* (from *abrupt* and *NE*, Gothic) an hasty, unexpected, unceremonious manner, suddenness, or the state of unconnectedness, roughness, cragginess; "Which *abruptness* is caused by its being broke off." WOODW.

ABRUG-BAN'YA, *S.* See GROSS-SCHLATTE.

ABRUS, *S.* a kind of red phaseolus, or kidney-bean, growing in Egypt and the Indies.

ABRUZZO, *S.* a province in the kingdom of Naples in Italy, divided by the river Pescara into the Farther and Nigher Abruzzo. The former of which is bounded on the N. W. by the Marca d'Ancona; and on the S. W. by Sabina and the Campagna da Roma; on the S. E. by the Nigher Abruzzo, on the N. E. by the Adriatic gulph. Though cold and mountainous, yet it is fertile in grain, fruits, and saffron, breeds great quantity of beasts both wild and tame; is healthy, pleasant, and populous; its inhabitants are industrious, given to traffic, and manufactures, especially the woollen. The higher Abruzzo is more mountainous and cold than the other, and far from being equally healthy. It produces plenty of wine, corn, fruit, and saffron; its woods are pestered with wolves, bears, and

other wild beasts; and the mountains always covered with snow, which sometimes rolls off in those *avalanches* or heaps, notorious for burying whatever they meet with in their fall.

AB'SALOM, *S.* (אבשלום Heb. the father's peace, from אב *ab*, a father, and שלום *shalom*, peace) the son of David, who lived about the year 2980 of the world. A man of so remarkable a beauty, that he is said to have been without the least blemish, from the crown of his head to the sole of his feet. His hair which is particularly mentioned as an object of admiration in the sacred pages, was not only his greatest ornament, but likewise his greatest bane. He had three sons and one daughter, who was famous for her personal charms, and was married to Rehoboam the son of Solomon. His life seems to be characterized with deeds of violence; since the first action that is recorded of him, is his conspiracy against his brother Amnon, whom he got assassinated at an entertainment, to which he had invited him, in revenge for the rape he had committed on his sister Tamar. Being banished the city for this murder by the king his father, he was by the intercession of Joab recalled, but not permitted to see David. After having lived thus in disgrace for two years, he sent for Joab, and, on his refusing to come to him, ordered his servants to set his barns on fire. This action bringing Joab to him, he told him that he had been obliged to have recourse to this expedient, in order to have an opportunity of sending him to David, to inform him that he longed to have a sight of him; was quite tired of his exile, and should prefer death before a life of such disgrace. On this being introduced to the king, he met with a reception, that breathed nothing but paternal affection, and generous forgiveness. Yet so far was this behaviour from having its proper effect on his disposition, that he made use of the great influence his reconciliation gave him over the people to seduce them to a revolt, and obliged his father to quit the city for his own safety. In his absence to render the breach between them irreconcilable, and at the same time animate the spirits of his party, he went into his father's concubines, and abused them in the sight of the whole nation. At last engaging with the king's forces, who were commanded by Joab, his army was cut to pieces and entirely routed; and flying himself on his mule, his hair being entangled in the branches of a tree, he was found suspended by it, and slain by Joab and his party, who cast his body into a cavern. Thus died Absalom; leaving children a dreadful example of the punishment due to filial revolt; to the ambitious a salutary check of their aspiring hopes; and to the vain a noble hint, that what they esteem themselves the most for, may in the end prove the cause of their greatest calamity. 2 Sam. xiii. to xviii.

ABSCESS, *S.* (*abscessus*, Lat.) a critical discharge of humours, which passes not off by the common excretories, but collects in such quantities, as to form a tumour, or swelling, and break or corrode the vessels, if not dissolved. The matter thus collected is sometimes included in a cystis, or bag, and appears either curdy, or like honey, or tallow; and is termed an incysted tumour. To confine ourselves to that which is the consequence of inflammation: when the swelling heat, pain, and inflammation of the tumour, increase, and the fever persists unabated for three days; notwithstanding all endeavours for resolution, this intention is entirely to be superseded; for fear it should prevent suppuration, or render it very difficult, by indurating the parts or forming a schirrhus; in an external abscess camphorated spirits, as a topic, are improper; as well as high cordials in an internal one. The method however of cure should be to ripen the contained humours, into a well-digested pus, at the same time to soften the parts contiguous, and invite the matter outwards, that, when ripe, it may either be discharged spontaneously or by art. This indication is answered by applications, which while they stimulate and increase the heat of the part, or general habit, soften the tumour, by hindering the volatile, or fluid parts from perspiring. When the matter is thus digested, the *abscess* is to be opened either by causticks or incision: Mr. Sharp prefers the former in most cases, but Turner and Wiseman the latter. Yet if the latter be preferred, particular care must be had to the fibres of the muscles to be parted, as well as to avoid cutting the large blood-vessels, nerves, and tendons. When the matter is discharged it loses the name of an *abscess*, and goes under that of an ulcer; the cure of which consists in mundifying, incarning, and healing. It is mundified, when the bottom and sides are free from foulness, full of red spots, and apt to bleed; it is incarned, when the cavity

cavity is filled up with flesh almost to the cutis, at which time it is to be healed or skinned over.

Hippocrates and Galen use the word *abscess* in a looser sense; making use of it sometimes for the change of one species of fever into another; as of an intermittent to a continual; and at others to express any critical evacuation.

ABSC'SSION, S. (*abscessio*, Lat.) going away. A word of no authority.

To ABS'CID, v. a. (*abscindo*, Lat.) to cut off. Not often used.

ABSC'ISSA, ABC'ISSE, S. (*abscissus*, Lat.) in conicks; a part of the diameter of a curve line, intercepted between the vertex of that diameter, and the point where any ordinate or semi-ordinate to that diameter falls; or that part of the axis in a curve lined figure, that is cut off by an ordinate, and contained between the vertex and the ordinate. Hence there may be an infinite number of *abscissa* in the same curve, as well as ordinates.

ABCIS'SION, S. (*abscissio*, Lat.) the act of cutting off. "Fabricius renders the *abscission* of them difficult enough." WISEMAN'S Surgery. The state of being cut off, or totally destroyed; "By cessation of oracles we may understand this intercession, not *abscission*, or total desolation." BROWN'S Vulg. Err. b. vi. c. 12. Seldom used.

To ABSCO'ND, v. n. (*abscondo*, Lat. to hide) to keep one's self from the view or knowledge of the public; to hide, applied especially to those who fly from the commerce of mankind, to escape the law, whether on account of debt or criminal actions.

ABSCO'NDER, S. (from *abscond*) the person who quits his residence, on account of debts or crimes, and hides himself to prevent his being discovered.

ABSCON'DING, S. (from *abscond*) the act of avoiding the sight of mankind, or leaving one's dwelling for that purpose: in law it is generally allowed as a circumstantial proof of the guilt of a criminal.

ABSCO'NSION, S. (see *abscond*) an hiding. A word of no authority.

AB'SENCE, S. (*absence*, Fr. *absentia*, Lat.) distance which deprives a person both of the sight, and converse of another, generally used in opposition to presence; "I mourn, in *absence*, love's eternal night." DRYD. Pal. and Arc. Figuratively, it implies inattention to the present object, because a person in that state, resembles one, who is distant; "Reflecting on the little *absences*, or distractions of mankind." Spect. No. 77. It is used with the particle *from*, which limits its signification; as "His *absence from* his mother." DRYD.

AB'SENCE, S. in law, is distinguished into a necessary and involuntary; necessary and voluntary; probable; entirely voluntary, and an *absence cum dolo & culpa*; a necessary and involuntary *absence* is that of banished persons; a necessary and voluntary, is that which is in the service of the state or church; a probable *absence*, is that of students on account of study; an entirely voluntary one, is that which is on account of trade and the like; and an *absence cum dolo & culpa*, is that which is committed by a person on his not appearing on a citation, through contumacy, who is in law reputed as present.

AB'SENT, adj. (*a'sens*, Lat.) at a distance from; out of the sight and hearing of a person; "a'sent from her sight." POPE'S Past. "Whether they were a'sent or present, they were vexed alike." WIFE. xi. 11. figuratively, inattentive to, or regardless of something present, by employing one's thoughts on something else; "I distinguish a man that is *absent*, because he thinks on something else." Spect. No. 77.

To ABSE'NT, v. a. (See ABSENT) to withdraw, or decline the presence of a person or thing; "Absent thee from felicity a while." Hamlet. "If, after due summons any member *absents* himself." ADDIS. Travels.

ABSENTA'NEOUS, adj. (*a'sentaneus*, Lat.) done in or relating to absence.

ABSENTE'E, S. (*a'sent*) he that is absent from his station or country, most generally applied to the Irish; "a great part of the estates in Ireland is owned by *absentees*," CHILD on Trade.

ABSE'NTER, S. (from *a'sent*) one that does not attend; as, "an *a'senter* from parliament;" "an *a'senter* from church."

ABSIN'TH'ATED, part. (See ABSINTHIUM, Lat. wormwood) in medicine, impregnated with wormwood; from

ABSIN'THIUM, S. (Wormwood, of *αψινθιον*, *apsinthion*, unpleasant, from *α*, *privative*, and *ψινθος*, *psinthos*, according

to Hesychius, delight) there are thirty-three species of this plant; but that sued in physic is the *absinthium vulgare majus* of Bauhine, or common wormwood; its characters, are, "There are many female, hermaphrodite flowers included in the same scaly empalement; the hermaphrodite flowers occupy the middle, and are tubulous, consisting of one leaf which is divided into five parts at the top. The female flowers are ranged round the border. The only difference between this and Southernwood is, that the empalement of the former is more globular than that of the latter, and the seeds have small hairs at the bottom. The leaves and flowers have a very bitter taste and a very strong smell. The virtues of this herb, according to Boerhaave are immortal, as curing all dropsies not attended with a rupture of the viscera. An ounce of the juice, extracted from the green leaves, is of great service to persons labouring under a languor. A conserve made of the tender tops of the leaves is of excellent use where the stomach is clogged with phlegm, or unactive bile, providing the distemperature be not hot. An infusion of the leaves in wine is very good for worms. It grows in roads, upon dunghills, and is very common in England; flowers in July; may be propagated from slips in March or October, and is, by Linnæus filed, "Artemesia foliis compositis multifidis, floribus subglobosis pendulis, receptaculo globofo." i. e. Mugwort with multifiduous compound leaves, having half globular flowers, and a hairy receptacle.

AB SIS. See APSIS.

To ABSIS'T, v. n. (*abstisto*, Lat.) to stand off, or leave off. A word which seldom, if ever, occurs.

ABSOLU', (*absolu*, Fr.) absolved. Has no other authority but that of BAILEY.

ABSOLVATORY, adj. (*absolutoire*, Fr. *absolutorius*, Lat.) that has relation to pardon or absolution.

To ABSOL'VE, v. a. (*absolvo*, Lat.) to clear or acquit of a crime; as "He hopes and gives out, by the influence of his wealth, to be *absolved*." SWIFT. To free from an engagement or promise; "Compelled by threats to take that bloody oath,—I am *absolved*." WALLER. To pardon, in allusion to the absolution of a priest; "For God, not man *absolves* our frailties here." POPE'S He-loise. To perfect, accomplish, or complete; "A *solved* in the space of twenty-four hours." HALES Origin.

AB'SOLUTE, adj. (*absolutus*, Lat.) perfect; without defect; complete; "The words of his mouth are *absolute*, and lack nothing which they should have." "By sea he is an *a'solute* master." SHAKESP. Anthon. Without conditions; "Though it runs in forms *absolute*, yet it is indeed conditional." SOUTH. Independant; "God is an *a'solute* being." Without relation; as "A *solute* pace." Without restraint or limitation; "My crown is *a'solute*." DRYD. Positive; as, "I'm *absolute* 'twas ver-ry Cloten." SHAKESP. This latter sense seems now quite obsolete.

ABSOL'UTE NUMBER, in algebraick equations, is the known quantity which possesseth one side of an equation; being the rectangle or solid, whose root or value is to be found, thus in this equation " $aa - 16 = 36$." The *absolute number* is 36, which is equal to aa multiplied by itself, added to 16 times a .

ABSOL'UTE EQUATION, in astronomy, is the aggregate or amount of the excentric and optic equations.

ABSOL'UTE ESTATE, in law, is one free from incumbrances, and conditions.

AB'LATIVE, ABSOLUTE, is a word or phrase which has no dependance in, and is not governed by, any other word or sentence of the period, in which it is found. This occurs very often in elegant Latin authors; and is mimicked in English. When we say, "*all things considered*," reason is the "best guide to religion;" the words in italicks, if rendered into Latin, would be the *ablative absolute*; and are by some termed so.

AB'SOLUTENESS, S. (from *a'solute* and NS the Gothic termination) compleatness; freedom from restrictions or limits; "The *a'soluteness* and illimitedness of his commission." CLARENDON, b. viii. When applied to the exercise of regal power it signifies arbitrariness, or despotism; "Which made for his *absoluteness*, but not for his safety." BACON'S Hen. VII.

AB'SOLUTELY, adv. (from *absolute* and *ly* of *lic*, Sax. denoting manner) entirely, compleatly, perfectly; "A *solutely* inconceivable." SWIFT. Without conditions or relation; "A *solutely* considered, without a relation to our eyes." BENTLY. Without any check, restraint, or limits; "but once possessed *absolutely* did reign." Positively; "Command me *absolutely* not to go," Par. Lost. b. ix.

ABSO-

ABSOLUTION, *S.* (*absolutio* Lat.) in the common law, a full acquittal of a person by some final sentence; a temporal discharge from farther attendance upon a mesne process. In ecclesiastical law, a juridical act, whereby a priest pronounces pardon for sins, to such, as upon confession, seem to have the necessary qualifications. "The *absolution* pronounced by a priest, is not a certain ground of confidence," SOUTH.

Absolutions from Rome are high-treason by statute, 23 ELIZ. **ABSOLUTORY**, *adj.* (*absolutorius* Lat.) that which imparts pardon, forgiveness, or absolution. "Though an *absolutory* sentence should be pronounced," AYLIFFE's Parerg.

ABSONANT, *part.* (*absonans*, Lat.) of a harsh sound; figuratively, contrary to reason; absurd; foreign to the purpose.

ABSONOUS, *adj.* (*absonans*, Lat. ill founding) not agreeable to allusion in the concords of music. G. "absonous to reason;" GLANVILLE.

ABSONIA'RE, *v. a.* (used in old records) to shun, avoid, detest.

To **ABSORB**, *v. a.* (*absorbeo*, Lat. preter. *absorbed*; part pret. *absorbed*, or *absorpti*) to suck up. "To *absorb* and ex-tenuate the said sanguine parts;" HARVEY.

ABSORBEENT, *S.* (*absorbiens*, Lat.) in physick, such medicines as dry up redundant humours, whether applied internally, or externally. Such are the tellaceous powders, chalk, &c. The term is likewise applied to the lacteals which *absorb* the chyle; the cutaneous vessels which admit the water in baths, or fomentations applied to the skin; or those vessels which open into the cavities of the body, and sucking up any of the juices that are extravasated, convey them to the circulating blood.

ABSORPT, *part.* (see **ABSORB**) swallowed up, whether used in its primitive sense of things, or figuratively of persons. "The particular constitution of the earth, which made it obnoxious to be *absorpt* in water;" BURNET's Theory. "Fully possessed and *absorpt* in the past;" POPE's Letters.

ABSORPTION, *S.* (from *absorb*) the act of sucking up, or absorbing "The causes of this disruption, or this *absorption*;" BURNET's Theory.

ABSQUE HOC, (Lat. without this) in law, words of exception, used in a traverse: "As the defendant pleads such a thing was done at B. **ABSQUE HOC**, *i. e.* unless it was done at C." Mod. Cases, 103.

To **ABSTAIN**, *v. n.* (*abstineo*, Lat.) to forbear, to refrain from, or deny one's self any gratification. It is used with the particle *from*. "To *abstain from* love's due rites;" PAR. Lost. "Impatiently desirous of any thing, so that a man cannot *abstain from* it." "Abstain from all appearance of evil;" 1 Thet. v. 22. It is with great elegance applied to inanimate things. "The doubtful billows scarce *abstain from* the tossed vessel," DRYD. Virgil.

ABSTEINEM, *S.* a district and village on the further side of the Memel, in Prussia, so prodigiously fertile in corn and cattle, as to be filled the storehouse of Lithuania.

ABSTEMIOUS, *adj.* (*abstemius*, Lat.) temperate in the enjoyment of sensual gratifications. "As an *abstemious* hermit." It is likewise used substantively; "The instances of longevity are chiefly among the *abstemious*;" ARBUTHN. on Alim. It is used figuratively for the cause of abstemiousness. "Such is the virtue of the *abstemious* well," DRYD. Fables.

ABSTEMIOUSLY, *adv.* (from *abstemious*) in a sober, temperate manner.

ABSTEMIOUSNESS, *S.* (from *abstemious* and the Gothic termination *NS*) the quality of being temperate or abstemious.

ABSTEMIUS, (Laurence) born at Macerata in the march of Ancona. Library-keeper of D. Guido Ubaldo at Urbino; in the pontificate of Alexander VI. about the year 1500. He was author of some fables, in which he did not confine himself to the plan of the antients, but sometimes varied from them by the insertion of a merry story. As a specimen of his manner we shall translate the 104th fable. A priest "being entrusted by his prelate with the keeping of a convent, in which were five nuns, had a child by each of them at the year's end. Which, coming to the ears of the bishop, he sent for him, and gave him a severe reprimand, calling him a perfidious, sacrilegious villain, for violating, in this manner, the temple of the Holy Ghost." But he answering "Lord thou hadst committed five talents to me, and, lo! I have gained five more." The prelate was so pleased with the facetiousness of his answer, that he absolutely forgave him.

ABSTENTION, **ABSTENTION**, *S.* (*abstinco*, Lat.) the act of holding off, or restraining. In common law; the withholding, or hindering an heir from taking possession of his estate.

To **ABSTERGE**, *v. a.* (*abstergo*, Lat.) to wipe clean, to cleanse.

ABSTERGENT, *part.* (*abstergens*, Lat.) induced with a cleansing quality.

ABSTERGENTS, *S.* in medicine, a class of remedies, which abrade and clear away such mucous particles, as they meet with in their passage, and, by that means, cleanse the parts from viscid, or morbid adhesions, whether they be the matter of wounds, ulcers, &c. Some of these abstergents are under the genus of balsamics, and others differ from vulneraries only in their subtilty and efficacy. Their most usual name, among modern practitioners, is that of *detergents*.

To **ABSTERSE**, *v. a.* (*abstergo*, Lat.) to cleanse or purify; a word little used; not so analogical as *absterge*. "An acid or vitriolous humour in the stomach which may *absterse* and shave away, &c." BROWN's Vulg. Errors.

ABSTERSION, *S.* (*absterfio*, Lat.) the act of cleansing, "The seventh cause is *absterfio*, which is a scowering off;" BACON's Nat. Hist. No. 42.

ABSTERIVE, *adj.* (*absterfivus*, Lat. from *abstergo*) endued with the quality of cleansing. "Absterive and mundi-fying clysters are good." BACON's Nat. Hist. "There many a flower *absterfivus* grew;" SWIFT.

ABSTHAINES, *S.* (*Thane*, Sax. the king's minister) a lower species of nobles formerly in Scotland. See **THANE**.

ABSTHORPE, *S.* a curacy in Nottinghamshire in the gift of the archbishop of York.

ABSTINENCE, *S.* (*abstinentia*, Lat.) in a general sense it signifies the refraining from any thing to which we have a propensity; and is used with the particle *from*; "because the *abstinence from* a present pleasure." LOCKE's Essay. In a more limited sense it signifies fasting, or the forbearance of necessary food. And in this acceptation it is distinguished from temperance, as that implies a moderate use of foods, but this is an entire avoiding of it for a time. *Abstinence* is certainly of great service to people of a sedentary life, to keep them free from a multitude of diseases; and of great assistance to medicines in the cure of chronic or acute diseases. We shall produce one or two instances of its efficacy, from a thousand equally astonishing. The noble Venetian, Cornaro, after having tried all means that could be thought of for his recovery, was given over at forty, but was cured, and lived to an hundred, as himself assures us, by the mere dint of *abstinence*. In our own island, as we are informed by Buchanan, one Laurence preserved himself to one hundred and forty; and Kentigern, afterwards called St. Mungo, according to Spotswood, lived to one hundred and eighty-five, by the same means. Nor should this be looked on as incredible, since most chronic diseases, the infirmities of old age, and the short lives of Englishmen, are, according to Cheyne in his Essay on Health, owing to repletion, and may be cured by *abstinence*.

ABSTINENCY, *S.* (*abstinentia*, Lat.) the same as *abstinence*. A word not in use at present. "Were our rewards for the *abstinencies* or riots of this present life." LAMOND's Fundam.

ABSTINENT, *adj.* (*abstinens*, Lat.) temperate; modest in opposition to rapacious, covetous, or luxurious; whether applied to persons or things.

ABSTORNE, a prebendary of Nottinghamshire, in the gift of one of the prebends of York.

ABSTORTED, *part.* (*abstortus*, Lat.) plucked, torn, or wrested from a person by violence.

To **ABSTRACT**, *v. a.* (*abstraho*, Lat.) to take one thing from another; "Could we *abstract* from these pernicious effects." Decay of Piety. Figuratively, to separate; "the mind has a power to *abstract* its ideas," LOCKE's Essay. "The alkahest being *abstracted* from these liquors." BOYLE's Scept. Chym. When used absolutely it signifies the exercise of that faculty called *abstraction*, or the separation of ideas from one another. "Those who cannot distinguish, compare, and *abstract*," WATT's Logick. When applied to books or writings it signifies, the comprizing their substance in fewer words and less compass; "Let us *abstract* them into brief compends," WATT's Improvem.

ABSTRACT, *adj.* (*abstractus*, Lat. See **TO ABSTRACT**) separated from something else; this term is generally applied to the operations of the mind, and followed by the particle *from*; "Considering things in themselves *abstract* from our opinions and other men's notions," LOCKE's Essay. *Abstract* terms signify the mode or quality of a being, without any regard to the subject in which it is; such as whiteness, roundness, life, death.

ABSTRACT,

ABSTRACT Mathematics, are those branches employed about quantity without any restriction to any particular species of it. **ABSTRACT** Numbers, are assemblages of units, considered in themselves, without being applied to any subject.

ABSTRACT, *S.* (from *to abstract*) a compendious view of a treatise; rather more superficial than an abridgment. "He could give a tolerable analysis and *abstract* of every treatise he read." WATTS's *Imp. of the Mind*. It is applied figuratively to persons, "A man who is the *abstract* of all faults all men follow." SHAKESP. *Ant. and Cleop.* In allusion to the faculty of *abstraction*; an abstracted state, "If they be considered, as it were, in the *abstract*." WOTTON.

ABSTRACT, *S.* In a particular sense signifies an idea formed in the mind, when we consider a mode or quantity separate from all the particular subjects in which they inhere. Thus magnitude and humanity are *abstracts* when considered without being attached to any particular body or persons.

ABSTRACTED, *part.* (from *abstract*) separated; "*abstracted* from his own evil." MILTON. Refined, or *abstract*, "*Abstracted* spiritual love." DONNE. A disposition of mind, wherein a person is inattentive to external objects, though present, as "an *abstracted* scholar."

ABSTRACTEDLY, *adv.* (from *abstract*) in an abstract manner; distinct, or separate from contingent circumstances. "Whether more *abstractedly* we look, or on the writers, or," &c. DRYD. *Rel. Laici.* "Designed not so properly to demonstrate the opinion they contend for, irrelatively and *abstractedly* considered." BOYLE on the Scriptures.

ABSTRACTION, *S.* (*abstractio*, Lat.) an operation or faculty of the mind, which distinguishes us from the brute creation, whereby we separate things naturally existing together, and form and consider ideas thus separated. The manner in which this is performed, is first when the mind considers any one part of a thing, in some respects distinct from the whole; secondly, when we consider the mode of a substance, distinct from the substance itself; or when we consider several modes separate, which exist together in one subject. This *abstraction* the geometers make use of when they consider a line, omitting the ideas of length and breadth. Thirdly, when the mind forms general and universal ideas; by leaving out all those ideas in which they differ, and retaining those only in which they agree, connecting them into one complex idea by giving them one name. This complex idea becomes general, *i. e.* it may be affirmed of, or belongs to, or is found in, more than one particular substance, and the several substances of which it is affirmed, are said to be contained under that general idea. General ideas therefore, are not made by adding all, or any of the particular ideas found in each substance, or by the refined method which bishop Berkeley imagines, of adding and omitting them at the same time; but by *abstracting* all those ideas in which two or more substances differ, and retaining those in which they agree. See General.

ABSTRACTION, *S.* implies the exercise of this faculty; the state of being abstracted, or inattentive to external objects; or absence of mind.

ABSTRACTION, *S.* in pharmacy, the drawing off, or exhaling a menstruum, from the subject it was designed to dissolve.

ABSTRACTIVE, *S.* in pharmacy, the native spirit of vegetables, in contradistinction to that which is procured by fermentation.

ABSTRACTIVE, *adj.* (from *abstract*) induced with the power of abstracting.

ABSTRACTLY, *adv.* (from *abstract*) without reference to, or separate from any thing else. "Matter *abstractly* and *absolutely* considered." BENTLEY's *Serm.*

ABSTRACTED, *part.* (*abstractus*, Lat.) unbind. A word of no authority.

To **ABSTRINGE**, *v. a.* (*abstringo*, Lat.) to unbound. A word supported by no authority.

To **ABSTRUDE**, *v. a.* (*abstrudo*, Lat.) to thrust away from. Of no authority.

ABTRUSE, *adj.* (*abstrusus*, Lat. concealed, compared by *more* and *most*) hidden or secret. "Th' eternal eye, Whole sight discerns *abstrusest* thoughts." MILTON. This superlative is not made use of by writers of any note at present. Figuratively, remote from conception; not easily apprehended; difficult. "Entring on thoughts *abstruse*." MILTON. "Since its so *abstruse* a subject, I may be pardoned, if I sometimes miss the mark." BOYLE on Forms.

ABTRUSELY, *adv.* (from *abstruse* and *ly* of *lic* denoting manner) in an obscure manner, opposite to plainly or obviously.

ABTRUSENESS, *S.* (from *abstruse*) difficulty, obscurity; a relative term, implying, that the object is not easily to be comprehended by any particular person's understanding. No. III.

"It is the *abstruseness* of what is taught in them." BOYLE on the Scriptures.

ABTRUSITY, *S.* (from *abstruse*) that which cannot be easily comprehended. A word seldom used. "The occult *abtrusities* of things." BROWN's *Vulg. Errs.*

To be **ABSUMED**, *v. p.* (*absumor*, Lat.) to be brought to nothing by a gradual wasting; to be consumed. "If it had burned part after part, the whole must needs be *absumed*." HALE's *Origin*.

ABSURD, *adj.* (*absurdus*, Lat.) when used of men, implies a defect of reason and judgment. "You had better take for business a man somewhat *absurd*, than over formal." BACON's *Essay*. When applied to opinions or practices; contradictory; inconsistent; contrary to reason. "That something which now exists, must once either have been made by nothing, *i. e.* been caused by no cause, which is absurd." LAW's *Origin of Evil*, p. 46. "'Tis phrase, *absurd* to call a villain great." *Essay on Man*.

ABSURDITY, *S.* (*absurdité*, Fr.) a contradiction to common sense; an inconsistency with reason; stupidity. "Look in to their pretended truths; are they not so many wretched *absurdities*?" GUARD. No. 83. "That sort of folly we call *absurdity*, which is the very contrary of wit." GUARD. No. 82.

ABSURDNESS, *S.* (from *absurd*) injudiciousness, impropriety, falsity. See *absurdity*, which is more frequently used.

ABUCCO, *S.* *Abocco*, or *Abocchi*, *S.* (a weight used in the kingdom of Pegu) about two pounds five ounces the heavy weight, or three pounds nine ounces the light weight of Venice.

ABUDAHAR, *S.* the name of the chief of the Karmatians, under whom they prophaned and destroyed the city of Mecca, in the year 317 of the Hegira, and of our Lord 853. They stripped the pilgrims, killed seventeen hundred of them, as they were performing their processions in the Caaba, the place of the temple, set apart for adoration and prayer. After which, they carried away the black stone, that was venerated as a present from heaven; destroyed the doors of the temple, and filled the well Zamzam (the most sacred part of the place) with dead bodies. As for Abudahar himself, he brought his horse to the entrance of the Caaba to dung there, at the same time telling the Mohammedans, that they were fools, to call that place the house of God; because if it were so, he would have struck him dead for his prophana-tion. The Karmatians perceiving the Mohammedan's veneration for the temple did not cool, sent them back the black stone. But some time after, pretended, that what they sent, was not the genuine one, but a counterfeit. The Mohammedans, according to Abulfeda and Ahmed Ebn Yusef, in vindication of the object of their worship, answered their scoffs, by offering to prove the genuineness of the stone by an experiment, which was that of its swimming upon water. The Karmatians agreeing to the validity of the proof, the experiment was made in their presence, and, as our authors say, the stone swam.

ABUL-PARA'I, *EBN HO'CIMA*, *S.* styled likewise *Gregory Abulpharagius*, the son of Aaron, a physician; born at Malatiah, near the Euphrates, and lived about the end of the thirteenth century. A man of great parts and learning; so celebrated for his medical knowledge, that his lectures were frequented by people from the most remote countries; and, though a professor of Christianity, had several of the most learned Mohammedans for his disciples. The titles which they give him, as, "the prince of learned men, the most excellent of the excellent, the exemplar of his times, the phoenix of the age, and the glory of the wise," shew how much he was esteemed by them. He wrote an epitome of universal history, from the beginning of the world to his own times, divided into dynasties, in which the manners of the Saracens, Mogul Tartars, and the prodigious conquests of Zingis Cham, are described in a manner which both conveys the most entertaining instruction, and claims the credit and wonder of the reader.

ABULFEDA, (*ISHMAEL*) prince of Hamah, a city of Syria, who succeeded his brother in the 743d year of the Hegira, which answers to 1160 of the christian computation. He reigned but three years, and died in the 72d year of his age. He was a great lover of study, and particularly of geography, having left us a piece in that science, entitled, "The description of the countries beyond the Oxus," which has been very much commended, and made use of by Callaldus, to correct the latitude and longitude of several places.

ABULITES, *S.* a person who delivered up Susa and the adjacent country to Alexander the Great, and was on that account made governor of it.

ABUMU SLIMUS, or **ABOU-MOSLEM**, general of the army

army under the first caliphs of the race of Abbasi. At the age of nineteen he was sent against Nafus, whom he drove out of Chorasan; and was governor of that province under Saffahus. In the caliphate of Almanfor, he commanded an army against Abdala, who had revolted, and entirely defeated him. But, notwithstanding these services, Almanfor pretending that he had spoken disrespectfully of him, got him into his power by artifice, and cast him into the Tigris, in the year 157 of the Hegira, or 721 of our Lord. It is said he had been the cause of the death of 600,000 persons, and was of the sect Ehl Eltahkik, i. e. men of truth, or certainty; who hold no other Deity but the four Elements, and that the soul subsists only in this life; man being, according to them, composed of the four elements, which in his present state are joined and animated by that firm union which keeps them together; but that at death this union ceasing, the component parts are resolved into the four elements, and re-united to the deity.

ABUNDANCE, *S.* (*abundantia*, Fr. *abundantia*, Lat.) in poetical writers, Plenty! "Crown'd *abundance* spreads my board!" CRASHAW. Great numbers, "*Abundance* of people are employed;" a great quantity, "What *abundance* of noble blood hath been shed?" RALEIGH'S *Ess.* Exuberance, overflowings, or luxuriance. "Th' *abundance* of an idle brain." FAIRY Q.

ABUNDANT, *adj.* (*abundans*, Lat.) plentiful; "Good, the more communicated, more *abundant* grows. Par. Lost, b. v. Exuberant, "According to his *abundant* mercy, begot us to a lively hope." 1 Pet. i. 3. Numerous, "Like some Indian province, wherein though mines and gems were more *abundant* than in other countries." BOYLE'S *Style of the Script.* It is used with the particle *with* most commonly, either before persons or things, and then signifies well stored or replete, "And was *abundant with* all things at first." BURN. *Theory.* It likewise is joined with the particle *in*, and then signifies overflowing, replete, or exuberant. "*Abundant in* goodness and truth." Exod. xxxiv. 6.

ABUNDANT NUMBERS, are those whose aliquot, or even parts, when added together, exceed the number itself. Thus twelve is an *abundant number*, because its aliquot or even parts, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, being added together, make 16. Which are more than 12 the number itself.

ABUNDANTLY, *adv.* (from *abundant*) in great numbers. "Let the waters bring forth *abundantly* the moving creature, that hath life." Gen. i. 20. Liberally. "God on thee *abundantly* his gifts hath also pour'd." Par. Lost, b. viii. Amply, more than sufficiently, "He *abundantly* confirms the other's testimony." DRYD. *Pref.* to the *State of Inn.*

ABURFORD. See AB'ERFORD.

ABUS, *S.* (*Aber*, Brit. a river) the old name for the river Ouse, in the east-riding of Yorkshire; not as Camden imagines, the Umler. GIBSON'S *Cand.* 889.

To ABUSE, *v. a.* (*abutor*, Lat. the *s* in this verb is pronounced like an *z*, the particle is formed by omitting the *e* final as *abusing*) to make an ill use of; "They that use this world, as not *abusing* it." 1 Cor. vii. 31. To impose upon. "The world hath been much *abused* by the opinion of making gold." BACON'S *Nat. Hist.* To treat contemptuously and with rudeness; "Laughed at them and *abused* them shamefully." 1 Mac. vii. 34. To seduce. "He perhaps, as he is very potent with such spirits, *abuses* me to damn me." Hamlet. To reproach, or treat with ill language. "Whom the author every where endeavours to imitate and *abuse*." ADDISON.

ABUSE, *S.* (from *abuse*, *abusus*, Lat.) the ill or improper use of any thing. "Another great *abuse* of words, is inconsistency in the use of them." LOCKE'S *Essay.* A vicious practice or bad custom. "If *abuses* be not remedied, they will certainly increase." SWIFT'S *Advanc. of Relig.* Contumely, reproach, or ill treatment; daily fraud, contempt, *abuse* and wrong." MILT. *Samson.* Carnal knowledge, either with or without violence. "And through the deceit *abused* me; and after the *abuse*, forsaken me." SIDNEY.

ABUSER, *S.* (from *abuse* and *wair* Goth. or *warr*, Sax. a man) the person who makes an ill use of any thing; an imposer, seducer, ravisher; one who makes use of reproachful language, or is guilty of rudeness towards another.

ABUSION, *S.* (*abusio*, Lat.) "An abuse." BAILEY from Chaucer. Obsolete.

ABUSIVE, *adj.* (*abusif*, Fr. *abusif*, Lat. from the verb *abuso*) practising abuse, "And wicked wit arose, thy most *abusive* foe." POPE'S *Miscell.* Containing, or full of abuse; deceitful; or seducing. "Whatsoever is gained by an *abusive* treaty, ought to be restored." BACON on War.

This acceptation is now out of use, though agreeable to the rules of analogy.

ABUSIVELY, *adv.* (from *a'usé*, and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice* Sax. denoting manner) improperly, "The oil, *abusively* called "spirit of roses, swims at the top." BOYLE'S *Scep. Chym.* In a reproachful, rude, and ill-behaved manner.

ABUSIVENESS, *S.* (from *abuse*) the use of reproachful language; or the exercise of rude, and unmerited incivility. "Prophaneness, filthiness, *abusiveness*." THEOB.

To ABUT, *v. n.* (*aboutir*, Fr. to meet at the end) to border upon; to end at; to meet, or approach, used with the particle *upon*. A word seldom used. See ABUTTAL.

ABUTTAL, *S.* (from *abut*) see ABUTTAL.

ABUTILON, *S.* (Arab.) in botany, the yellow mallows, called *sida* by Linnaeus. It has a single annular empalement, which is permanent, and divided into five parts at the top. The flower consists of five petals joined at the base. In the center arise many stamina, coalescing at the bottom to the style; and forming a sort of column, which rests upon a round germen. After the flower is past, the germen turns to a round or angular seed vessel with several cells, opening lengthwise, and filled with seeds, which, in some species are shaped like a kidney, and in others round. It is divided into sixteen species; which, as they are neither remarkable for beauty, nor physical uses, it would be entirely officious to enlarge upon.

ABYDENIANS, *S.* (*abydeni*, Lat.) the inhabitants of *Abydos*; being closely besieged by Philip of Macedon, they destroyed themselves, their wives and children, by fire and sword, to avoid falling into his hands.

ABUTICH, the modern name for *Abydos*, which see.

ABUTMENTS, *S.* (from *abut*) the parts of any ground, or buildings that approach, or border upon another.

ABYDOCOMISTS, *S.* (*Abydocoma*, Lat. *Abydonomai*, Gr. *Abi-dokome*, from *αβυδος*, to clasp one's self, and *Abydos*, whose inhabitants were notorious for slander) "Sycophants, or slanderers, who boast of their falsehood." BAILEY. Of no authority.

ABYDOS, *S.* an ancient city of Thebais in Upper Egypt, famous for being the residence of king Memnon, the temple and sepulchre of Osiris, and burial place of all the Egyptian nobles, who were fond of being interred near it. Here was the celebrated oracle of the god Besa, who was applied to by persons at the greatest distances by letters, and used to give his responses in writing. The inhabitants had a very great aversion to music, but especially the sound of a trumpet. As for the city, though once next to Memphis for its populousness and extent, it is now but an obscure and mean place. The name is now applied to a town and castle in Lesser Asia, on the south entrance of the Hellespont. Lat. 40 deg. 16 min. N. Long. 27 deg. 26 min. E. This city is famous for being the native place of Leander, the lover of Hero; who used to swim across the Hellespont to visit her, but was at last unfortunately drowned in his passage. As the sea is here somewhat narrow, Xerxes was induced, on that account, to lay a bridge in this place, to pass his army over into Europe.

ABYN-HALL, *S.* a rectory in Gloucestershire, in the gift of Mr. Vaughan.

ABYSS, *S.* (*abysme*, old Fr. now wrote *abime*) a deep place that has no bottom, whether by land or water. "Into the *abyss* of hell." SHAKESP. *Ant.* and *Cleop.*

ABYSS, *S.* (*abyssus*, Lat. *αβυσσος*, Gr. *abyssos*, bottomless) a cavity without bottom. "The dark, unbottom'd, infinite *abyss*." Par. Lost. Figuratively, that in which any thing is lost: "In time's *abyss*." DRYD. *Georg.*

The ancient Hebrews, as well as the generality of the eastern nations, were of opinion that the *abyss*, or sea, encompassed the whole earth, on which it was founded; that at the bottom of this *abyss*, the Rephaim, or giants were confined for punishment, and the kings of Tyre, Babylon, and Egypt, suffered the torments of their guilt. Agreeable to this sentiment St. John represents the devils and wicked men, as cast down into the bottomless pit, an expression which is a paraphrase or explanation of the word *abyss*. They likewise hold, that fountains and rivers owe their origin to this *abyss*, by percolating through the pores of the earth, and that they return thither thro' passages of their own making. The Drs. Woodward and Nicholls, have illustrated and confirmed this hypothesis in a very ingenious manner, as may be seen in the *Natural History* of the former, and the vol. I. of the *Conference* published by the latter.

ABYSSINIA, *S.* (from *אבש*, *Habash*, Arab, a mixture, or confusion) it is called likewise Abissinia, or Abbesinia, being, as the name imports, peopled by a mixture of different nations. The inhabitants stile it Manghelle-Ityopia, or the kingdom of Ethiopia, and effect the name of Ceez, or Ag-

Azi, that is, freemen. It is bounded on the north by the kingdom of Nubia or Sennar; on the east it had formerly the Red-Sea and coast of Abex, or Habesk, which is now dismembered from it by the Turks; on the South by Alaba, Jendiro, or Gengiro; and the west by the river Maley, which falls into the Nile; and by that quite to the boundary of Nubia. The Abyssinians are generally tall, well-shaped, strong, and temperate in eating, though not so with respect to drink; are without manufactures, and have an natural aversion to all smiths, on account of their dealing in fire, and, as they say, living in a kind of hell. They are not all equally black, nor are their noses flat and lips thick, like the natives of Guinea, but regularly featured. They have a very brisk eye, and their favourite complexion is the olive. Their women have an advantage over the Europeans, which is that of being delivered without assistance, and being able immediately after to take care both of themselves and the child. So little are they acquainted with architecture, that when Pais the Portuguese had built the imperial palace, the people flocked from all parts of Ethiopia to view it, and admired it as a prodigy. Yet notwithstanding their ignorance in building, they can boast of a curiosity of this kind, which would effect an European with as great a degree of astonishment, as they felt when they saw Pais's palace. What I mean, are the ten handsome churches cut out of a solid rock, as is testified by Ludolf, l. ii. c. 5. and Alvarez, who both saw, and gave the ichnography of them. Iron, copper, silver and gold, are the principle ores with which their mines abound; of which scarce a third is used in trade or converted into money. Their gold, indeed, they cut into small pieces for the pay of their troops, and the expences of the court, at present; tho' it was before the seventeenth century laid up in ingots in the king's treasury, and never used in any thing but vessels and trinkets for the service of the palace. In lieu of small money they make use of rock salt as white as snow, and as hard as stone; which is taken out of the mountain Lafta, and put in the king's warehouses, where it is reduced into tablets of a foot long, and three inches broad; ten of which are worth about a French crown: This salt is sold weight for weight for gold, though used in the necessities of life in the same manner as common salt with us. With this mineral they purchase pepper, spices, and silk stuffs, from the Indians. Their domestic commerce consists chiefly in salt, honey, buck-wheat, grey-pease, citrons, oranges, lemons, and other provisions necessary to supply the calls of nature. Their cattle may be said to live far better than themselves, being fed with barley. Their trade by land is inconsiderable, being carried on by caravans or caravans of forty or fifty wretches, who arrive annually in Egypt, at Cairo particularly, laden with gold dust, which they barter for such merchandizes of that country, or Europe, which they stand in need of. The principal branch of their trade, consists in slaves, who are esteemed in the Indies and Arabia, as the most faithful of any in Africa, and are frequently substituted in those parts as factors. Their government is an absolute monarchy under an emperor, who pretends he is lineally descended from Solomon by Makeda, or the queen of the South, mentioned, 2 Kings x. His arms are a lion supporting a cross, with this motto in Ethiopick, "The lion of the tribe of Judah hath obtained the victory." His standing army is no more than 35,000 foot and 5000 horse, though he can on occasion, raise a million of men, as fast as his orders can reach the provinces under his dominion. The religion of this country is a mixture of Christianity, Judaism, and Paganism; and the laws of the land allow Polygamy, tho' those of the church forbid it.

ABYSSMAL, *adj.* (from ABYSS) deep, bottomless. BAILEY. Of no authority.

A. C, an abbreviation for *ante Christum*; or before Christ.

AC', ACK', or AKE', (*ac*, Sax. an oak) generally prefixed to the name of towns, from the Saxon, imports that the place was originally famous for oaks; as, ACTON, was so called, from a word of that kind.

ACACALIS, *S.* (from ACACALIS, the name of a nymph ravished by Apollo) in Botany, a shrub, bearing a papilionaceous flower and siliquious fruit: which resembles the plant *siliqua sylvestris rotundi folia*; or Judas's Tree.

ACA'CIA. *S.* (*Ἀκακία*, Gr. *akakia*, from *ἀκαλῶ*, *akázo*, to sharpen) in botany, the Egyptian Thorn, or Binding Bean-Tree. The flower is tubulous, and consists of one leaf, divided slightly at the top into five parts; in the center is fixed the oblong germen, supporting a slender style, which is attended by many fine hairy stamina, longer than the style, having each an incumbent summit. Many of the flowers are collected into one head, which is spherical.

After the flower is past, the germen turns into a long pod divided into several cells by transverse diaphragms, including each one oblong compressed seed. This Acacia, styled *vera*, i. e. true, is the tree from whose branches exudes the Gum Arabic, and from whence the Succus Acaciæ, or Juice of Acacia, is drawn and styled,

ACA'CIA-VERA, is the inspissated juice of the above, which is brought from the Levant in round balls of different sizes, wrapt in very thin bladders; when good, it is of a tan colour, or reddish brown, smooth, and shining, of a styptic, and disagreeable taste. It affords a great deal of oil and essential salt, is astringent, incrassates or thickens the blood and humours; strengthens the body, resists poison, stops hæmorrhages and fluxes, is good for indispositions in the eyes; and, according to Boerhaave, is properly made use of in medicine, whose intention it is to brace up the animal fibres. This ought to be an ingredient in the *Theriaca Andromachi*, or Venice Treacle; but as it is very rare, there is generally substituted in the room of it, the

ACA'CIA GERMANICA, i. e. the German Acacia, which is made of the inspissated juice of unripe flos, and put in bladders in the same manner, as that of Egypt: Yet it is easily distinguished by its colour, which is as black as that of Spanish liquorish.

ACA'COS, *adj.* (from a negative, and *κακός*, Gr. *kakos*, bad) a term applied, by medical writers, to distempers which are not dangerous.

ACADE'MIAL, *adj.* (from *academy*) relating, or belonging to an academy. *Academical* is the word now made use of in that sense.

ACADE'MIAN, *S.* (from *academy*) a member of an academy or university.

ACADE'MICAL, *adj.* (from *academicus*, Lat. of *ακαδημικός*, Gr. *akadēmikos*) belonging, or relating to an academy. "After the *academical* life." WOOTON.

ACADE'MIC, ACADE'MICK, *adj.* (from *academicus*, Lat. this word is wrote at present without a *k* at the end, tho' by older authors with a *k*.) belonging to the academy. "Or wanders wild in *academic* groves."

ACADEMIC, ACADE'MICK, *S.* it is spelt either with or without a *k* at the end as is observed in the preceding word) in a large sense signifies, a member of a university, or school, where languages and other branches of polite education are taught. "A young *academic*." WATTS's Improv.

ACADEMI'CIAN, *S.* (*academicien*, Fr.) a member of an academy; and is generally used to signify a professor of an academy in France.

ACADE'MICS, ACADE'MICKS, *S.* (*academici*, Lat. from their frequenting the grove of *Acadēmus*, which was afterwards turned into a school, and named from him *Academia*) They are distinguished into the old and middle, the former of which had Plato for their founder and the latter Arcesilas; and, though confused by writers, as being only synonyms expressive of the same sentiments, yet the two sects seemed to differ widely; the old academy holding that all subjects would admit of arguments *pro* and *con*; which they derived from the maxim of Socrates and their founder Plato that *he knew nothing*: but the new academics carried this farther, asserting, that "nothing can certainly be known;" building indeed upon the same maxim as the other, but carrying it into the regions of scepticism. At present indeed the original idea of the term by which this sect is called seems to be lost; for the followers of Plato, since the restoration of learning, have been constantly called Platonists, though previous to that era they were universally styled academics.

ACA'DEMY, *S.* (*acadēmia*, Lat. *acadēmia*, Gr. *akadēmia* now generally accented on the second, but formerly on the first syllable) anciently, a fine villa or pleasure house, near Athens, belonging to one Academus, from whom it derived its name. During his time, gymnastic sports were exercised at it. It was afterwards adorned with fountains, trees, and walks, by Cimon, for the convenience of philosophers, who met here to confer or dispute: Plato's disciples frequenting it, were from thence named academics, and all other learned societies have since assumed the name of academics. But it was not only famous for the resort of the litterati, but likewise for their burials, being, as it were, dedicated to the interment of those who were illustrious for their parts, or meritorious for their patriotism. Long did it flourish in this manner, till Sylla gave up its beauties to the ravages of war, and made use of its trees to batter down the walls of the city.

ACA'DEMY, *S.* is figuratively applied to signify the sect of *academics* explained above: who are by some divided into three, and by others into five sorts. 1. The antient academy, of which Plato was the founder. 2. The second academy founded

founded by Arcefilas, who altered the system of the former. 3. The new academy ascribed to Lacydes or Carneades. The 4th founded by Philo; and the fifth stiled the Antiochian from Antiochus, who tempered the antient academy with stoicism.

ACA'DEMY, S. Among moderns, is used for a place or seminary where the liberal arts and sciences are used to be taught, and in this sense applied to universities. "Our court shall be a little *academy*." Love's Last Shift.

ACA'DEMY, S. in a confined sense, implies a regular society of learned persons instituted for the cultivation and improvements of any branch of literature. Most nations of Europe have academies of this sort. England though it has not as many, can rival all other nations both in the antiquity and celebrity of those she has produced: The Royal Society being, for the extensiveness of its design, the first that was projected. And the society of antiquaries, set on foot in the reigns of Q. Elizabeth and King James the first, is prior to the French academy by thirty-nine years, and could from its first institution in 1590 to 1614, reckon such respectable names among its members, as must at once claim the awe of foreigners, and extort their surprize to find how much our island had advanced in its progress in literature beyond any other. The end of their institution was to collect and bring into one place all the MSS, coins, seals, &c. which were scattered throughout the kingdom; in order to shorten the study of Antiquity. They were to have had a college erected at the expence of the friends to their undertaking, which was to have been the residence of the president and fellows, and the depositary of all the remains of antiquity; they could rescue from plundered libraries, old monasteries, &c. intending to get themselves incorporated by charter. But giving umbrage to the court, by canvassing some questions relating to the state, they were obliged to discontinue their meeting. In order to vindicate the character we have given of its members either from the imputation of partiality, or the suspicion of flattery, we need only to subjoin their names; which were as follows. Arthur Agard, Launcelot Andrews, Henry Bouchier, — Bowyer, William Camden, Richard Carew, — Cliffe, Walter Cope, Robert Cotton, John Davies, William Detrick, John Dodderidge, — Doyley, — Erdswick, or Urdswick, William Fleetwood, William Hakewill, Abraham Hartwell, M. Heneage, Joseph Holland, T. Lake, F. Leigh, James Ley, M. Oldsworth, W. Patten. — Savel, Richard St. George, John Selden, H. Spelman, John Stow, — Strangeman, Thomas Talbot, Fr. Tate, Fr. Thynne, James Whitlock, and — Wiseman. It has lately been revived, and has for its members most of the great personages of the kingdom, whether we consider the rank they bear in life, or the reputation they have as scholars and philosophers. Bishop Clayton proposed their sending some persons into the East in quest of some vestiges of antiquity, hinted at by missionaries, to establish the truth of Moses's history; but the society being then in its infancy, and not enriched with a fund suitable to so expensive an undertaking, the bishop's motion was superseded.

The most flourishing *academies* in France, are the *Royal Academy of Sciences*, for the improvement of physics, mathematics, and chemistry; first projected at Paris in 1666 by Colbert, Controller of the finances at the instances of Mess. the abbot Boutzies and du Clos; but not confirmed by the king till 1669. Their motto is *invenit et perfecit*. The king is at the charges of engraving plates and defrays the expence attending the experiments, made by any of the members, on their applying to the president, and obtaining his certificates. The transactions of this society consisting of a great many volumes, are published under the title of *Histoire de l'Academie Royale*, &c. In imitation of this, and the Royal Society of London, were successively formed the academies of Florence, Bologna, Montpellier, Bourdeaux, Leipzig, Berlin, and lately those of Petersburg and Seville.

The *French Academy*, consisting of forty persons eminent for their learning, for the improving and polishing of the French language, was founded by Cardinal Richlieu and confirmed by Lewis XIII. in 1635. The dictionary De l'Academie François was the product of this society; and was in hand from 1637 to 1694.

The *Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture*, consists of the most eminent masters in each of those branches, was founded by M. de Noyers, secretary to Lewis XIII. and established under Cardinal Mazarine, its first protector. Persons are admitted here either in the characters of painters or sculptors; they draw from life, and the pieces they produce go by the name of *academy figures*. Their produc-

tions are annually exposed in the great hall of the Louvre, the best performance is honoured with a prize, and the painters are entertained for three years, at another academy for painting, founded by Lewis XIV. at Rome; having a salary allowed them. The president of this latter society is generally one of the governors of that in Paris. It has had the following celebrated masters, Everard, Coypel, Poussin, de la Tuillerie, Houasse, and Person. On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday in passion-week, a young fellow is fastened naked to a cross, with only a little black purse to cover his nudity, who droops his head as if just expiring, with several lights placed round him, whilst the scholars are employed in copying from him. The pupils formerly used to hire women to stand naked in such attitudes as they required. But this being prohibited by the pope, they elude his mandate by procuring wenches, for this purpose, from brothels, who expose themselves in private apartments.

The *Academy of Medals and Inscriptions*, stiled likewise, the *Academy of Belles Lettres*, or polite literature, was instituted for the explanation of antient monuments, and the preservation of memorable events by medals, relievos, and inscriptions. It was planned by Colbert, and established by Lewis XIV. in 1663. In 1701 their number was increased, to forty, and put under a stated regulation. The famous Mr. Rollin, known by his antient and Roman history, his method of studying the belles lettres, history of the arts and sciences, &c. was a member of this society.

The *Academy of Architecture*, was established towards the end of the year 1671, by Mr. Colbert.

The *Academy of Politics*, is composed of six, who meet at the Louvre, in the chamber where the papers relating to foreign affairs are lodged. Their business is to read such papers as the minister intrusts them with, and give him their opinions concerning them, who is to procure them employs suitable to their abilities. But the jealousy inseparable to absolute monarchy, has rendered this wise institution of no service, and reduced the society so low in the publick esteem, that the name of it is seldom mentioned.

The *Academy of Musick*, is composed of the managers and directors of the operas.

The *Royal Academy of Dancing*, established by the king in 1661, consists of thirteen able dancing masters, two of which teach alternately, the art of dancing, according to the antient and modern taste. As French politeness bears so high a price, both when exported, or collected on their own territories, this may not appear so frivolous an institution on due consideration, as it does at first sight; and if it be deemed a mark of folly, is not applicable to the seller, but the purchaser: But let this suffice on the head of French institutions, who have academies in all their great cities which may occur under the name of the respective places.

The *Royal Spanish Academy*, established at Madrid by the duke d' Escalona in 1714, for cultivating the Castilian tongue, in imitation of the French academy. Its device is a crucible on the fire, with this motto, "Limpia, fija, y da esplendor."

Academy of naturæ curiosi, i.e. of virtuosos, in Germany founded by M. Bausch, a physician, in 1652, and taken under the protection of the emperor Leopold in 1670.

Accademia della Crusca, or the *bran-academy*; probably in allusion to the end of their institution, which is to sift out or reject as husks or bran, all Italian words, which are not pure Tuscan. This was instituted at Florence, in order to fix the standard of the Italian language; in the same view as the elaborate dictionary of Johnson, was undertaken and published to fix that of the English.

Accademia del Nobili, founded at Parma in Italy, by duke Rainutius I. in 1601, as its name expresses, for persons of noble families only, who are not only instructed in classical learning, the sciences, history, divinity, civil, feudal and canon law, but likewise in the German, French, and Spanish languages, together with musick, dancing, fencing, fortification, and painting. It is under the direction of the jesuits, and the annual allowance for every student for board, &c. is 100 Filipi, each of which is about 5s. 6d. sterling. There are at present upwards of a hundred and thirty noblemen, either counts or barons in this society. The student who distinguishes himself the most in his exercises, is stiled *principi*, or captain, wears a medal suspended on a purple ribbon with a silver border at his breast, and has a particular respect paid him by the rest.

The *Philharmonic Academy*; or musical society, founded at Verona in Italy, was, in the year 1543, incorporated with the literary society at Ancona, known by the name of *Incatenati*. Their hall is adorned with the portraits of the Patres, or presidents, who are four in number. They have likewise

likewise an apartment which serves as a repository for the old musical instruments, with which the nobility used to amuse themselves; which gave rise to their foundation. The apartments wherein the public lectures are read, are ornamented with the portraits of the members; of which body is the celebrated marquis Scipione Maffei, whom they have honoured with a marble statue in his life time, for his singular merits and industry.

Italy alone, has more academies than all the rest of the world; and Jarckius gives us a list of them to the number of five hundred and fifty, among which there are no less than twenty-five in the city of Milan.

ACA'DEMY, S. in a particular sense, denotes a riding-school, where the other sciences of fencing, &c. are likewise taught. The place set apart for riding, called the Manege, has generally a pillar in the center, and others placed in pairs at the sides. Blackiston observes, in his first lecture on the common law, that the Manege has been introduced into the university of Oxford, by the bounty of one of the English nobility.

ACA'DIA, S. (*Acadie*, Fr.) called likewise Nova-Scotia or New Scotland, is the eastern part of the North American continent, and has New England on the south-west part of New France, and the river St. Laurence on the west and north: the gulph of Arcadie and Cape Breton on the east, and the Atlantic ocean on the east and south. But the French, well apprized of the consequence of this country, have lately endeavoured to straighten these bounds, though settled by their own writers, Delisle, Champlain, Dennis, La Hontan, and the treaty of Utrecht. With this view, they have published a large map of North America, at Paris, by d'Anville, which cost the duke of Orleans one thousand pounds engraving, wherein the geographer has drawn a line from the lake of Ontario to the Isthmus at the bottom of Fundy-bay, as the boundary between the territories of the two nations. But this is not the only instance of his proscription of our rights, as will be shewn under other articles. Here are a great many rivers, whose mouths have depth enough for the largest ships; having good anchorage, abounding with salmon and cod. At the end of March the fish begin to spawn. The herrings come up in April, and the sturgeon and salmon in May. It abounds likewise in beavers and otters, which they hunt in October and November; and a fish, called Bass, which they catch in January. Besides these, there are mackerel, pilchards, shad, &c. in such abundance, that several ship-loads may be taken at a season, in the port of Moncanodii. The country is prodigiously indented with bays from the sea, the chief of which is that of Fundy, which breaks above two hundred miles into the land; its depth of water is from four or five, to sixteen or seventeen fathom, and if not covered with such thick fogs, as render it difficult to hit the entrance, would be one of the finest harbours in the world. Our title to this country, seems to have been prior to that of the French, as it was seized, by Sebastian Chabot, grand pilot to our king Henry VII. about the end of the 15th century; but not established by the French till 1604, by Peter du Guast, Sieur de Monts, a native of Xantoigne. This province has experienced as great a vicissitude as any other whatever, having been conquered by France from England; re-conquered by England from France; ceded by England to France by treaty; and fully receded by France, at the treaty of Utrecht. The metropolis of this province, called Annapolis, from the late queen Anne, is a barrier to the colonies of New England, and of the last importance, to prevent the French from joining with the eastern Indians, either by land or sea. While we possess this province, together with Cape Breton, which I hope England may always possess, we may ever secure the fishery of these parts, the fur trade of the northern continent, be furnished with masts for shipping, much stronger than those of Norway; intercept the French commerce on the river St. Laurence; and be a check upon all her northern colonies on this continent. How sensible our government has been of the importance of this province, may easily be collected from the grants which have been given towards the establishment of the city of Halifax, by the great senate of the nation from 1750 to 1755, which, including 40,000*l.* allowed for the charges of the first embarkation, amount to 415,484*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*

ACADINA, S. (Lat.) a fountain in Sicily, wherein all false oaths, writ on tablets, are reported to have sunk. BAILEY.

ACAJOU, S. (the *coffu* nut) the fruit of a tree growing in the Antilles, and in many places of the continent of America. There are three species of trees included under this name, of which the only one which bears fruit, is of a mid-

dling size, with branches inclining downwards. Its leaves are broad, streaked with veins, and round at the end. The blossoms grow in clusters, are of a very agreeable smell when they first open, of a white, but, afterwards of a carnation or purple colour. The fruit is in the form of an apple, somewhat oblong, covered with a thin, smooth skin, of a lively red on the side next the sun, on the contrary of a gold colour, and is crowned with an olive-coloured crest. Its smell is sweet and comforting; its substance abounding in spongy filaments, which yield a juice, before the fruit is ripe of a tart styptic flavour, very good for quenching thirst, and preventing fainting fits, when mixed with sugar: When the fruit is grown to maturity, it is then sweet, pleasant, and wholesome, somewhat astringent, and very diuretick. The nut which the fruit bears at its extremity, is a kind of chestnut, in the form of a hare's liver, contains in the shell an oil, which is more or less sharp, and biting, in proportion to the greater or less degree of its maturity; it is of great use in drying up and cleansing old ulcers, and killing those dangerous insects, the Niguas, which getting under the toenails, and into the wrinkles of the skin, form an abscess, and occasion ulcers, which are deemed incurable. The nuts are called *bifhos* by the Portuguese, *niguas* by the Spaniards, and *chiques* by the French. The kernel contained in the shell is white, of a better taste than the best almonds, somewhat like that of a stone in the pine-apple, and is an excellent stomachic. They are either eat raw, or roasted, and will keep many years without losing any thing of their goodness. This nut and the fruit of the acajou, are in such esteem among the Indians, that they often make war with each other for the crop of them. When the Portuguese find any of their negroes ill of a pain in the stomach, attended with a kind of a dropsy, they generally leave them in a place where these trees grow. Pressed by hunger, the poor wretches have recourse to this fruit for a support, and, by its assistance, are soon recovered, though before foredoomed that they could not walk.

ACA'ID, S. a word used by chymists for vinegar.

ACA'LEPHE, S. (from *celen*, Sax. to be cold.) Obsolete. BAILEY from Chaucer.

ALCALEPHE, S. (*ακαλῆφε*, Gr. *akalēphe*, from *a* negative, and *καλή*, *kalē*, agreeable, and *αφή* *aphe*, a touch) a nettle. Likewise a fish, of easy digestion; a sea fowl; and a sea animal.

ACALYPHA, S. (see its etymology in *acalēphe*) in botany, three-seeded Mercury, ranged by Linnaeus in his twenty-first class, intitled Monæcia Mono Delphia, from its having male and female flowers in the same plant, and the stamina being united. It hath male and female flowers in the same plant, the former of which grow in clusters above the female, neither of which have any petals; they have an impalement, composed of three roundish concave leaves, in which are situated eight or ten stamina joined together at the base; which are short, and crowned with roundish summits. The female flowers have a three-leaved empalement, in the center of which is a round germen supporting three branching styles. When the flowers decay, the germen turns to a roundish vessel, divided by deep furrows into three cells, in each of which is contained a large round seed. There are three species of this plant, but as they have no beauty to recommend them, we only add, that they are propagated from seed, which they scatter themselves, better than if sown by the hand.

ACYMATOS, S. (*ακυματος*, Gr. *akámatos*, from *a* negative, and *μαρμα*, *kámmo*, to labour, or be wearied) a word used by Galen to denote the position of a limb, equally distant from flexion and extension, as being an attitude which it can preserve the longest without weariness.

ACANA'CEOUS, *adj.* (from *ακανθα*, Gr. *akántha*, a thorn or prickle) in botany, applied to all plants of the thistle kind, which have heads and are prickly. It is likewise used, by anatomists, to signify the sharp and prominent parts of animals.

ACANTA'BOLUS, S. See ACANTHABOLUS.

ACANTHA, S. (*ακανθα*, Gr. *akantha*. *Spina*, Lat. a thorn) in its primitive signification, any thing that is sharp pointed, as a thorn, or the fins of a fish. By anatomists, it is applied to signify the posterior or outward protuberances of the vertebrae of the back, called the *spina dorsa*, or spine of the back bone; their use is to preserve the marrow from external injuries.

ACANTHA'CEOUS, *adj.* (See ANCANACEOUS.) A word seldom used.

ACANTHA'BOLUS, S. (from *ακανθα*, Gr. *akántha*, a thorn, and *βαλλω*, *ballo*, to call away) a surgical instrument, made use of to extract fish bones, or other bodies sticking in the oesophagus, or gullet; and the fragments of weapons.

bones, or tents from wounds, &c. It is stiled likewise Volufella and is in form like a pair of pincers, and sometimes crooked for the more commodious application to the fauces. It is likewise applied to denote the instrument made use of to extract superfluous hairs from the eyebrows.

ACA'NTHUS, S. (*ακανθος*, Gr. *acanthos*) in botany signifies the *branca ursina*, or Bear's Breech. This is ranked by Linnaeus, in his fourteenth class under the title of *didynamia angiospermia*, from the flowers having two long and two shorter stamina. The flower hath a double empalement, the outer is composed of three leaves, of which the undermost is broad, concave, deeply sawed on the edge; but the two lateral ones spear-shaped and very lightly sawed towards the top. The inner empalement consists of two leaves; the upper is concave, bent over like an arch and sawed at the top; the under, being reflexed downwards, is convex on the upper surface. The flower is of one unequal leaf; the beard, or lower lip, large, plain, erect and slightly indented at the extremity; the stamina and style occupy the place of the upper lip, are stretched out beyond the empalement and arched. There are two long and two short stamina which closely coalesce to the style, situated upon a roundish germen, which afterwards becomes an oval capsule with two cells, containing each one fleshy smooth oblong seed. Though there are six species of this plant, yet we shall take particular notice only of the first, called the common or smooth garden Bear's-Breech, and Bauhine, the *Acanthus Sativus*, or *Mollis Virgilii*, the fawn or smooth *Acanthus* of Virgil. Its leaves are of a dark shining green about a foot long, and three or four inches broad, very much indented and resembling smallage. The other species, is the *Acanthus aculeatus*, or prickly *Acanthus* of Bauhine, the leaves of which are not so much indented as the former, ending in a spine or thorn at each segment. The first species is used in medicine, tho' of no great virtue, unless in clysters and baths for obstructions in the gravel.

ACA'NTHUS, S. in architecture, the representation of the precedent plant on the capitals of pillars. The Greek architects made use of the smooth sort in the Corinthian and composite orders; and the Gothick, the wild; not only in their capitals, but in other ornaments likewise.

ACA'NTHUS, S. among the mythologists, a youth changed into the flower of his name.

ACA'NZIL, S. Turkish light horse, the advanced guard of the grand seignior's forces.

ACAP'NON, S. (*ακαπνον*, Gr. *akápnon*, of a Gr. negative and *καπνος*, *kapnos*, smok) in medical writers signifies dry wood. Among botanists, the herb Marjorum.

ACAP'ULTI, S. a plant of New Spain or Mexico, which produces long pepper. Its trunk grows winding, like a vine, and bears leaves like those of White Pepper, but longer, more pointed, of a very strong scent, and a hot and sharp taste. The fruit is round, from two to three inches long, and when ripe of a reddish colour. As soon as it begins to redden it is gathered and exposed to the sun, because it would not otherwise come to maturity. The pepper is used both green and dry, and gives a very high relish, provided it is not put upon the fire, for then it looses all its virtue.

ACAPU'LCO, S. a town of Mexico in North America, situated in the S. E. corner of that province, on the bay of the South Sea, and is not only the principal port the Spaniards have in this sea, but likewise the chief mart on the coast; because the great importance of this place is owing to the annual ship of Lima, some have thought that this is the only vessel which comes hither, whereas the only commerce which the Philippine islands have with the rest of the world is by this port. The Manilla ship, which is a thousand or twelve hundred tons burthen, is laden with all the products of the East; such as ambergris, civet, bezoar, large oriental pearl, vast quantities of piece goods, and gold dust, to the value of 100,000 l. sterling. The voyage is extremely dangerous, the longest that can be made from land to land; but no wonder such hazards are run, when we consider that the captain makes 40,000 pieces of eight by it, the pilot 20,000, each of the mates 9,000, and every common seaman, with prudence, 1,000. They sail from Manilla, towards the latter end of June, and arrive about ten days before, or after Christmas. About the same time, the annual ship comes from Lima, laden with the richest commodities of Peru, viz. quicksilver, cocoas, &c. and at least two millions of pieces of eight, to be laid out in the purchase of Indian commodities at the fair of Acapulco, which lasts thirty days. This ship stays till the arrival of that from Manilla, and then returns. As soon as the fair is

over the Manilla ship prepares for her return, and carries ten millions of dollars in money and goods, of which last they carry great cargoes, both of European and American sorts; and of the former, about two thousand five hundred pieces of eight, for the payment of the king of Spain's garrisons in the Philippine islands. The commerce of these islands with Acapulco depends, in a great manner, on these annual ships, which are freighted with white and painted calicoes, chints, diamonds, and elephants teeth; fine muslins, plain, striped, and flowered; India romells, especially attasses, taffeties and damasks; bohea tea; cloves, sometimes from sixty to an hundred tons; cinnamon, Borneo-pepper; salt-petre, sulphur, quicksilver, sticklack; china-ware, lacquered Japan, and sundry drugs. These goods are dispersed to all the coasts of Peru and Chili; by vessels which return with gold from the former, with silver from the latter, and with corn and fruits from both. But the greater part of the returns they make are conveyed by land carriage to Mexico; whereby a great number of men and carriages are employed. Add to this, that the exports from America to the Philippines come chiefly from Mexico to Acapulco, by the same channel. What advantage, what stupendous opulence must arise from hence to the Spaniards! And how great an acquisition of treasure must Lord Anson have made by the capture of one of these ships, in his voyage round the world.

ACAR'NA. See CNINUS.

ACA'RNAR, or **ACHE'RNER**, S. in astronomy, a bright fixed star of the first magnitude in Eridanus.

ACARON, S. See ACCARON.

ACARUS, S. an animalcule, or small creature bred in wax, which, according to Aristotle is the least object to be perceived by the unassisted sight. It likewise signifies a particular kind of vermin which lodge themselves under the cuticula, by some stiled hand-worms.

ACAS'TUS, S. the son of Pelias, king of Thessaly, famous for his sportmanship; his wife, falling in love with one Peleus, made some advances to him, which he not complying with, she made her complaint to her husband, that he had attempted her chastity; on which account Acastus stript him naked in the woods, and left him to the mercy of the wild beasts: but afterwards fell a victim, by the hands of Peleus, to his own credulity, together with his wife, who met with the just rewards due to her perfidy and malice. As this story resembles that of Joseph and his mistress in the sacred volumes, it would not be too great a stretch of fancy to imagine it is copied from it.

ACATALE'CTIC, *adj.* (*ακαταληκτικός*, Gr. *akatalektikos*, from a Gr. negative, and *καταληκτικός*, *katalektikos*, wanting something at the end) in Greek or Latin poetry, a verse which is perfect with respect to the number of its feet, being complete without redundancy and full without defect.

ACATALE'PSIA, **ACATALE'PSY**, S. (*ακαταληψια*, Gr. from a Gr. privative, and *καταληψια*, *katalepsis*, comprehension) the incomprehensibility of any doctrine arising either from the defect of the understanding, or the nature of the object. The Pyrrhonists or Sceptics maintained an absolute *acatalepsia*; asserting, that all human knowledge could go no further than appearances and probabilities; that the senses were unsafe guides, and the seducers of mankind, &c.

ACA'TERY, S. (from *kater*, Dutch, to provide food) an office in the king's household, which is a check between the clerks of the kitchen and the purveyor. The officers who belong to the **ACA'TERY**, are a serjeant, whose salary is 6 l. two joint clerks 120 l. and a yeoman of the salt stores.

ACATHA'RSIA, S. (*ακαθαρσια*, Gr. from a Gr. negative, and *καθαρισω*, *kathairō*, to purge or cleanse) it implies the filth which is not purged away in a diseased body. In surgery, it signifies, the fumes or impurities of wounds.

ACA'TIUM, S. (from *ακτις* Gr. *akte*, a point) a kind of boat, or pinnace used by the antients in military affairs; of the species of the *naves astuariæ*, or vessels wrought by oars; it received its name from the sharpness or narrowness of its make, and is by Strabo stiled a privateer.

ACA'ULIS, **ACA'ULOS**, *adj.* (Lat. without stalk, from a negative, and *caulis*, a stalk) in botany, applied to plants, whose flower rests on the ground, without any visible stalk.

AC'CA, S. (St.) bishop of Hogshead, or Henham in Northumberland, in which see he succeeded Wilfrid, anno 709. He was an Anglo-Saxon by birth, a Benedictine monk, received most of his education from Bosa, bishop of York, whom he followed to Rome, and there improved himself in ecclesiastic usages and discipline. On his return he beautified his

his cathedral, furnished it with plate, and gave it a library. In 732 he was banished from his see, and died in the year 740, after governing his diocese of Hexham twenty-four years, under Egbert, king of the Normans. He was esteemed a very learned divine, was a great promoter of church music, and retained one Madan a celebrated singer, for that purpose. Three hundred years after his interment, his sepulchre being opened, the burial cloths were found entire, and not in the least decayed. The miracles recorded as wrought by his relics, by Simeon of Durham, are too much in the taste of legendary writers to find a place in a work intended not to seduce, but to improve the understanding.

ACCAPI'TARE, ACCAPTA'RE, or ACAPTA'RE, v. a. (Lat. from *ad* to, and *caput* a head; because vassals own their lord as their head) in antient records, the act of becoming vassal, or yielding homage to a lord.

ACCAPI'TIUM, ACCAPITUM, S. (from *ad* to, and *caput* a head, as in the precedent word) in law books the sum of money paid by a vassal to his lord, upon his admission to a feud. Likewise *Relief* due to the chief lord. See **RELIEF**.

AC'CARON, S. See **EKRON**.

ACCE'DAS AD CU'RIAM, (Lat. come to the court) in law, a writ lying, where a man hath received, or apprehends false judgment, in a hundred-court, or court-baron; in order to remove the suit into any other, excepting the county court: It is issued out of the chancery, and directed to the sheriff, but returnable in the king's-bench or common-pleas; and is in the nature of the writ of false judgment in the county court. This writ lies also for justice delayed, and is said to be a species of the writ *recordari*. *Reg. Orig.* 46. See **RECORDARI**.

ACCE'DAS AD VICECO'MITEM, (Lat. you shall appear before the under-sheriff) in law, is a writ directed to the coroner, commanding him to deliver a writ to the sheriff, who suppresses a *pone* delivered. *Reg. Orig.* 83. See **PONE**.

To ACCE'DE, v. a. (accédo, Lat. to come to) in its primitive signification, it denotes to approach to; in its figurative, to agree, to come, or be added to. It is followed by the particle *to*, and is a term oftner made use of by political writers, than any others; "France has *acceded* to the treaty between Sweden and Russia."

To ACCE'LERATE, v. a. (accelero, Lat. to quicken) in its primary sense, it implies the making a body, already in motion, to move on faster. "Accelerate the motion of the blood." **ARBUTH.** on *Alim.* In a derivative sense to hasten; "See whether it will not *accelerate* the clarification." "Accelerate his diligence in the most momentous enquiries." **WATT's** Improvements.

ACCE'LERATED MOTION, in mechanics, is that which is continually increased; this being produced by a constant impulse, or power, which continues its action upon the body; if it cause an equal increase in equal times, the motion is said to be *uniformly accelerated*. Thus the motion of falling bodies is constantly accelerated, because gravity, every moment, adds a new impulse, which generates a new degree of velocity, and the velocity thus increasing, its motion must be increased likewise, or in other words it must move faster and faster every moment.

Galileo, the restorer of reason in Italy, was the discoverer of this important truth, which is a natural consequence from Sir Is. **NEWTON's** second law of nature, or motion: *viz.* "The change of motion produced in any body, is always proportionable to the force whereby it is effected, and in the same direction wherein that force acts." As the height from which bodies can be let fall, is so small as not to alter gravity, it must, therefore, act upon them, uniformly, during the whole time of their descent, and they must, consequently, acquire an equal degree of velocity, which will constantly increase in proportion to the time the body takes up in falling; and therefore, the space a body passes over in a uniform motion, is in a ratio compounded of the time and velocity, *i. e.* the velocity multiplied by the time, is equal to the space passed over. Hence we may observe, that a body falls three times as far in the second portion of time, as it does in the first; five times as far in the third; seven times as far in the fourth, and so on, in a series of odd numbers, as 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, &c.—From what has been said it follows, 1st. That the spaces described by falling bodies in different times, are as the squares of the last acquired velocities. 2^{dly}. That the space a body passes over, in any determinate time, is half of what it would describe in the same time, if it moved uniformly with its last acquired velocity. As gravity accelerates bodies in the beginning of their fall at the rate of 16,13 feet in the first second of time; if the time a body takes in its fall be given,

the height from which it falls may be found; for if we multiply, 16, 13 feet by the square of the time, the product will be the height of the object in feet. And, as the spaces passed over in each second, are as the odd numbers, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, &c. which constantly approach nearer to an equality, so the accelerated motion of the descent, will gradually approach nearer and nearer, to an uniform motion: thus the paces 101, 103, 105, &c. differ but little; and the spaces 1001, 1003, 1005, &c. differ less; but the spaces 10000000001, 10000000003, 10000000005, are so very near equal, that the motion may be esteemed uniform. If the descent be in a resisting medium, the motion will become uniform at a certain distance, which will happen sooner or later in proportion to the density of the medium; because, as the resistance increases in proportion to the density, the increase of velocity must be annihilated in the same ratio, and the motion consequently be reduced to uniformity. Thus a body falling in air will be longer in acquiring a uniform motion than in water, but in quicksilver it will acquire it sooner. If the quantity of matter and figure be the same, bodies acquire an uniform motion in proportion as their magnitudes decrease, because the resistance is in proportion to their surface; smaller bodies are therefore more resisted, and sooner arrive at an uniform motion, than large ones; which is the reason why a body reduced to powder descends slowly, and with nearly an uniform motion in water, though it was in its original state much heavier than that fluid; as likewise why a bullet-shot from a gun, will go farther and with greater velocity, than a charge of small shot of the same weight.

When bodies are thrown perpendicularly upwards, their velocities decrease, as the times they ascend increase; because their gravity destroys an equal portion of their velocity every instant of their ascent. And, the heights bodies rise to, when thrown perpendicularly upwards, are as the squares of the time spent, from their setting out, to the moment they cease to rise: *i. e.* if a body be thrown upwards, with such a degree of velocity as to continue rising twice as long as another, it will ascend four times as high; if thrice as long, nine times as high, &c. for the heights which bodies thrown up with different velocities arrive to, are to each other as the squares of those velocities; this motion is the converse of the former, and is further explained under the article, **RETARDED MOTION**.

Accelerated motion of bodies on oblique or inclined planes. When a body descends on a slope, or inclined plane, its motion is indeed accelerated by the constant action of gravity, but not in so great a degree, as when it descends in a perpendicular direction, because its descent is hindered by the interposition of the plane; so that the doctrine above delivered holds good, of bodies descending on oblique planes, allowance being made for the difference of acceleration. The effect gravity has upon a body falling on an oblique plane, is to that which it has upon another falling freely, as the perpendicular heights of the plane is to its length. The space through which a body falls down the oblique side of the plane, is to that, which it would fall perpendicularly in the same time, as the perpendicular height of the plane is to its length. The velocity it acquires by falling perpendicularly, is to that which it acquires by falling obliquely in the same time, as the space of its perpendicular descent is to that of its oblique one. The time, in which a body descends through the oblique side of a plane, is to that in which it falls through the perpendicular heights of the same, as the length of the oblique side is to its height. A body acquires the same velocity in falling down the oblique side of the inclined plane, as it would do, if it fell freely through the whole perpendicular height of it. For a body takes up the same time in falling through the chord of a circle, whether it be long or short, as it does in falling perpendicularly thro' the diameter of the same circle. Upon this last corollary the whole theory of pendulums (pendula) is built; as will be shewn more particularly in the article **PENDULUM**.

ACCE'LERATED MOTION OF PROJECTILES. See **PROJECTILE**.

ACCE'LERATING, part. (from *accelerate*, the *e* final being dropt before *ing*, the participial ending, both in this word and in others, where it occurs, as *write*, *writing*) the hastening any event. "Inclin'd to the *accelerating* a battle." **BACON's** Hen. VII.

ACCE'LERATION, S. (*acceleratio*, Lat. increase of swiftness) the act of increasing the motion of the bodies; or the state of a body whose motion is increased.

ACCE'LERATION, in physics, may be proved both *à priori*, and *à posteriori*. Nothing is more evident than that bodies fall with greater or less forces in proportion to the height from

from whence they fall. A body let fall from the height of one yard, may make no impression at all in the ground; but if dropped from the top of the monument, would make a very great one. Some attribute this to the pressure of the air, which must increase in proportion to the increase of its column; but this hypothesis is overturned by the known laws of statics; for as the pressure of the air downwards increases the resistance, so the force by which the same fluid tends upwards, must increase in the same ratio, or proportion. But as the acceleration holds in vacuo, we must look on this hypothesis as absolutely chimerical. To produce the different systems invented by the Peripatetics, Hobbs, Gassendus, and the Cartesians, would be only recording the dreams of sophists, which would not expiate for the time lost in the detail of them; for the doctrine of acceleration, though missed by those who were too uxorious to their several disciplines, is by no means involved in darkness, or captivated by mystery. When a body is at first let fall, the primary cause of its beginning to descend is, doubtless, gravity; but when once the descent is commenced, that state becomes so natural to the body, that if not impeded by any other cause, it would continue in it for ever. But besides this propensity to descend, which it acquires when first let fall; there is a constant accession of subsequent efforts of the same principle, gravity, continually acting on the body in the same manner, as if it were at rest. Thus there being two causes of motion, acting in the same direction, they must necessarily produce a greater motion than either of them could do singly. And the velocity increased by their conjunction, having the same cause continually persevering, must necessarily be continually accelerated. For supposing gravity to act uniformly on all bodies, at equal distances from the center, and the time in which a body falls towards it, divided into parts infinitely small; if the gravity, which inclines the body to the center, in the first infinitely small time of its descent, should cease its action, the body would proceed uniformly to the earth's center, with a velocity equal to the force of the first impression. But, since the action of gravity is supposed still to continue, in the second moment of time a body will acquire a new impulse downwards, equal to what it received at the first, and thus its velocity will be double of what it was in the first moment; in the third moment it will be tripple; in the fourth quadruple; and so on continually: for the impression made in one moment is not altered by that which is made in another, but the two are, as it were, aggregated or brought into one sum. Wherefore the particles of time being supposed equal, and infinitely small, the impetus, force, or velocity, acquired by the falling body, will be every where, as the times from the beginning of the descent.—— And hence, since the quantity of matter in the given body continues the same, the velocity will be as the time in which it is acquired.

ACCELERATION OF THE MOTION OF COMPRESSED BODIES. See **COMPRESSION**.

ACCELERATION, S. in antient astronomy, is the difference between the solar revolution, and that of the primum mobile, computed at 3 min. 56 seconds.

ACCELERATOR, or **ACCELERATOR**ES URINÆ, (Lat. the hasteners of the urine) in anatomy, two muscles of the penis, whose principle office is to expedite or hasten the discharge both of the seed and urine. They arise fleshy from the superior part of the urethra, as it passes under the ossa pubis, and meet on the inferior part, corresponding with the seam of the skin in the peritonæum; after this they separate and ascend to their insertions on each side of the corpora cavernosa of the penis. Besides their use in compressing the urethra in the discharge of the seed, by embracing the urethra, as they pass to their insertions as above described; they likewise assist the erectores penis, in its erection, by driving the blood in the cavernous body of the urethra, in greater quantities, towards the glands, whereby it becomes distended; and, at the same time, distend the veins which carry the reflux blood from the corpus cavernosum of the urethra, by their swelling.

To **ACCE'ND**, *v. a.* (*accendo*, Lat. to light a fire) used in a figurative sense, implies to kindle, as a fire, to inflame. "Our devotion, if sufficiently *accended*, would," &c. Decay of Piety. At present this word seems to be obsolete.

ACCE'NSI, S. (Lat. *ac*, and *cenſeo*, Lat. to reckon) a kind of supernumerary soldiers among the Romans, substituted in the place of those who were killed, or rendered incapable of service by their wounds. Livy mentions some troops that were formed entirely of them, but adds that they were placed in the rear, as being very little to be depended on. In this respect they seem a kind of *corps de reserve*, or body of reserve, in case of need.

ACCE'NSI, S. (Lat. from *accio*, Lat. to fend for) a kind of officers among the antient Romans, resembling our ushers, serjeants, or tipstaves, which generally attended the magistrates. They were chosen out of the liberti or enfranchised; and this office was esteemed rather labourious than honourable.

ACCE'NSION, S. (*accensio*, Lat. the lighting of a fire) the act of kindling a fire, or state of being kindled or inflamed. "The fulminating damp will take fire at a candle, or other flame, and, upon its *accension*, gives a crack." Woodward. Nat. Hist. This word is now almost obsolete.

AC'CEN'T, S. (*accent*, Fr. from *accentus*, Lat.) in grammar, the marks made on syllables to regulate their pronunciation, and are divided into grave, acute, circumflex, long, or short. The grave is marked thus (') over a vowel, and signifies that the voice is to be lowered; the acute inclines the contrary way, thus (') and shews that the voice is to be raised; the circumflex marked thus (˘) intimates that the voice is to be modulated in a manner resembling a quaver. The other accents seem to be appropriated to prosody, of which that marked thus (—) and called the long accent, imports that the vowel over which it is placed, is to be pronounced long, if not double its natural time; and the short accent marked thus (·) shews that the vowel is to be pronounced very quick.

AC'CEN'T, S. in its derivative and figurative sense, signifies language, "Accents yet unknown." SHAKESP. Jul. Cæs. Likewise, the tone of the voice, or manner of speaking. "He that beguiled you in a plain *accent*, was a plain knave." K. Lear.

The Hebrew accents, which were unknown to the antient Jews, are supposed to have been introduced about the sixth century by the Massoretes, though originally invented by the Arabs. They are comprized under the two terms of tonic and euphonic accents. The former were used to denote the proper tone to be given to syllables, and are again divided into grammatical and musical; the latter to make the pronunciation more sweet and harmonious. Of the euphonic accents they number four, and of the tonic twenty-four. Some of them are placed above the words and some under them, serving not only to regulate the rising and falling of the voice, but also to distinguish a discourse into its proper sections, periods and members, resembling the stops or points in modern languages. These accents are by them termed emperors, kings, and dukes, according to the importance they severally carry. The emperor answers to our period or full stop; the king, to our colon; and their duke to our comma: The tonic accents are supposed by some to distinguish the sense; but by others, only to regulate the music or singing, as the Jews do not read, but chant the scriptures, both in public and private.

The Greek accents, undoubtedly are of modern invention, as is evident from inscriptions as well as manuscripts, none of which, till 170 years before Christ, have either accent, spirit, apostrophies, or iota. If it should be replied that the reason why they do not appear on medals and inscriptions was because they could not be conveniently placed, the argument still holds good with respect to the manuscripts where they could have been placed conveniently enough. To say that the ancients made use of accents, but the omission of them is owing to the neglect of transcribers, is saying more than any one is able to prove at this distance; nay it is giving the lie to all antient manuscripts, which are all without them. What then could have given the first rise to accents, if they were not countenanced by the antients? And when did they first appear? We may answer, when conquest and commerce brought foreigners into Greece; they being then intended to ascertain the pronunciation, and to raise a mound against the approaching torrent of barbarity. For indeed it is evident from the genius of the Greek language, the quantity of whose long and short vowels are settled, and from the frequent occurring of some of their twelve diphthongs in most words, that it had less necessity for accents than most other languages we know of. The first use of accents then must have been to ascertain the length of syllables, and to have been introduced, not for the sake of the natives, but for the sake of foreigners, and consequently must have had a respect to quantity. But the modern use of accents, seems invented to beat down the barrier against barbarism, which the antient accents had raised against it; as is evident from the following consideration. When foreigners at first attempted the pronunciation of Greek, it is more than probable, that they would do it according to the accents which prevailed in their native tongues; he whose mother tongue abounded in anapaests (like the French, which have no trisyllable, that forms a dactyl

δαδύλ) would naturally place the accent upon the last syllable, and make *ταπεινός*, *tapeinós*, an oxytone, though the last syllable is long by nature; an Englishman again, whose tongue abounds in dactyls, and has no trisyllable which forms an anapaest, would naturally place the accent on the last syllable but two, and pronounce *τίψασθαι*, *típsasthai*, with the accent upon the first, though the last is long by nature, and the last but one, by position. As these examples coincide with the modern use of the Greek accents, we might even from hence endeavour to explode it. But we add, that the modern way of applying the Greek accents is both arbitrary and uncertain, contrary to analogy, reason and quantity, and contradictory to itself. That they are not placed upon words of the same form, by an uniform and constant rule is evident, because words of the same form are accented differently, and those of different forms in the same manner. The accent of the oblique cases varies frequently from that of the nominative, both as to nature and place; and all prepositions, of two syllables, excepting *ἐν* and *ἐξ*, when placed after the case they govern, are made to draw back their accent. It is in vain to pretend that accents, as now used, are consistent with quantity, or that a due regard may be had to both; because quantity is not the constant rule for placing the accents; nay it is seldom observed in placing them; and, therefore whenever accents are not placed according to quantity, it must cause a difference in pronunciation, and if that be rational, when they both agree, it must necessarily be otherwise when they do not; besides, as one of them must, in such a case, necessarily give way to the other, we are reduced to this dilemma, that if quantity gives way, then it will be at variance with itself, and if accents do so, then they are of no authority with respect to pronunciation. The assertion that a due regard may be had to both, is not true in fact. No man can read prose or verse, at the same time, according to both accent and quantity; for every accent must give some stress to the syllable, upon which it is placed; and every stress laid upon a syllable, must necessarily give some extent to it. Every elevation of the voice implieth time, and time is quantity. Even a rough breathing will make a short vowel long, because it layeth a greater stress on it than a smooth one would; and the pause made at the end of verses is the true reason why the last syllable is not common, but necessarily long. Besides, why are not accents read in verse as well as prose? They are placed over the words in both, but never read in poetry, because, if they were, they would turn it into prose. To produce examples to confirm this would be frivolous, any line in Homer or Hesiod, will evince it. The only cases in which accents can be of use, would be either to distinguish the different senses of words which are wrote with the same letters, or the quantity of syllables: but the first purpose may be determined by the context without them, which indeed we are obliged to recur to even with them, in the word *ἐν*, *en*, which has but one accent though used in five different significations. In the second case they can be of little service for the reason already produced, because they are not always placed according to the quantity; and if they could sometimes lead us to the knowledge of quantity, it is certain, in the present application of them, they may likewise mislead us. Upon the whole, the advantages of accents are but small; but their disadvantages both great and numerous, since they introduce unnecessary difficulties in a language difficult enough in itself; are placed by rules, which are often arbitrary and contrary to each other; they destroy all the harmony for which the Greek is so justly esteemed, and encourage idleness. If indeed the patrons of the modern doctrine of accents, think they can reconcile it with the due observation of quantity, they are welcome to retain it; but I must confess myself unable to solve so palpable a paradox. On the contrary, they themselves acknowledge it impossible, because, in verse, they do not pretend to it; and, therefore, if we would be consistent with ourselves, and rely on what is evident, we must decline all use of accents, but what is consistent with quantity; and, as we are said to have lost the nicer part of pronunciation, adhere to that essential part, which remains with a stronger bias and resolution.

ACCENT, *S.* in music, is a certain modulation of sounds, used to express any passion, and is applied both to the voice and instruments. Every bar is divided into accented and unaccented parts; of which the accented are the principal, intended to move and affect, and contain all the soul and expression of harmony. In common time, the first and third crochet are the accented parts of the measure, but in triple time the first and last; though the first is accented to

strongly that the accent of the last is scarce sensible. In the accented parts, the harmony should always be full and free from discords, in conjoint degrees, or passing notes; in the unaccented parts, this is not so necessary, because, in them the discords, by conjoint degrees, pass without any great offence to the ear.

To ACCE'NT, *v. a.* (*accentus*, Lat. of *accino*) to place or lay the stress of the voice on peculiar parts of words; "Having got somebody to mark the last syllable but one, where it is long, in words above two syllables, which is enough to regulate her pronunciation, and *accenting* the words." LOCKE on Education, i. 177. The placing the marks of the accents in writing, or printing. Figuratively it is used for speaking in general; to pronounce; "Now congealed with grief can scarce implore strength to *accent*—here lies Albertus!" WORTON. This is a signification in which it is scarce ever used at present. * * To distinguish the verb from the substantive, in reading or converse, the stress of the voice is placed on the first syllable of the substantive, and on the last of the verb, thus, *ac'cent*, is the substantive, and to *accent*, the verb.

ACCENTING, *verbal noun* (from *accent*) the act of toning or laying the stress properly on any word or syllable, likewise the marking the syllables, which are to be so pronounced, in writing.

ACCE'NTOR, *S.* (*accino*, Lat. to sing in concert) one who sings the treble, or highest part in a choir.

To ACCE'NTUATE, *v. a.* (*accentuer*, Fr.) to place the proper accents, both in speaking and writing, on the vowels or syllables of any word.

ACCENTUA'TION, *S.* (from *accentuate*) the act of placing the proper stress of voice in speaking, or the marks of the accents on the syllables or vowels of any word.

To ACCE'PT, *v. a.* (*accepto*, Lat. *accepter*, Fr.) to take a thing offered by another with kindness, or with some degree of approbation. "Charm by *accepting*, by submitting sway." POPE. "Neither will I *accept* an offering at your hand." MALACHI, i. 10. In this sense it is followed, in the scriptures, by the particle *with*. "He that feareth him and worketh righteousness, is *accepted with* him." ACTS x. 35. It is sometimes used with the particle *of*, before personal pronouns, and signifies to make a reconciliation, or give a friendly reception. When followed by the word *persons*, it is used in the bible to signify a personal or partial regard. "He will surely reprove you, if ye do *secretly accept persons*." JOB. xiii. 10.

ACCEPTABI'LITY, *S.* (*acceptabilitas*, Lat.) the quality which causes a thing or person to meet with a kind reception. "For the obtaining the grand *acceptability* of repentance." TAYLOR'S Worth. Com.

A'CEPTABLE, *adj.* (*acceptable*, Fr. *acceptabilis*, Lat. It is accented on the first syllable by most moders, who have likewise the authority of Milton on their side: yet there are not a few, and among them men of great learning, who place the accent on the second syllable, chusing to pronounce it, *acceptable*.) It implies that which may meet with a favourable reception, on account of its being pleasing or agreeable. "Using all honest arts to make themselves *acceptable* to the laity." SWIFT. Sometimes it implies merit, and that the thing to be given is worthy to be received with approbation, "So fit, so *acceptable*, so divine." PARAD. Lost, b. iii.

ACCEPTABLENESS, *S.* (from *acceptable*) the quality which renders a thing worthy of a reception, joined with approbation. "It will therefore take away the *acceptableness* of that conjunction."

ACCEPTABLY, *adv.* (from *acceptable*, and *ly* from *lic* Sax. which implies manner; the accent varies, being placed either on the first or second syllable) it is used with the particle *so*, and implies such a manner as may cause desire, or approbation. "They will find ways to express it *acceptably* to every one." LOCKE'S Educ. i. 145. "So he may do it frequently, fervently, and *acceptably*." TAYLOR'S Guide.

ACCEPTANCE, *S.* (*acceptance*, Fr.) the act of receiving, or the being received with approbation. "If he tells us his noble deeds, we must tell him our noble *acceptance* of them." SHAKESP. Coriol. This sense of the word is not much used at present; it sometimes denotes the sense or signification of a word, for which we generally substitute the word *acceptation*. "That pleasure is a man's chiefest good, because, indeed, it is the perception of good that is properly pleasure, is an assertion most certainly true, though under the common *acceptance* of it, not only false, but odious." SERRA.

ACCEPTANCE OF A DONATION, in civil law, is necessary to its validity. In beneficiary matters, the canonists hold, that the *acceptance* should be signified at the same time with resignation, and not *ex intervallo*. See **RESIGNATION**.

ACCEPTANCE, S. in common law, is the tacit agreement to some act done by another before, which might have been avoided, if such agreement, or acceptance, had not been made. For example, if a husband and wife seized of lands in right of the wife, join in making a lease or feoffment, reserving rent, and the husband dies; after which the widow receives, or *accepts* the rent; the lease or feoffment, is confirmed by her *acceptance*, and it shall bar her from bringing a writ *cui in vita*. 1 Inst. 211. A tenant in tail grants a lease, not warranted by the statute 32 Hen. VIII. and dieth; if the issue accept the rent reserved in that lease, it shall bind him; and if an infant *accepts* of rent, at his full age, it makes the lease good that was before voidable. But if a tenant for life grant a lease for years, there is no acceptance will make it good. 3 Leon. 36 Dyer 46, 239. If a lessor *accepts* from his tenant the last rent due, and gives him a discharge for it, all rent in arrear is, by law, presumed to be satisfied. 2 Roll. Abr. 469. 1 Inst. 373. No collateral *acceptance* can bar any right of inheritance, or freehold, without some release, &c. 4 Rep. 1.

ACCEPTANCE, S. in commerce, is the subscribing or signing an inland bill of exchange, which makes the person debtor for the sum of its contents, and obliges him to discharge it at the time which it mentions. Acceptances may be divided into those which ought, and those which need not, be dated. The acceptances which need not to be dated, are those on bills payable at a day fixed, at usance, double usance, &c. On these the word accepted and the acceptor's name need only be written, thus, "Accepted, Drew Hewlett." Though indeed it is not absolutely necessary to have bills of a fixed day accepted, yet it is an advantage to the bearer, because, by virtue of that acceptance he has two securities instead of one; that is, the acceptor and the drawer. If the person on whom such bill is drawn should make difficulties to accept it, the bearer has a right to have it protested, and to return it to the drawer. The acceptances, which it is necessary to date, are those on bills drawn at so many days or months after sight, because the time does not begin to run till the day after the acceptance. These acceptances run thus; "Accepted, 7 August, 1759, William Rider." If the bearer of a bill consents to an acceptance at twenty days sight instead of eight days expressed in the bill, he may run the risk of the twelve days of prolongation, and in case the acceptor breaks within that time, the bill remains to his account, without any resource against the drawer. And if a bill be drawn for three thousand pounds, and the bearer takes an acceptance for two thousand only, and receive no more, the remaining thousand will be at his own hazard. Yet if the bearer should have written orders from the drawer, to have the bill excepted in either of the last mentioned forms, he will then have an undoubted right against the drawer for an indemnification. If a bill be accepted for part, because the party had no more effects in his hands, there must be a protest, if not for the whole sum, at least for the residue; and after the payment of such part, another protest for the remainder. If a bill is not accepted to be paid at the exact time, it must be protested; but if accepted for a longer time, the party, to whom it is payable, must protest the same for non-payment according to the tenor; yet he may take the acceptance offered notwithstanding. A bill drawn on two jointly must have a joint acceptance, otherwise it must be protested; but if directed to two or either of them, the acceptance of one is sufficient. Any time before the bill is due, the drawer may countermand the payment, either by a declaration before a notary, or by a letter under his own hand. If the acceptor should pay the money before due, and afterwards receive a countermand, before the bill be due likewise, it is conceived that such payment should not be allowed, because the acceptor having no right to enlarge the time, it is apprehended he can have none to shorten it. When a person on whom a bill is drawn, understands the drawer has failed before acceptance is demanded, he need not accept his bills though he may previously have promised to honour them, without indemnification from all and every one that shall make any demand thereof. According to the custom of merchants, the desiring a person to leave his bill in order to be *accepted*, or desiring him to call on the morrow, &c. and it shall be accepted, amount to an acceptance, and oblige, as effectually, both by law and the custom of merchants, as if it were wrote on the bill and sub-

scribed with the name of the party. Indeed it must be observed, that the statute of 3, 4 Ann. c. 9. seems to invalidate this assertion, and to insist on the actual writing and signing of such *acceptance*. Should a person promise conditionally to accept a bill, by desiring it to be left till the morrow, that he may look over his books, and accordingly the bill should be accepted; this will not amount to a complete acceptance; because the mention of looking over his books, implies that his having effects in his hands are the conditions of his acceptance; as it was ruled by lord chief justice Hale, at Guildhall, London. If a foreign bill be not accepted after twenty-four hours deliberation, an inland bill on presentment, or an accepted bill, be not paid upon demand the very day it becomes due, it must be protested. The neglect of protest in due time leaves the possessor of an accepted bill, no security but that of the acceptant; whereas, he has otherwise, both the security of the drawer and acceptor, besides that of every one of the indorsers.

ACCEPTATION, S. (from *accept*) reception in general. "All are rewarded with like coldness of *acceptation*." Sidney, b. ii. Favourable reception, including approbation. "Cain, envious of the *acceptation* of his brother's prayer and sacrifice, slew him." RAL. Hist. of the World. b. 1. In a juridical sense, the same as *acceptance*, above. The common sense, or meaning, generally affixed to a word; "What *acceptations* these words and expressions had." CLAREND. b. viii.

ACCEPTER, (*accepteur*, Fr.) in commerce, the person, who accepts a bill by signing it, and thereby obliges himself to pay the contents, when due. As long as the acceptor has his signature in his own power, he may strike out the acceptance, but after he has once delivered it, he can never erase it. At Amsterdam, all who accept bills of exchange, make themselves debtors for them, by virtue of their acceptance; and though the drawers become insolvent, before the bill is due, the accepters can have no action against the indorsers.

ACCEPTILATION, S. (*acceptilatio*, Lat.) in civil law, an acquittance given by a creditor to a debtor, without receiving any part of the debt.

ACCESS, S. (*accessus*, Lat.) the way or means, by which any thing may be approached. "Here *th'* *access* a gloomy grove defends." DRYD. Æn. "To God is no *access*, without a mediator." Par. Lost, b. xii. 237.

ACCESS, S. (*accessio*, Lat. an adding to) addition, enlargement, increase. "I, from the influence of thy looks, receive *access* in every virtue." Par. Lost, b. ix.

ACCESS, (*access*, Fr.) in medicine, the return of any periodical disease. "As the *access* of a gout; the *access* of an *ague*," &c. And though promiscuously used with the word paroxysm, yet very different from it: for an *access* is properly the beginning or first attack of a disease, but a paroxysm the greatest height of it.

ACCESSARINESS, S. (from *accessary*) a state in which a person conduces to, or promotes any event, either good or bad. "This will draw us into a negative *accessariness* to the mischief." Decay of Piety. Used with the particle *to*.

ACCESSARY, S. (*accedo*, Lat. to come, or be added to; a corruption of the word *accessary*.) In common law, one who is not a principal but an accomplice or partaker in any crime; either by advice, aid, or command. In statute law, one who abets, advises, or conceals the committer, or commission of felony. *Accessaries* are distinguished into *accessaries before*, or *accessaries after* the fact; an *accessary before* the fact, is one who procures another to do it, but is absent at the time of its commission. The *accessary after* the fact, is one who receives, assists, or harbours a person, who, he knows, has been guilty either of felony or murder. There can be no *accessary* before the fact in manslaughter, because it is done on a sudden and unpremeditated; there are no accessaries in the highest or lowest offences, but all the parties are deemed principals, as in riots, forcible entries, &c. which are the lowest offences; so likewise in high-treason, which is the highest, there are no accessaries. Persons buying stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen, are accessaries to the felony. In case a principal be not attained, convicted, or outlawed, the accessary may not be arraigned, it being a maxim in law, that "where there is no principal there can be no *accessary*." If the principal can't be taken, the accessary may be prosecuted for a misdemeanour, and punished by fine, imprisonment, &c. 5 Ann. c. 5. A person who receives or harbours the accessary to a murder or felony, knowing him to be such, is the *accessary of an accessary*.

ACCESSARY, *adj.* (see **ACCESSARY**, it is used with the particle *to*) in its primitive signification, that which contributes to bring

bring about any event or thing. "As for those things which are *accessary* hereunto; those things that so belong to the way of salvation." HOOKER. In a law sense, it implies guilt, and denotes a person to have been instrumental to the commission of something criminal, either by advising or encouraging the offender before the fact, or by harbouring him after. "If the owner of goods stolen, after complaint to a justice, take them again, compound the offence, or connive at, or consent to the escape of the offender, this, 'tis said, makes him *accessary* after the fact." 3 and 4 W. and M. LAMB. 285.

ACCE'SSIBLE, *adj.* (*accessibile*, Fr. of *accessibilis*, Lat.) that which may be approached, reached, or come to. It is used with the particle *to*, before the object. "As an island, we are *accessible* on every side." ADD. Freehold. In its secondary or figurative sense, applied to the understanding, it signifies something which it can attain; "The plainer and more *accessible* truths, as if despicable when easy, are clouded, and obscured." Decay of Piety. "Though *accessible*, in some measure, to our senses." HALE'S Origin.

ACCE'SSIBLE HEIGHT, in practical geometry, is that which can be mechanically measured by the application of a measure to it; whose basis, or foot, may be approached to, and a distance measured, from thence, on the ground.

ACCE'SSION, *S.* (*accessio*, Lat.) in its primitive sense, a coming to; "His majesty's *accession* to the crown." Com. Pray. The addition or junction of; "*Accession* to a confederacy." The enlarging, or increase of any thing by something added; "The included inch of air received some little *accession* during the trial." BOYLE on Air.

ACCE'SSION, *S.* in physick, the beginning of a paroxysm.

ACCE'SSOR, *S.* (from *accedo*, Lat.) a comer to; one who joins himself to any party.

AC'CESSORILY, *adv.* (from *accessory*) in the manner, or form of a partaker, aider, or abettor, or accessory.

ACCESSORIUS WILLISII. See ACCESSORY NERVES.

AC'CESSORY, *adj.* (*accessorius*, Lat. this is the true spelling, as observed in the word *accessary*, and it is now confined to a law sense, though formerly it had a general one. See ACCESSORY) in civil law, that which pertains, or belongs to any thing, though separated from it; as the floors of a house, which though taken up, may be claimed as *accessary*, or belonging to it, on sale thereof.

The AC'CESSORY NERVE, or ACCESSORIUS WILLISII, because named by that doctor, called likewise *par accessorium*, they belong to the eighth pair, arise by several filaments on each side of the medulla spinalis, or spinal marrow, about the beginning of the sixth pair of the neck. They gradually increase in their course upwards, by receiving several filaments from the posterior nervous planes. Above the first vertebrae, being each of them affixed to the ganglion, or that of tenth pair, they receive two filaments from the posterior portion of the medulla or marrow, part from the ganglion, and continue their course upwards. They enter the cranium, or skull by the great occipital foramen, or hole in the back part of the head; and having communicated with the nerves of the tenth and ninth pair, remain out of the cranium or skull, with those of the eighth pair. As soon as they come out of the skull they each give off a considerable branch, which divides into two others, one of which, being very short, joins the trunk of the eighth pair; and the other joins the portion of the first branch, which goes to the tongue. Afterwards the *accessorius* runs backwards, perforates the foramen mastoideum, runs to the trapezium, and having supplied the rhomboides, there terminates.

ACCIDENCE, *S.* (a corruption of the word accidents, from the Lat. *accidentia*) the name of a compendious treatise, used by grammarians, to teach the various accidents, or properties, belonging to a language. That which is now commonly used in grammar schools, was originally called Paul's Accidence, being composed by dean Colet the founder of that seminary, in 1509, and dedicated to W. Lilly the first high master, in 1510. In 1513 the dean added the construction of the eight parts of speech, which was first submitted to the correction of Lilly, and after that being sent to the famous Erasmus, the dean's peculiar friend, was published with his alterations, anno 1515. So great was the reputation of these rudiments, that cardinal Woolsey reprinted them with a prefatory discourse and ordered them to be taught in the school he founded at Ipswich, in 1528. But time and success, which are a greater recommendation than meer authority, have reflected the greatest elogium upon these rudiments that any book can have. This being the first book made use of in education at grammar schools;

is used figuratively to signify the lowest degree of learning. "I do confess I do want eloquence—and never yet did learn my *accidence*." TAYLOR.

AC'CIDENT, *S.* (*accidens*, Lat. from *accido*, to fall out) in its primary signification, an event, or something which happens. "The flood and other accidents of time." RAL. Hift. The quality or properties of any thing, which it can exist without, and when separated from. "An accidental mode, or an accident is such a mode, as is not necessary to the being of a thing." WATT'S Log. Any thing which comes to pass by the operation of some unknown cause. Any thing done without the previous design or intention of the agent. "He was only instrumental of it, as the logicians say, by accident." SWIFT. Some unforeseen mischief or calamity. "What accident—hath rapt him from us?" Par. Reg. b. i. "Trivial accidents shall be foreborn." DRYD. In grammar, the property of words, such as their division into substantives and adjectives, their declensions, cases, numbers, and genders if nouns; their conjugations, moods, tenses, numbers, persons, &c. if verbs; and whatever is not involved in the essential definition of them. In physic it is an effect, which is not produced immediately from the first cause, but by some other intervening incidents, and is analogous to the word Symptom.

AC'CIDENT, *S.* in heraldry, is an additional point or mark in a coat, which may be omitted or retained without altering its essence.

AC'CIDENT, *S.* in philosophy, something superadded to a subject, which may be separated from it without its destruction. Logicians distinguish accidents, into verbal, predicable, or predicamental. The verbal accident, *accidens verbale*, is opposed to essence. In this sense even substances are called accidents, with respect to the body which they adhere to; our cloths for instance, because not essential to our essence as men. A predicable accident, *accidens predicabile*, so called, because explained by the schools in the doctrine of predicables, is set in opposition to proper, and signifies a quality without which any thing or person can exist: as learning, whiteness: for a man can exist without the former, and a wall without the latter. Predicable accidents are taken either in the abstract, as whiteness, or in the concrete as white; in the former sense they may be defined as in the beginning of this paragraph; if taken in the latter, they are by schoolmen defined qualities which may be predicated, or affirmed of many contingently. A predicamental accident, *accidens predicamentale*, is a mode, or modification of some substance, on which it depends so, as not to be capable of subsisting without it. Such are quantity, quality, relation, &c. Hence it is evident, that not only this accident, but all other accidents cannot subsist without a substance. A truth, though allowed by all the schoolmen, yet denied by the church of Rome, in order to support the doctrine of transubstantiation; as a salvo for which they have invented what they term *absolute accidents*, which may possibly subsist, at least miraculously, after the substances they belonged to are changed into others, whose accidents are different. A method of logic indeed which would enable them not only to prove that the bread and wine are changed into flesh and blood, though the colour, form, taste, and other properties, of the bread and wine remain unaltered; but likewise any other absurdity they would chuse to espouse.

ACCIDENTAL, *S.* (*accidental*, Fr. See ACCIDENT) in logic, a property which may be separated from a subject without its destruction; used in contradistinction to such as are essential and inseparable. "Conceive as much as you can of the essentials of any subject, before you consider its *accidentals*." WATT'S Logick.

ACCIDENTAL, *adj.* (See ACCIDENT, *S.* it is used with the particle *to* before the word in which it inheres) not essential, or not necessary to the existence of a subject. "Actors, dancers, and circumstances, which are not *essential to a tragedy*." RYMER. That which happens without any previous design or intention of the agent. "Thy sin's not *accidental*, but a trade." Meas. for Meas. That which happens without the concurrence of any visible or perceptible cause. "*Accidental in their production*." SOUTH. 'Tis, in this sense only, used with the particle *in*.

ACCIDENTAL, *adv.* (from *accedo*, Lat. to add to, or increase, corruptly spelt in the same manner as the former word) that which increases; or additional; it occurs but seldom in this sense. "As wind to fire—That adds an *accidental* fierceness to—its natural fury." DENHAM.

ACCIDENTAL POINT, in perspective, a point in the horizontal line, or that which is drawn from the eye, where lines parallel to one another, though not perpendicular to the picture, or representation, meet.

ACCIDENTAL DIGNITIES, or **DEBILITIES**, in astrology, those casual dispositions and affections of the planets, by which they are supposed to be strengthened or weakened on account of their being in such a house, or part of a figure.

ACCIDENTALLY, *adv.* (from *accidental*, and *ly* of *lic*, Sax. termination denoting manner) in a manner, which is not essential, or necessary. "Other needful points, no less concerning the good of the commonwealth; though but *accidentally* depending upon the former." SPENCER'S State of Ireland. By mere chance, "Although virtuous men do sometimes *accidentally* make their way to preferment." SWIFT. Without any previous design or intention. "He *accidentally* run against him."

ACCIDENTALNESS, *S.* (from *accidental*, *NS.* and Gothic termination) the quality of being accidental, wherein the foreknowledge, intention, or operation of the cause is exploded.

ACCIDIE, *S.* (*accidia* Lat. from *Ακείδια*, *akédia*, Gr. void of care) in its primary signification, sloth, or laziness; in its secondary, "Want of zeal in acts of devotion." BAILEY from Chaucer.

ACCIPIENT, *S.* (*accipiens*, Lat. accepting) a receiver; used, perhaps, instead of *recipient*.

To **ACCI'ITE** (*accito*, Lat. to call, or send for often) to invite, assemble, call together, send for, or summons. A word now out of use. "Our coronation done, we will *accite*." SHAKESP. Hen. IV.

ACCIUS, (*LUCIUS*) a celebrated tragic writer among the Romans; he was the son of a freedman, and, according to St. Jerom, born in the consulship of A. Hostilius Mancinus, and A. Atrilius Serranus, about 170 years before Christ. He brought a play on the stage during the life of Pacuvius, the name of which is not known; the subjects of his plays were chiefly borrowed from the Greek theatre: a curious extract from his *Medea* is to be met with in Tully de Nat. Deor, lib. ii. One, founded on a Roman plan, is stiled Brutus, the subject of which, is the expulsion of Tarquin. His patron was D. Junius Brutus, consul in the 138th year before Christ, who was so great an admirer of his verse, that he adorned the entrance of the temples and monuments, which he built with the spoils of his enemies, with them. He is very much commended for the sublimity of his sentiments, though somewhat blamed for the want of sweetness in his numbers. The public esteem for him was so great, that a comic poet was punished for mentioning his name in a play, which was brought on the stage. Having acquired no small reputation by his dramatic works, he was urged by his friends to try his talents at the bar, but answering them, that the reason why he declined that province, was, "That in his plays he could say whatever pleased him, but at the bar, he must hear some things which would not please him;" they gave over their importunities. Though of a low stature, he had a very great statue erected for him in the temple of the muses.

ACCLAIM, *S.* (*acclamo*, Lat. to shout by way of honour) a shout of joyful applause. This word is seldom used at present, though it has the following authorities. "Thy pow'rs, with loud *acclaim*, thee only extoll'd." Par. Lost. "With loud *acclaims*." DRYD. Fab.

ACCLAMATION, *S.* (*acclamatio*, Lat. a shouting) a shout testifying joy, esteem, and applause: "Who him received with joy, and *acclamations* loud." Par. Lost, b. vi. This tribute of gratitude to illustrious merit, has been paid by all ages, and all countries, to their heroes and sovereigns, and though now confined to the theatre, or solemn entries of magistrates, had formerly an existence in the places of worship. The Hebrews on this occasion, made use of the word *Hofanna*, the Greeks *αγαθη τυχη αγαθη τυχη*, or Good Luck. The Orientals to their monarchs, O King live for ever! The Romans at first, in such terms as they thought most suitable to the object; but under the emperors they had a settled form, wherein they wished longer life, prosperity, and cried out *Io Triumpe!* The acclamations of the senate were more sober, expressing their unanimity, and the equity and justice of the tribute and subject of their applause. Among the moderns, the English acclamation is God save, or preserve, or long live, the king. Yet as this expression of joy is not confined alone to the fathers of mankind, but is likewise bestowed on their instructors, it will not be unnecessary to add the acclamations the antients bestowed on their philosophers, orators, poets, historians, on their public recital of their productions, were expressed by repeating that of the word

Sophos three times. The English in their theatrical amusements, give theirs by clapping their hands, and crying out *encore*, a word borrowed from the French theatre, which implies a repetition of the admired speech.

ACCLI'VIS, *S.* (*acclivitas*, Lat. ascending) in anatomy a muscle, stiled likewise *OBLIQUUS ASCENDENS*, which see.

ACCLI'VITY, *S.* (*acclivitas*, Lat. from *ad* to, and *clivum*, a cliff) the ascent of an hill; and among geometers the slope of a line or plane, inclining to the horizon upward. "Clamber up the *acclivities*." RAY on the Creat.

ACCLI'VOUS, *adv.* (*acclivus*, Lat. sloping) rising with a slope.

To **ACCLIO'Y**, *v. a.* (*acclouer*, Fr. to nail up, from *clou*, a nail) to stop up a passage. "With uncomely weeds the gentle wave *acclays*." Fairy Q. Figuratively, to be wearied or surfeited with a thing; "They that escape best in the temperate zone would be *acclayed* with long nights."

ACCLO'YED, *part. pret.* (*accloué*, Fr. see *ACCLOY*) in farriery denotes a horse's being pricked in shoeing.

AC'CO, the name of an old woman, celebrated for talking to her image in a looking-glass, and other symptoms of dotage: Whence *accifare* signifies to doat or run mad. She is likewise said to have been affected with that coyness, which so strongly marks the characters of modern virgins, and induces them to refuse what they have the most ardent desire for. In allusion to which, the term *accifimus*, is used for a feign'd refusal. Likewise the name of an officer mentioned by Cæsar in his Commentaries.

To **ACCO'AST**, *v. n.* to land from a ship or boat; to go on shore. A word of no authority.

To **ACCOIL**, (*kollern*, or *kolleren*, Germ.) to raise a tumult, or make a bustle. A word now out of use.

To **ACCOIL**, *v. n.* (*cuëillir*, Fr. to gather together) to gather round about. A word now obsolete. "About the cauldron many cooks *accoiled*." Fairy Q.

ACCO'LA, *S.* (Lat.) a dweller in any particular place, who has removed from some other; used in opposition, to *incola*, or native. Sometimes used to signify a borderer.

ACCOLENT, *S.* (*accolens*, Lat.) he who inhabits near, or a borderer on any place.

ACCOLADE, *S.* (*accolade*, Fr. from *accoler*, to take round the neck) a ceremony antiently used in dubbing a knight, which consisted in the king's laying both his hands round the knight's neck, and embracing him, as the word expresses. After this the prince gave him a blow on the shoulder, with a flat sword, and the ceremony was over.

ACCOM'MODABLE, *adj.* (*accommodabilis*, Lat.) that which may be fitted to another thing, in its primary signification; in its secondary, that which may be reconciled to, is consistent with, or may be applied to: it is made use of with the particle *to*. "Such general rules as are *accommodable to* all this variety." WATTS'S Logic.

To **ACCOM'MODATE**, *v. a.* (*acomodo*, Lat.) when used without a particle after it, it implies to supply with conveniences to entertain, "He *accomodated* his guests in the best manner." In the passive it is followed by the particle *by*, in the same sense. "*Accommodated by* the place." SHAKES. When followed by the particle *to*, it denotes to be reconciled to; to be made consistent with. "That could not be *accommodated to* the nature of things." LOCKE. In the active, when used with this particle *to*, it signifies to suit, to adapt. "That he might *accommodate* himself to the age." DRYD. on Dram. Poetry. To agree, or make up a difference. "The affair is not yet *accommodated*."

To **ACCOM'MODATE**, in geometry, to fit a line or figure into a circle, &c. as the nature of the proportion requires. BAILEY.

ACCOM'MODATE, *adj.* (*accommodatus*, Lat.) when used with the particle *for*, it denotes convenient or proper. "Such places as are most *accommodate for* the exclusion of their young." RAY on the Creat. With the particle *to* it implies suitable. "Proper and *accommodate to* their present state and inclination." TILLOTSON.

ACCOM'MODATELY, *adv.* (from *accommodate*, and *ly* of *lic*, Sax. denoting manner) in a convenient, suitable, or fit manner.

ACCOM'MODATION, *S.* (*accommodatio*, Lat.) in the plural it signifies entertainment, or the supply of such things as are necessary for the support of nature, either in a state of rest or action. "The king's commissioners were to have such *accommodations*, as the other thought fit to leave them." CLARENDON. When used with the particle *to*, it denotes a suitable disposition of parts, or fitness. "The organization of the body, with *accommodation to* its functions." Used without the particle, and with relation to disagreeing parties, it signifies an adjustment of their

their difference, reconciliation, or agreement. "There is very little prospect of an accommodation."

ACCOMMODATION, *S.* in philosophy, the application of one thing to another by analogy. In divinity, the application of a prophecy already fulfilled to some subsequent event. Thus the words of Isaiah vi. 9. "Hear ye indeed but understand not, and see ye indeed but perceive not:" spoken of those in his own time, is afterwards applied by Christ as prophetic of the behaviour of the Jews in his time, Matt. ii. 17; and again by St. Paul to those of his, by way of accommodation.

ACCOM'PANABLE, *adj.* (from *accompany*) sociable. A word out of use. "A shew as it were, of an accompanable solitariness, and of a civil wildness." SIDNEY.

ACCOM'PANIER, *S.* (from *accompany*) one who goes along with another; a companion. This word is seldom used.

To **ACCOM'PANY**, *v. a.* (*accompagner*, Fr. perhaps from *combenno*, one who makes use of the same chariot; or rather, *con* together, and *panis* bread, one who eats the same bread) to go along with; "And there accompanied him into Asia, Sopater of Berea." Acts xx. 4. "To attend; that pain should accompany the perception of several ideas." LOCKE. Used with the particle *with* it implies to be connected or joined. "Folly is usually accompanied with perplexities." SWIFT's View of Ireland.

ACCOM'PANYMENT, *S.* (*accompagnement*, Fr. from *accompagner*, to match or add one thing to another) something added to another for the sake of ornament, symmetry, &c. In music, the execution of a complete or regular harmony, on any musical instrument, commonly performed by the bass. In painting, it denotes, those parts of a piece, which are added by way of ornament, and, like the episodes of an epic poem, have a relation to the chief figure; as the rostrum of a ship, anchors, &c. to the portrait of an admiral. In heraldry, the belt, mantling, supporters, and other ornaments about the shield. A thing is in this sense said to be *accompanied*, when there are several bearings or figures about some principal one, as a falcon, bend, fess, chevron, &c.

ACCOM'PLICE, *S.* (*complice*, Fr. from *complex*, old Lat.) in a legal sense, one who is concerned with another in the commission of any crime. "Wood and his accomplices." SWIFT. Sometimes used in a good sense, a partaker, partner, or concurrent cause. "All its organs of speech and accomplices of sound." It is used with the particle *to* before a thing, and *with* before a person. "Suspected for accomplice to the fire." DRYD. Juv. "Accomplice with the thief." DRYD. Fab.

To **ACCOM'PLISH**, *v. a.* (*accomplir*, Fr. from *compleo*, Lat. to fill up, perfect or complete) to perform, or fulfill. "Ye will surely accomplish your vows." Jerem. xlv. 25. "By new ways they think to accomplish wonders." WALLER. To spend, or entirely consume, to complete or finish a space of time. "He would accomplish seventy years in the desolations of Jerusalem." DAN. ix. 2. To satiate. "Now I will accomplish mine anger upon thee." EZEK. vii. 8. To expire. "The days of your dispersions are accomplished." JEREM. xxv. 34. To obtain. "The desire accomplished, is sweet to the soul." Prov. xii. 19. To perfect, adorn, or furnish either the mind or body. "The armourers accomplishing the knights." SHAKESP. Hen. IV.

ACCOM'PLISHED, *part.* (from *accomplish*) perfect, consummate, or complete. "An accomplished public orator." LOCKE. Finished with respect to ornaments; applied to external and internal acquisition, without including moral excellencies. "That specious monster my accomplished snare." MILT. Samson.

ACCOMPLISHER, *S.* (from *accomplish*, and *er* of *swair*, Gothic; or *war*, Saxon, a man) the person who finishes, fulfills, compleats; or communicates either external or internal embellishments.

ACCOM'PLISHMENT, *S.* (from *accomplish*) in divinity, the existence of a person or thing, foretold. "The accomplishment of many of their predictions." ATTERB. The completion, full performance, perfection, consummation. "The accomplishment of purification." Acts xxi. 26. "This would be accomplishment of their common felicity." Sir J. HAYWARD. Both internal or personal embellishments which tend to make a person complete. "Thinking all other accomplishments unnecessary." Spectat. No. 123. Fruition, or attainment, "Their frequent opposition and contrariety to the accomplishment of such ends." SOUTH.

ACCO'MPT, *S.* (pronounced *account*; *acompter*, old Fr. from *adcomputare*, Lat. to reckon together) in its primary signification, all computations made arithmetically. In commerce, all those books in which merchants and other traders register their transactions with each other. Merchants accounts are No. IV.

those which are kept by double entry, as will be explained more largely under the article **MERCANTILE ACCOUNTSHIP**.

ACCO'MPT IN COMPANY, is between two merchants, or traders, wherein the transactions relative to their partnership are registered.

ACCO'MPT IN BANK, is a fund deposited either at some bankers, or the bank, by traders, as running cash to be employed in the payment of bills, &c.

ACCO'MPT OF SALES, is an information given by one merchant to another, or by a factor to his principal, of the disposal, nett proceeds, &c. of goods sent for the proper account of the sender, or senders, who consigned the same. When this account is inland, or domestic, it is transmitted in the current money of the country, wherein the business is transacted.

ACCO'MPT, *S.* in its secondary sense, implies an enquiry into the state of our soul, with respect to its discharge or omission of its duty, its transgressions, &c. "The soul may have time to call itself to a just account of all things past." HOOKER, b. v.

ACCO'MPTANT, *S.* (pronounced *accountant*, from *acomptant*, Fr.) one who is not only well skilled in calling up all sorts of accounts, and can readily perform all arithmetical operations, but is likewise versed in book-keeping. Hence the term is applied to those who are entrusted with the transactions of public companies, such as the Bank, South-sea, or India companies, the Custom-house, Excise, &c. And the place where they transact their business is called the *acomptant's office*.

ACCOMPTANT-SHIP, *S.* (from *acomptant*) the qualification necessary for an accomptant. This comprehends not only a perfect skill in figures, but likewise a thorough knowledge of book-keeping, in all its branches. This qualification, though confined by precipitate inconsideration to the trader and merchant, is recommended by the great Mr. Locke, as an useful ornament to the gentleman, and the best means to enable him to support his figure, preserve his patrimony and prevent profusion from committing devastations. 'Tis no less necessary to the gentlemen of the law, whether they plead at the bar, or act as solicitors and attorneys, in order to understand the tricks of accountants, which might otherwise deceive the most upright judge, and mislead the most honest jury, who are not conversant in the forms of business. Persons of distinction, who are concerned in the chief posts of the public revenue, or who act in a senatorial capacity, cannot be too well skilled in accountantship; as the one will thereby be enabled to discharge whatever post he bears in the public revenue with dignity, and, the other be able to judge of the true state of the finances, how to supply their deficiencies, how to transfer their surplussages, and to form a true idea of the character of those through whose hands the public money passes, and how to apply a remedy to recover the national credit, when it shall at any time be sinking, or precarious. The character which Sir John Barnard has acquired purely on account of this qualification, speaks more copiously in its recommendation, than any thing we can add.

ACCO'MPTING-DAY, *S.* a compound word; implying the time, when affairs respecting credit in trade are to be settled. "Think on the debt against th' accomptant-day." DENHAM. In its secondary signification, the great day of accompt, when all the sons of men shall, according to 1 Pet. iv. 5. "Give account to him that judgeth."

To **ACCO'RD**, *v. a.* (*accorder*, It. from *chorda*, the string of a musical instrument) in its primary signification, to tune two or more instruments, so, as they shall sound the same note, when touched by the hand or bow. It is used with the particle *to*. "Her hands accorded the lute's music to her voice." In its secondary sense, it implies to harmonize. "The lights and shades whose well accorded strife." POPE.

To **ACCO'RD**, *v. n.* to be in unison with, to agree, to correspond; joined to the particle *with*. "But my heart accordeth with my tongue." SHAKESP. Hen. VI.

ACCO'RD, *S.* (*accord*, Fr.) in its primary signification, an unison, or the agreement in sound between two instruments, when tuned alike, and struck at the same time. "The striking of the one would move the other, more than if it were another accord." BACON's Nat. Hist. In a figurative sense, it denotes harmony, agreement, or symmetry whether applied to the human fabrick or the arts of designing. "Beauty is nothing else but a just accord and mutual harmony of the members." DRYD. Dufresnoy. When joined with *even*, it implies something that is done spontaneously, or without any previous labour, art, or admonition.

tion. "That which groweth of its own accord of the harvest, thou shalt not reap." Livit. xxv. 5. "Being more forward of his own accord." 2 Cor. viii. 17. When joined with *one*, it implies unanimity, or the agreement of several in the same opinion or sentiments. "They were all with one accord in one place." Acts ii. 1. A bargain, agreement, "If both are satisfied with this accord." DRYD. When applied to oratorical action, it signifies the agreement of the speaker's motions with his sentiments. "How can I grace my talk, wanting a hand to give it that accord." SHAKES. Tit. And. This latter seems borrowed from the French, "Accord des parties d'un tableau," i. e. the accord or harmony between the parts of a picture.

ACCOR'DANCE, S. (from *accord*) used with the particle *with*. Friendship "Prays, he may in long accordance bide with that great worth." FAIRFAX. Conformity, confidence, or agreement *with*. "The only way of defining sin, is, by the contrariety to the will of God; as of good by the accordance with that will." HAMMOND'S Fundam.

ACCOR'DANT, *part.* (*accordant*, Fr.) consenting, applied to the addresses made to a young lady by her suitor; "If he found her *accordant*." SHAKESP. Much Ado. This phrase seems borrowed from the French *accord*, a bridegroom, or *accordé*, a bride.

ACCORDING, *part.* (from *accord*) sometimes followed by the particle *as*; conformably. "I have done according as thou badeest me." Gen. xxvii. 19. In proportion to. "Let mercy be on us, according as we hope in thee." Psalm. xxxiii. 22. Sometimes used with the particle *to*, suitable. "Praise the lord according to his righteousness." Psalm. vii. 8. Agreeable. "Predestinated according to the purpose of him." Ephes. i. 11.

ACCORDINGLY, *adv.* of *qual.* (from *accord*, and *ly* of *lic*, Sax. implying manner) in manner conformable, or consistent with. "To believe the doctrine, and to live accordingly." TILLOTS. In the beginning of a sentence it has a reference to that which went before, and implies a deduction from it, being synonymous to the words; in that respect; or, for that reason; "Mealy substances, fermented, turn sour. Accordingly given to a weak child, &c." ARBUTH. on Alim.

ACCORDT, *part.* (*accort*, Fr. from *accorto*, and *accorgere*, Ital. to look into a thing, and be intimately acquainted with all its properties) cautious; discreet; prudent; circumspect. Now obsolete.

To ACCOST, *v. a.* (*acoster*, Fr. *acostare*, Ital. to approach; from *ad* to, and *costa*, Lat. a side) to go near a person and speak to him first; "With soothing words renew'd—Him thus accosts." Par. Lost.

ACCO'STABLE, *adj.* (from *acost*) that may be spoken with; conversible, sociable; of easy access. "Of sweet and accostable nature." WOTTON.

ACCO'UNT, S. (see *account*) in its primary signification, a calculation made by figures. In its secondary, the amount, or sum total of such a calculation. "Counting one by one to find out the account." Eccles. vii. 27. A bill in writing, containing the articles, for which a person is indebted to another, in single entry; but in double, not only those particulars for which another person credits you, but likewise those for which you credit him. This is sometimes called, for distinction's sake, merchant's accounts, or account current; and is generally implied when joined with the verb *to keep*. "When my young master has once got the skill of keeping accounts." LOCKE'S Edu. When joined with the particle *of*, and the adjectives great, some, &c. and their contraries; it implies value, with respect to things; and figure with respect to persons. "Things of smaller account have once set on work." HOOKER. "Only two men of account, and distinction." POPE'S Odys. When joined with *find*, it denotes, advantage or profit. "People find their account in buying goods at the first hand." POSTLETHW. "I cannot yet comprehend how those persons find their account in any of these three." SWIFT. When joined with *turn to*, it likewise implies gain, &c. "Such a solid and substantial virtue, as will turn to account in that great day." SPECT. No. 399. "Fruit that may abound to your account." PHILIP. iv. 17. When following the verb *put to*, and either of the primitive or personal pronouns *my*, *your*, &c. it signifies the charging of a person with it, and that he is responsible for, or must pay it. "If he oweth thee, put that on my account." PHILEM. 18. Preceded by *on*, and followed by *off*, it denotes, because, for the sake of, &c. "Who, on the account of that character, is very fitly introduced." ATTERB. When it has the word *other* inserted between it and *on*, it im-

plies, a reason, "Nothing can recommend itself to our love, on any other account." ROGER'S Serm. When joined with *made*, it signifies to imagine, to reckon, to suppose. "Upon the sight of a swallow, made account that the summer was at hand." L'ESTRANGE'S Fab. But when the negative comes between that and the verb, especially if followed by *but*, it signifies to look upon a thing as certain; to be confident. "They made no account, but that the navy should be absolutely master of the seas." BACON on the War with Spain.

ACCO'UNT, S. (*conte*, Fr. a narration) generally joined with *give*, and implies a circumstantial description, or relation. "He gave an account of the battle." An explanation, wherein the reasons or causes are assigned. "It is easy to give account, how it comes to pass." LOCKE. Joined with *all*, it is used for entirely, absolutely, perfectly. "Being convinced, upon all accounts, that they had the same reason, to believe the history of our Saviour." ADDIS. Christ. Relig.

As this word is most commonly applied in a mercantile or commercial sense, so it generally alters the import of the words with which it is joined.

Account of stock, is that which is opened both on the debtor and creditor sides of the ledger, containing all the effects of the merchant or trader, whether money merchandizes bills, bonds, notes, or any thing else, he may call his own.

Account of profit and loss, consists of all the losses and gains, made by a merchant in trade: the losses being entered on the debt, and the profit on the credit side of the book.

The order of an account, is its division into receipt, expence and defalcation; or the deduction of such sums, as are not admitted.

To affirm an account, is to take oath, that it is true. *To ballance an account*, is to make the sum of each side the same by the addition of as much, as one side exceeds the other. *To dispute an account*, is to object to the particulars therein, either to augment the receipt, or expence of it. *To examine an account*, is to read it carefully, cheque the articles, and prove the computations. *To open an account*, is to enter it the first time, by writing the christian and surnames of the person, with whom the account is opened: and entering the same with the folio in the alphabet. *To place to account*, is to give a person credit for a sum received, or to make him debtor for one paid. *To post to account*, is another term for the same proceeding. *To purge an account*, is to refer all the articles in dispute to a referee and obviate the objections. *To settle an account*, is to call up its several articles, and to ballance it.

ACCO'UNT, or ACCOMPT, in law, a writ or action that lies against a person, who on account of his office, whether that of bailiff, or receiver to a nobleman or trader, is to render an account to another, but refuses to do it: If a bailiff a writ of account lies against him, as such; if a receiver, an account may be had against him as such. Where action of account is brought against one as a bailiff, he shall be allowed his costs and expences, but not if sued as a receiver. The process in account, is *summons*, *pone*, and *distress*, and on a *nihil* returned, the plaintiff may proceed to outlawry; where the defendant cannot avoid the suit by plea, judgment is first given *that he do account*, whereon he is liable to be taken on a *Capias ad computandum*; and having accounted before the auditors, the second judgment is entered; *viz.* that "The plaintiff shall recover of the defendant so much as is in arrears." 11 Rep. 40. The usual pleas in this action are "That he never was receiver, or that he hath fully accounted." 1 Inst. 172. 89. If the accountant be charged with more receipts than he ought, or not allowed his expences, he may sue a writ, *ex parte talis*, i. e. on the behalf of such a one, by his next friend, directed to the sheriff to take four mainpernors, to bring his body before the barons of the exchequer, and to warn the lord or master to appear there. Executors and administrators of guardians, &c. may be sued in account by stat. 4 and 5 Ann. but as there are no damages given, the judgment being only *to account*, this action is not so much in use, as formerly.

To ACCO'UNT, *v. a.* (see *account*) to compute. "By which months we, to this day account, and they measure," &c. HOLDER on Time. In the passive it denotes to be reckoned, to be esteemed. "We are accounted as sheep for the slaughter." Rom. viii. 36. "Which also were accounted giants." Deut. ii. 11. Used with the particle *for*, it denotes to explain, by the assigning the causes and reasons. "I know no other way to account for it." SWIFT. With the particle *to*, it implies, to be charged, applied, appropriated

propriated or assigned to. "It was, in truth, the only project that was accounted to his service." CLAREND. With the particle of it signifies, to estimate or to be valued. "Silver was nothing accounted of." 1 Kings x. 21. To be imputed. "It was accounted to him for righteousness." Gal. iii. 6.

ACCOUNTABLE, *adj.* (from *account*) obliged to assign the reasons, or to explain the motives for any proceeding, With *to* before the person who requires the explanation, and *for* before the thing for which the reasons are to be assigned. "Accountable to none, but my own conscience." OLDFHAM. "Accountable for their own conduct." LOCKE.

ACCOUNTANT, *adj.* (from *account*) obliged to answer for, or obnoxious to judicial process with the particle *for*. "I stand accounted for as great a sin." OTHELLO. With the particle *to*, liable. "Accountant to the law upon that pain."

ACCOUNTANT, *S.* (see ACCOMPTANT) a person skilled in figures and versed in the art of book-keeping. "The false deductions of ordinary accountants." BROWN'S Vulg. Errors.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, *S.* an officer belonging to the court of chancery, appointed by parliament to receive all money lodged in court, and convey it to the bank of England. His salary is paid out of the interest, and no fees are taken in his office. 12 Geo. I. and 12 Geo. II. c. 21.

ACCOUNT-BOOK, *S.* a book wherein the transactions between traders are entered. "By turning to my account-book, and seeing, &c." SWIFT. Let. lxi.

ACCOUNTING, *S.* (from *account*) the settling, stating, or examining into a person's affairs. "Breaking—which without frequent accountings, he will hardly be able to prevent." SOUTH.

ACCOUNTING, *part.* (from *account*) figuratively, to deduce from reasons, in the same manner as an arithmetician would from calculations. "Accounting that God was able to raise him up." Heb. xi. 19.

ACCOUNTING-HOUSE, compound *S.* a place set apart by merchants, and other traders, to transact their business, and keep their books and vouchers in. The Dutch merchants in Holland keep public accounting houses, for the instruction of gentlemen's sons, who pay one hundred pounds sterling, and continue with them, at that price, as long as they please. They are generally filled with English, Scotch, and Irish, it being no unusual thing to see ten or a dozen of such pupils at a time in a Dutch accounting-house, to the disgrace of our nation. An institution of this kind was attempted by Mr. Postlethwaite, the ingenious author of the Dictionary of Commerce, in a treatise entitled The Merchant's Public Counting-house, or the New Mercantile Institution, but though recommended by a person of such singular abilities, the design proved abortive. If what has been hinted should have excited curiosity, we may, perchance, gratify it in the article MERCANTILE COLLEGE.

ACCOUPED, *part.* (corruption of *accused*, from *adculpatus*, Lat. guilty) charge, feeling the consciousness of guilt. "His conscience accouped him." Old law term, now obsolete. ELLIOT.

To ACCOUPLE, (*accomples*, Fr.) to accompany, to join or link together with. Now out of use. "Accoupling it with an article in the nature of a request." BACON'S Hen. VII.

To ACCOURAGE, *v. a.* (obsolete. See COURAGE) to encourage, hearten, spur on, or incite. Accented sometimes on the last syllable. "But that same froward twain would accourage." FAIRY Q. b. ii. c. 2.

To ACCOURT, *v. a.* (now out of use. See COURT) to address a person in the character of a lover; to endeavour to engage the affections of a female, or male. "Accounting each her friend with lavish feast." FAIRY Q. b. ii. c. ii.

To ACCOUTRE, *v. a.* (*accouterer*, Fr. from the ancient Germ. *Kufter*) to dress, to furnish with all manner of necessities; applied to warlike preparations, to equip. "In rags accoutred are they seen." DRYD. Perf.

ACCOUTREMENT, *S.* (*accoutrement*, Fr.) dress. "Putting on or off his different accoutrements." Spect. No. 201. Equipage, furniture or habiliments of war. "How gay with all the accoutrements of war." PHIL. Ornaments. "Christianity is lost among them in the trappings and accoutrements of it." TILLOTSON. Sermon.

To ACCOY, *v. a.* (*accoyer*, Fr.) to quiet, appease, assuage; in the passive, to be full-fed, or satiated. Now obsolete.

ACCRETION, *S.* (*accretio* Lat. growing to) the increase, or growth of an organical or inorganical body by the ac-

cession of new parts; "Plants do nourish: inanimate bodies do not, they have an accretion, but no alimentation." BACON'S Nat. Hist. The nutritious particles being separated by the glands on the sides of the arteries, are carried into those small nervous pipes or interstices of the fibres the spirits move, so as to fall in the way of their motion, which is two-fold, direct and rotatory. While an animal is capable of accretion, and the particles of which the solids consist are not entirely united at their extremities, the spirits act upon the nutritious particles by their rotatory motion, carrying them to the sides of the fibres, driving some to the sides, and forcing them out laterally; others they drive into the interstices between the extremities, thereby lengthening them through every series; and thus the parts of an animal increase both in thickness and length. But when the particles are united at the extremities, and incapable of making room to lodge the nutritious parts from the direct motion of the spirits, they are then driven through the nervous channels without stopping or adhering; on which the accretion of the animal ceases.

To ACCROACH, *v. a.* (*accroacher*, Fr. to grapple to, from *croc*, Fr. a hook) to encroach; to draw away another's property. Law term in stat. 25. Ed. III. c. viii.

ACCROACHMENT, *S.* (from *accroach*) the act of encroaching, or grasping what is the property of another.

To ACCRUE, *v. a.* (from *accrue*, the part. of *accrete*, Fr. to grow to) to be added to, as a natural production. "No alteration thereby accruing to the divine nature." HOOKER.

To be added to as an advantage or improvement. "That degree of influence, which accrues to a standing general proof." ATTERB. To arise or flow from, in a bad sense; but this is an improper use of the term. "Before the hazard that might accrue from the disrespect." WILKINS.

In a commercial sense, to arise, or proceed from, in a good sense, as including the secondary idea of profit. "The great profits which have accrued to the duke of Florence." ADDIS.

Sometimes but improperly applied to detriment, or loss. "The benefit or loss of such a trade accruing." TEMPLE.

ACCUBATION, *S.* (*accubo*, Lat. to lie down to) the posture of lying down practised by the ancients at their meals. "It will appear that accubation, or lying down at meals, was a posture used by very many nations." BROWN'S Vulg. Errors.

To ACCUMB, *v. a.* (*accumbo*, Lat.) to lie down at meals, according to the ancient manner. This word wants authority.

To ACCUMULATE, *v. a.* (*accumulo*, Lat.) to heap up, or pile one thing upon another; to gather, or amass together in great quantities. Applied in its literal sense to material things, as, "To accumulate riches." In its figurative, to virtue, or metaphysical subjects, as, "To accumulate merit." "On horror's head, horrors accumulate." OTHELLO. "Too much merit did accumulate." DENHAM.

ACCUMULATION, *S.* (*accumulatio*, Lat.) repeated acquisitions and additions; an amassing. "Wonder at such an accumulation of benefits." WOTTON. "Quick accumulation of renown." SHAKESP. Ant. and Cleop. The state of a thing amassed, "Regular accumulations and gatherings of morbid matter." ARBUTH.

ACCUMULATIVE, *adj.* (from *accumulate*) that which increases; or that which is added to; additional; "If the jury meet not with meekness it then acquires an accumulative guilt." Government of the Tongue.

ACCUMULATOR, *S.* (*accumulator*, Lat.) one who repeats any action; in allusion to the heaping of things upon one another; in its primary sense, applied to persons; in its secondary, to things. "Broils and quarrels, the great accumulators and multipliers of injuries." Decay of Piety.

ACCURACY, *S.* (*accuratio*, Lat.) exactness, including the idea of industry. "Quote an authority with an insipid accuracy." DELANY. Justness, or nicety. "We consider the uniformity of the whole design, accuracy of the calculations." ARBUTH.

ACCURATE, *adj.* (*accuratus*, Lat.) exact, just, including diligence and knowledge, when applied to persons; and excluding defect when spoken of things. "No man living has made more accurate trials than Reamur." COLSON.

ACCURATELY, *adv.* (from *accurate* and *ly* of *lic* a Saxon termination, implying manner) in a manner productive of exactness, and void of defect; nicely, exactly. "That all these distances should be so accurately and harmoniously adjusted." BENTLEY. "The fine of incidence is either

"accurately, or very nearly, in a given ratio to the fine of refraction." NEWTON.

ACCURATENESS, S. (from *accurate* and NS a Gothic termination) a process conducted with great care and productive of exactness and nicety. "Suspecting that, in making this observation, I had not determined the diameter of the sphere with sufficient *accurateness*." NEWTON. To ACCURSE, (from *ac*, for the sake of *euphony*, instead of *ad* and *curſan*, Sax. to speak evil of, or consign to destruction. See CURSE, the preter *accursed*, or *accuſt*) to consign, or devote to eternal misery.

ACCURSED, *part.* (from *accuſe*) devoted to destruction. "The city shall be *accursed*." Josh. vi. 17. Separated from the church of Christ and communion of saints; excommunicated; with the particle *from*. "I wish myself *accursed from Christ*." Rom. ix. 3. Execrable, including the idea of wickedness; doomed to everlasting misery. "The chief part of the misery of wicked men, and those *accursed* spirits, the devils." TILLOTSON.

ACCURSIUS, S. a Florentine professor of the civil law in the 13th century, who acquired great fame by the glosses he composed on the body of the law, which was the more remarkable as he did not apply himself to the study of that branch of literature till he was forty years of age. His Gloss was in so much esteem, and his authority so great, that he was stiled, according to Panciroli, lib. ii. c. 29, *de clar. legum interpret*, the idol of the lawyers; and most interpreters have taken as much, if not more, care to explain his gloss than to comment on the very text. He was a man of great genius, fond of ostentation, had two sons and one daughter, who was installed in the profession of the civil law. He died according to some in 1229, in his 78th year. His tomb is in the church of the Cordeliers at Bologna, having the following short inscription. *Sepulchrum Accursii Glossatoris et ejus filii*. "Here lies Accursius the author of the Glossary with his son Francis!"

ACCURSIUS, S. (FRANCIS) the elder son of the foregoing; he was in so much esteem at Bologna, that when they heard he intended to go to France with the king of England, they forbade him to go, and threatened to confiscate all his estate if he left the city.

ACCURSIUS, S. (CERVOT) the younger brother of Francis, remarkable for nothing but his standing for his doctor of laws degree at the age of seventeen, and carrying his point, after a long debate whether it was consistent with the laws.

ACCURST, *part.* (from *accuſe*, devoted to misery, including the secondary idea of wickedness, and alluding to the curse pronounced at the fall of our first parents.

"Tis the most certain sign the world's *accuſt*,"

"That the best things corrupted are the worst." DENH.

ACCUSABLE, *adj.* (from *accuſe* and *abal*, Sax. power) that which is liable to be found fault with, censured, or blamed. "There will be a manifest defect and her improvisation justly *accusable*." BROWN'S Vulg. Err.

ACCUSATION, S. (*accusatio*, Lat.) the charging with some defect or crime. "Thus they in mutual *accusation* spent — The fruitless hours." Par. Loft. In law, a charge preferred against a person before a competent judge, in order to inflict some punishment on him for the guilt imputed to him. "No man can be imprisoned or condemned on any *accusation* without trial by his peers; or be vexed, but according to the law of the land." Magn. Chart. 9 H. III. stat. 25. and 28. Ed. III.

ACCUSATIVE, *part.* (*accusativus*, Lat.) in grammar applied to the fourth case of nouns. As all verbs which affirm actions must have subjects to receive them, they must necessarily have some noun, or word after them to be the subject, or object of such actions; and in those languages which have cases, these nouns have a certain termination, which is called the *accusative*. As there is no difference between the ending of this case and the nominative in English, it is distinguished from its place only, which is that of following the verb; thus in this sentence. "Hawke has blocked up the French." *Hawke*, or the noun, which precedes the verb *blocked up*, is the nominative, and the *French*, or the word which follows the verb, is the *accusative*.

To ACCUSE, *v. a.* (*accuſo*, Lat. *accuſer*, Fr.) to charge a person with a crime. Used with the particle *of* before the default a person is charged with. "Accuſ'd the spring of sloth." DRYD. Blamed or censured, with the particle *for*. "Accuſed for running away." SWIFT. With *to* before the person, whom the complaint is made to. "Accuſe not a servant to his master," Prov. xxx. 10.

ACCUSED, *part.* (from *accuſe*) charged with a crime.

"When he was *accused*, he answered nothing." Matt. xxvii. 12.

ACCUSEMENT, S. (from *accuſe*) a charge brought against a person to prove him guilty of any crime. BAILEY from Chaucer. Obsolete.

ACCUSER, S. (from *accuſe*, and *er* denoting the agent or person acting, from the Gothic *swair*, or *swær* Saxon, implying a man) one who charges another with the commission of a crime. "Woman, where are those, thine *accusers*?" John viii. 10. "In law, some persons are not allowed to be *accusers*, as women, on account of their sex; pupils and infants on account of their age; libertines against their patrons, on account of their conditions; others on account of some crimes committed by themselves, or doing it with a view of gaining by their evidence; others on account of suspicion of calumny, if known to have given false evidence before; and others again on account of their poverty." AYLIFFE'S Peerage. "There must be two lawful *accusers* in treason." 5 and 6 How. VI.

ACCUSING, *part.* (of *accuſe*, the *e* final being left out before *ing* the participial ending) the bringing a charge of guilt against a person, or the passing of censure upon a thing. Used with the participle *of* before the word which implies the crime or guilt. "Their thoughts *accusing* or excusing." Rom. ii. 15.

To ACCUSTOM, (*accoutumer*, Fr. formerly written *accuſtomer* of *coûtume* formerly *couſtume*, Fr. or *costume*, Ital. a manner or habit) to practice so often as to render habitual. To inure: used with the particle *to*. "Ye that are *accustomed to do evil*." Jerem. xiii. 23. To make a constant use of. "It has been of advantage to *accustom* one's self to books of the same edition." WATT'S Improvement.

ACCUSTOMABLE, *adj.* (from *accuſtom* and *able* of *abal*, Sax. denoting power, or possibility) that which a person has practised, or been used to for a continuance. "Diversified by *accustomable* residence." HALES.

ACCUSTOMABLY, *adv.* (from *accuſtomable*, and *ly* of *lic*, the Saxon termination, implying manner) usually; according to repeated practice. "The king's fines *accustomably* paid." BACON.

ACCUSTOMANCE, S. (*accoutumance*, Fr.) long practice or use; habit; "Through *accustomance* and negligence, we neither feel it." BOYLE. Seldom used, if not quite obsolete.

ACCUSTOMARILY, *adv.* (of *accuſtomary*, and *ly* of *lic*, Sax. implying manner) in a manner agreeable to constant practice.

ACCUSTOMARY, *adj.* (from *accuſtom*) usual, constantly practised.

ACCUSTOMED, *part.* (from *accuſtom*) that which is frequently practised; or grown habitual. "It is an action *accustomed* with her." Macbeth.

ACE, S. (from *az*, Fr. as Span. or *as*; *eis* Gr. a unite or one) a single point, or speck on cards or dice. "Throw an *ace* rather than a five." SOUTH. And as an unit is the smallest number, it is figuratively used for the least quantity. "He will not bate an *ace* of absolute certainty." Governm. of the Tongue. The smallest distance. "I will not wag an *ace* farther." Don Sebast. "He was within an *ace* of ruin." But these latter expressions seem to be derived from *acies*, Lat. an edge.

ACELDAMA, S. or CHAKELDAM, Heb. (the field, inheritance, or portion of blood) the name of the field bought by the Jewish priests with the thirty pieces of silver that had been given Judas Iscariot, to betray our lord Jesus Christ. It was likewise called the Potter's field. In order to obviate an objection that might be made at the cheapness of the purchase, it is sufficient to recollect, that the potters, by digging earth out of it for their ware, might have rendered it unfit for tillage or pasture. This field is still shewn to travellers, being of narrow dimensions, and covered with an arched roof. The bodies which are deposited here, are reported to be consumed in three or four days time.

ACE-MANNES-CEASTER, S. (from *ace* sick, *mannes* man's, and *ceaster*, Sax. town. Sick man's town) the original name of Bath, so called from the resort of the sick for the benefit of their health. Its antiquity and note is plainly asserted in the Saxon chronicle, the writer of which, in the year 972, tells us, that Eadgar was consecrated with great pomp on *thære calden byrig Acemannes-ceaster*, i. e. in the antient town of Acemauncester; *ac hie buend oðre sworde beornas Bathon or Bathennemmatb*, which is called by the inhabitants Bathon, or Bath.

AC ETIAM, (Lat. and likewise) in law a clause of a writ, where the action requires special bail, founded on the statute

tute 13 Car. II. c. ii. It must express particularly the cause of action; but ought not to be made out against a peer; or upon a penal statute against an executor or administrator for any debt under 10l. nor in any action of account, covenant, &c. unless the damages are 10l. or more; nor in trespass, battery, wounding, or imprisonment, without an order of court, or judges warrant, 1 Lill. Abr. 13. stat. 12 Geo. I.

ACE'PHALI, S. (the *c* pronounced hard like a *k* from *ἀκεφαλοι*, *akephaloi*, Gr. of *α* privative, and *κεφαλη*, *kephale*, a head, *i. e.* without a head) a term applied to any thing or society without a head or chief; such as those sects who would not follow Cyril, nor John of Antioch at the council of Chalcedon; those who separated from Peter Mongus, after his subscription to that council, and to all those who adhered to Severus of Corinth, and refused to subscribe to the council of Chalcedon. The levellers, who in the reign of Hen. I. acknowledged no head or superior. In medical authors, those monsters who are born without heads.

ACE'PHALOUS, *adj.* (see *acephali*) something without a head. Naturalists apply this term to worms, which have been supposed formerly to have no head. Figuratively, those who have no superior, chief, or leader. In antient law books, those poor people; who held nothing in fee, either of king, bishop, baron, or fiefal lord.

A'CLR, S. (Lat. so called, because of the hardness of its wood) the maple tree. It hath male and hermaphrodite flowers, growing in the same bunch, the empalement of which is of one leaf, and cut into five acute segments almost to the bottom; the flowers have five leaves, which are oval and spread open over the empalement. In the center are eight stamina crowned with summits placed cross-wise. The hermaphrodite flowers have a compressed germen at the bottom of the empalement and a double stigma, which becomes two winged seed vessels, joined at their base, and including each one round seed. Linnæus ranges this under his twenty-third class of plants, named *polygamia monœcia*, from its having male and hermaphrodite flowers in one bunch. There are twelve species of this tree; most of which are easily propagated by sowing their seeds soon after they are ripe, in an open bed of common earth, covering them about half an inch thick with light earth. The spring following they will appear above ground, and, if kept clear from weeds, will grow above a foot high the first summer. The Michaelmas following they may be parted, and transplanted into a nursery at three feet distant from each other, and two feet asunder between each row; where having remained for two or three years they may be transplanted again for good. The timber of the common Maple is far superior to the Beach for all turnery ware; particularly dishes, cups, trenchers, and bowls; and when abounding with knots is highly esteemed by cabinet-makers for inlayings. It is in great request among instrument-makers, on account of the lightness of the wood, as it was formerly for tables, because of its whiteness.

ACERE'NZIA, S. (antiently *ACHERONTIA*) a small town in the kingdom of Naples, on the river Brandano, at the foot of the Apennines. It gives the title of duke to the house of Caraccioli. Lat. 40 deg. 52 min. N. long. 16 deg. 5 min. E.

ACE'RNO, or ACER'NUM, S. a small episcopal see under that of the Picentini, at the foot of the Apennines. Lat. 40 deg. 52 min. N. long. 15 deg. 46 min. E.

ACE'RB, *adj.* (*acerbus*, Lat.) that which hath a compound taste of sour and roughness, like that of unripe pears. All that fall under this denomination are astringent.

ACER'BITUDE, S. (*acerbitudo*, Lat.) BAILEY. A word of no authority. See ACERBITY.

ACE'RBITY, S. (*acerbitas*, Lat.) the quality which communicates a taste compounded of sourness.

ACE'RIDES, S. (*ἀκρίδες*, *akerides*, Gr. of *α* Gr. privative, and *κέρως*, *kéros*, Gr. wax) emplasters made without wax. A medical term.

ACE'RRRA, S. (Lat.) in Roman antiquity, an altar erected at the bed or gate of a person deceased, on which it was customary to burn incense till the time of interment.

ACE'RRRA, S. a small town in the kingdom of Naples on the river Patria; a bishop's see, and gives the title of count to the house of Cardenas. Lat. 14 deg. 5 min. N. long. 15 deg. 10 min. E.

To ACE'RVATE, *v. a.* (*acervo*, Lat. from *acervus*, Lat. a heap) to heap up. Wants authority.

ACERVA'TION, S. (*acervation*) the act of heaping up. A word of no authority.

ACE'SCENT, *part.* (from *acescens*, Lat. growing sour) that which is liable to turn sour. Sometimes used substantively. "Qualified with a sufficient quantity of *acescents*."

ARBUTH.

ACE'SIS, S. (*ἀκείσις*, *akeísis*, Gr. of *ἀκεω*, *akémo*, to cure) in medicine, a remedy or cure.

ACETA'BULUM, S. (Lat. —) in anatomy a large cavity in a bone, which receives another, and, thus articulated is adapted to circular motion. The large cavity in the *ossa inominata*, or, nameless bones, which receives the head of the thigh bone, is particularly called by this name. It signifies likewise, a kind of glandular substance; which is commonly to be met with in the Placenta of some animals. See CORYLEDON. In antiquities, it is used for a measure, equal to one eighth part of our pint, and it derives its name from a vessel holding vinegar, which contained that quantity: *acetum*, in Latin, signifying vinegar; and *acetabulum*, a cruet, or vessel, to hold vinegar in.

ACE'STA, S. (from *ἀκεω*, *akémo*, Gr. to cure) in medicine, distempers that are curable.

ACE'STORIS, S. (*ἀκεστορίς*, *akeístoris*, Gr. of *ἀκεω*, *akémo*, Gr. to cure) a female physician; used by antient medical authors, and sometimes applied to a midwife.

ACETO'SA, S. (Lat. four) Sorrel; which is derived from the Saxon *fur*, four. It is male and female in different plants. The male have a *three-leaved* empalement including six stamina, crowned with flat oblong summits, without corolla or petals. The empalement of the female resembles that of the male; in the center is a triangular germen, supporting a style which divides into three parts. Linnæus confuses these plants with the Dock, including them under the same genus, which he styles *rumex*. This genus he ranges in his sixth class; but, according to his own system, it should have been in his twenty-second, called *dioecia*, from having male and female flowers in different plants. The species are 7. The round-leaved or French Sorrel is the most grateful acid, is a medical plant, and should not be wanting in any good garden.

ACETO'SE, *adj.* (*acetosus*, Lat. of *acetum*, vinegar) that which is four, or resembles vinegar in acidity.

ACETO'SITY, (from *acetose*) the quality which renders any thing four, or like vinegar in its taste.

ACE'TOUS, *adj.* (from *acétum*, Lat. vinegar) that which is four, or resembles vinegar. "An *acetous* spirit." BOYLE.

ACE'TUM, S. (Lat. from *aceo* to grow four) vinegar. This liquor is the basis of the following.

ACE'TUM DISTILLATUM, (Lat.) in chemistry, distilled vinegar, chiefly used in preparations for precipitation and dissolution. The process consists in drawing off one fourth of the liquor included in a copper still, which is kept by itself; after this half of the remainder is drawn off, and is kept under the name of distilled vinegar.

ACE'TI SPIRITUS, (Lat. spirit of vinegar, or distilled vinegar rectified) This is made by putting any quantity of distilled vinegar into a tall cucurbit, and drawing off half the quantity. That which rises will be light, limpid, watery, and less acid, whilst that which remains, after distillation, will be exceeding strong, sharp, and heavier than the former. From this process we learn the difference between rectification of wine and vinegar. In the former the first coming over, and the most volatile part is the best; in the latter, that which is more mixed and left behind. Hence vinegar is rendered stronger and more sharp by boiling; but wine being boiled, becomes weak, thick, turbid, and vapid. And for this reason, if flesh, cartilages, and skins, are boiled a great while in vinegar, they are dissolved at last by the action of the acid vinegar; which grows stronger during the concoction.

ACE'TUM ROSA'TUM, (Lat. vinegar of roses) is made of rose-buds infused in vinegar forty or fifty days; after which the roses are pressed and the vinegar preserved. It is used in the head-ach to bath the head and temples with.

ACE'TUM ALKALISA'TUM, (Lat. alkalised vinegar) made of distilled vinegar, with the addition of some alkalised or volatile salt.

ACE'TUM PHILOSOPHURUM, (Lat. philosopher's vinegar) a sour kind of liquor, made by dissolving a little butter of antimony in a great deal of water.

A'CHA, S. one of the four districts of Tessel in Africa. Its inhabitants, especially those of the villages, are very poor, and have scarce any thing but dates to exchange for corn, which is so dear, that few, except those of the highest rank, can purchase it.

ACHA'IA, S. (Gr.) now Livadia, a province of Turkey in Europe, containing the famous cities of Athens, Delphi, Pythia, the mounts Parnassus, Helicon, and other places celebrated in ancient writers. It is bounded on the East by the Morea, on the West by Albania, on the North by the Archipelago, and on the South by the gulphs of Lepanto. It extends about one hundred and thirty miles from S. E. to

I.

N. W.

N. W. but its greatest breadth is not above thirty-six. Their trade consists in cotton, rice, tobacco, leather, oil and wine.

ACHA'TES, S. (*αχατες*, *achates*, Gr.) an agate, so called from a river in Sicily where it was first found. It varies not only in its colours, but likewise the images of things, which they represent; when they resemble a dove it is called *phas-facates*; when a horn *kerachates*, when a tree or wood, *dendrachates*. Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, is said to have had one, in which were represented the nine muses, having their proper symbols, and Apollo with his harp in his hand. That this may not seem incredible the curious may now see one at Cockert's, a noted virtuoso, in the Poultry, London, which exhibits several remarkable scripture pieces, as appears from a copper plate description, which he has published. India abounds chiefly in this species of agates. They are of a black, dark, or ash-colour, or rather resembling that of coral, the skin of a lion, hyæna, or panther; on which account they are called *leontion*, *leontideiron*, or *pardalion*. When these veins are striped with white the stone is called *lenchachates*, when with a blood-colour, *baimachates*, and when with red, resembling the farda or cornelian stone, *fardachates*.

A'CHATOR, S. (from *achat*, Fr. a purchase) in law, a buyer or purveyor, so called in consequence of stat. 36. Ed. III.

A'CHE, S. (of *ace*, Sax. a pain, of *αχος*, *akos*, Gr. now generally written *ake* in the singular, and *akes* of one syllable in the plural which formerly where two) a continual pain. "Fill all thy bones with *ach-es*, make thee roar." SHAKESP. Temp. "Old *ach-es* throb, your hollow tooth will urge." SWIFT.

To **A'CHE**, v. n. to be affected with pain. "Our eyes "will *ache*." GLANVILLE'S Scept.

A'CHEM, S. the capital of the island of Sumatra, [in the East-Indies. A large and populous city situated on the north-west point of the island, about a league and a half from the sea. This place is noted for being the first that our ships come to in this part of the world. Its cocks are larger than those of any other place, and the true game breed are so much valued, that the cockers will often venture their whole estate on a battle. The hog-deer are peculiar to this place: they are about the size of rabbits, with heads like swine, and hoofs like a deer; their hocks are often tipped with silver for tobacco stoppers. In this animal is found the bitter bezoar, called *pedra de porco fiacca*. The country affords nothing of its own produce for exportation, except gold dust, which is very plenty, and the finest of any in these parts; it being two per cent. purer than the Andraghry or Pahuang gold, and equal to our Guinea. It is found in gullies, or rivulets, as it is washed from the mountains, among which there is one of a pyramidal form, called the Gold-mount, reported to produce 1000 lb. weight yearly. Lat. 5 deg. 40 min. N. long. 94 deg. 10 min. E.

ACHE'RNER, S. (Arab.) a star of the first magnitude in the southern extremity of the constellation Eridanus. Long. 10 deg. 31 min. of Pisces, lat. 59 deg. 18 min. S.

A'CHERON, S. (*acheron*, Lat. from *αχος*, *akos*, pain, and *ρην*, *rhén*, Gr. to flow, alluding to the unwholesomeness of streams) a river of Albania, formerly named Epirus, in European Turkey, which rises out of the lake Acherusia, receives several other rivers in its course, and falls into the bay of Ambracia. Feigned by the poets to have been the son of Ceres, whom she hid from the Titans, who threatened destruction to her family, and turned into a river; over which they add that departed souls are ferry'd in their passage to the infernal region. It is used figuratively for the state of departed souls, or the grave: Because Epirus abounding in mines, the labourers were obliged to cross this river in their way to them; but were generally killed by swamps, or other fatal vapours, there. Likewise a stinking sea, or lake in the *Terra di Lavoro* of Naples, between Cuma and Miseno, named *tenebrosa palus*, or the Dark Lake, by Virgil, on account of the blackness of its waters. A canal has been made into it from the main sea, on which account, its waters have been rendered more wholesome. In summer great quantities of hemp and flax are mellowed or macerated here, which brings eight or nine hundred scudi annually to the hospital of the Annunziata to which it belongs. At present it is known by the name of Lago della Coluccia, or del Fufaro,

ACHI'A, S. (Ind.) a species of cane growing in the East-Indies, which is pickled green there, with strong vinegar, pepper, and other spices. The bits of cane are an inch and a half in diameter, and a little above two inches long; al-

most of the same consistency as pickled cucumbers, crisp, and cutting like them. They are of a pale yellow colour; their inside is a close fibrous substance, like that of common canes, when the outside coat is off. It is in great esteem all over the East-Indies. The best comes from Persia: the Dutch import vast quantities of it, and think it well adapted, on account of its warmth, to the coldness of their climate.

ACHI'AR, S. (a Malayan word, signifying all sorts of fruits and roots pickled with vinegar and spices) pickles. *Bamboe-Achiar*, is made of Bamboe, a kind of cane, which grows in the East-Indies, and is pickled, when green, with vinegar and spices.

To **ACHIE'VE**, v. a. (pronounced *acheève* from *achever*, Fr. to finish or complete) to finish prosperously. "The "greater part performed; *achieve* the less." DRYD. To gain or acquire. "Experience is by industry *achiev'd*." SHAKES. To obtain. "If I *achieve* not this same modest girl." Taming the Shrew. "Thou hast *achiev'd* our liberty." MILTON.

ACHIE'VE, S. (pronounced *acheéver*, from *achieve* and *er* implying the agent, of *wair*, Goth. or *war*, Sax. a man) he who acquires, or obtains. "A victory is twice itself, "when the *achiever* brings home full numbers." Much-adoe about Nothing.

ACHIEVE'MENT, (pronounced *acheevment*, from *achieve*-*ment*, Fr.) a great and hazardous exploit. The performance of an action. "Famous hard *achievements* still pursue." Fairy Q. An escutcheon, or coat of armour, originally granted for some great and heroic action. "With arms re-
"vered, the *achievements* of the foe." DRYD.

A'CHILLE'A, S. (Lat.) an island of the Euxine sea, called the island of Heroes, the island Macaron, or the island of the Blessed, Lence, &c. according to some, over-against the Borystenes, but if we believe others, opposite the Danube. It derives its name from the tomb of Achilles, which was to be seen here; and being given to him by Thetis, or Neptune, he obtained divine honours, having a temple, oracle, and altar erected, and sacrifices offered to him. Some authors represent this island as uninhabited, and that persons, who went on shore, were obliged to return before evening, after seeing the antiquities of the place, and the gifts that had been consecrated to Achilles. Nay, they go so far as to say, that hero had been seen by some mariners, in the form of a beautiful young man, dancing a warlike dance in golden armour, and that some had heard him sing without seeing him; while others both heard and saw him; and add, that the music was such, as affected them with admiration blended with horror. To put an end to these romantic stories we shall only add, that the souls of other heroes, namely, the two Ajax's, Patroclus, and Antilochas are supposed to have inhabited this island; but that Achilles was not an unembodied spirit, having married Helen here, and had a son by her.

ACHILLE'A, S. Lat. (it is supposed to have taken its name from Achillis, the disciple of Chiron, who first brought it into use) in botany, Milfoil Yarrow, or Nose-bleed. It has a compound radiated flower, consisting of many tubulous hermaphrodite florets, composing the disk of the flower. The female flowers are ranged round the border, having their corolla stretched out on one side, like a tongue, composing rays, and included in one common scaly empalement. The hermaphrodite flowers have short slender stamina, with a small germen, situated in the bottom and resting on a downy bed; the germen afterwards changes to a single oval seed, with down adhering to it. The species are fourteen. The first of which stiled the *millefolium vulgare album* of Bauhine, 140, is the common Yarrow or Millefoil, which grows on banks, and on the sides of foot-paths, in most parts of England, and is an officinal plant. It is a good vulnerary, is cooling, drying, and astringent, and of service in all kind of hæmorrhages, whether spitting or vomiting of blood, and of some efficacy in gonorrhœas.

ACHILLES, S. (*αχιλλης*, *achilles*, Gr. from *αχος*, *achos*, Gr. and *λυνω*, *luin*, Gr. to dissolve or mitigate) the name of divers illustrious persons among the Greeks: but more particularly the son of Peleus and Thetis. He was born in Phthia in Sicily, and, according to the poets, dipped by Thetis in the waters of Styx, while an infant, to render him invulnerable; but that heel which she held him by, being untouched by the waters, her precaution lost its effect, and he received his death by a wound in that place. As another nostrum to make him immortal, she is reported to have anointed him with ambrosia. He was educated according to some by the centaur Chiron, but according to Homer by

Pheneas.

Phœnix. Instead of the usual diet of other mortals, he was fed with the marrow of lions: his tutor not content to enure his body to the most laborious exercises, adorned his mind with all polite and learned accomplishments. The anxiety of Thetis, arising from a foresight of his destiny, induced her to remove him at the age of nine years from his preceptor, in order to conceal him in a female disguise in the court of Lycomedes, king of Scyros. But the place of his concealment being discovered by Calchas, Ulysses was deputed to the court of Lycomedes; and by an ingenious artifice discovered him, and brought him away. By the Iliad of Homer we are informed of the quarrel between him and Agamemnon, on account of Briseis, a beautiful captive, which the latter deprived him of in order to restore her to her father; the direful consequences of his inactivity, on that account, to the Grecians; the death of his friend Patroclus; his return to the army to revenge his death; his slaying of Hector, and the cruelty he shewed in dragging him round the walls of the city; the manner in which he received Priam's address for the body of his son. He is said after this to have received his death from Paris, who was assisted by Apollo in wounding him in the heel, the only place in which he was vulnerable. He was in person very handsome, in temper very irascible, positive, and arrogant; but with these defects he had a great many excellencies; in his friendship he was sincere and warm; in dangers intrepid; in his conduct towards his dependants humane; and, in his opinion of government, an irreconcilable enemy to despotism and arbitrary sway. He is said to have had a great taste for music, and in the retirements from martial toils to have applied himself to poetry. But here I stop lest the reader should forget Achilles, and think that I am going to draw the character of the present king of Prussia.

ACHIL'LES, S. (Lat.) in the schools, a name given to the favourite argument produced by each sect in favour of their respective systems. Zeno's argument against motion is peculiarly termed Achilles from the instance alluded to therein: because he made a comparison between the swiftness of Achilles and the slowness of a tortoise; arguing, that a body in slow motion, though preceded by a swift one, by ever so small a distance, would not be out-run by it. For a refutation of this argument the reader need only consult Keil's *Introductio ad veram physicam*, and the article **MOTION**.

ACHI'LLIS TE'NDO, (Lat. the tendon of Achillis) in anatomy, a large tendon formed by the union of the four extensor muscles of the foot. See **FOOT**. It derives its name from the fatal wound given to Achilles, which is supposed to have been in this part.

ACHIO'TE, S. the name of a dye in the Brazils, more commonly known by that of Rocous.

ACHISH, S. (אִישׁ Heb. thus it is, or, how is this; from אִישׁ *ach*, thus, and אִישׁ *ish*, it is) the name of the king of Gath, to whom David fled, when persecuted by Saul. 1 Sam. xxi. 11.—xxvii. 2. 6.—xxix. 2. 9.

ACHLY'S, S. from (αχλυσ, Gr. *achlus*, darkness) in physic a disorder of the eyes occasioning dimness. Condensed air in the uterus. According to Galen a small mark or scar on the cornea, caused by a superficial exulceration; or, according to Aëtius, the exulceration itself almost covering the pupil, of a very light blue colour.

ACHMET, S. the son of Seirim, who flourished in the ninth century in the court of Mamoun, caliph of Babylon, supposed to be author of a book, containing the interpretations of dreams, according to the Indians, Persians, and Egyptians. But as the work that goes under his name begins in the name of the Holy Trinity, it must be the work of some christian.

ACHN'E, S. (αχνη, Gr. *akne*, froth, chaff, smock, or any light substance) in medicine, used by Galen, 1. for a soft white mucilage swimming in the eye, very common in fevers. 2. A frothy matter with which the fauces are sometimes filled in an exulceration of the lungs. 3. Lint.

A'CHOR, S. (*achor*, Lat. from αχως, Gr.) in physic, a small ulcer in the skin of the head, which is perforated by a great many holes, containing a viscid matter resembling ichor. It differs from *favus* and *tinea*, only in degree of virulence; the cause of all three being a corrosive salt humour, which frets the cutaneous glands. It differs from a *favus*, when the holes are large and like those of a honey-comb; and from a *tinea*, when they resemble those made in cloaths by moths. See **TINEA**. It appears more frequently in children than adults, and is generally caused by a bad diet, either of the nurse or child, which produces corrupt blood and causes these ulcers.

A'CHOR, S. (עֶכָר Heb. trouble from עָכָר *achar*, to trouble) a valley in the tribe of Judah, south of Jerico, not far from Gilgal, which derived its name from the tumult or disturbance of the Israelites. Jos. xv. 7. Likewise the name of a deity, called the God of Flics, to whom the Greeks and Cyrenians sacrificed, when troubled with them, that he might drive them away.

ACHORI'STOS, *adj.* (αχοριστος, Gr. of a privative, and χωρις, *choris*, separate) inseparable; in medicine, applied to those accidents, signs and symptoms, which always accompany each other.

ACHRO'I, S. (αχρος, Gr. from α Gr. privative, and χροα, *chroa*, a colour) pale, according to Galen, through a deficiency of blood. Applied by old medical authors to those persons who have lost their natural colour.

ACHRYA'NTHIS, S. (αχρος, Gr. and ανθος, Gr. a flower) in botany. The empalement consists of five pointed, rigid, permanent leaves; the flower hath no petals; in the center of the empalement is the pointal, having a bifid stigma, and five stamina supporting small summits. The pointal afterwards becomes a single roundish seed. There are four species. The first, stiled achryanthes caule erecto, calibus reflexis spicæ adpressis; achryanthes with an upright stalk, and a reflexed flower-cap adhering to the stalk; hath been long in the English gardens, but cultivated more for the sake of variety than beauty or use. It grows near three feet high, with oblong pointed leaves, must be nursed on a hot bed, and after it has acquired strength, may be transplanted into the full ground, where it will flower in July, and produce ripe seeds in September.

ACHRO'NICAL, *adj.* (αχρονικος, Gr. *achronikos*, out of time) a term in astronomy. See **ACRONYCHAL**.

AC'HTLING, S. (Germ.) a liquid measure in Germany, thirty-two of which make a hecmer; four schiltens, or sciltens, make an achteling.

ACHTENDE'ELEN, or **ACHTLING**, (Germ.) a dry measure in Holland: Two hoeds of gorum make five achtendeelens; twenty-eight achtendeelens of Asperen make thirty-two of Rotterdam; twenty-nine of Delf twelve viertels of Antwerp, $4\frac{2}{3}$ of delf, the hoed of Bruges.

A'CID, *adj.* (*acide*, Fr. of *acidus*, Lat.) that which raises the idea of sour, when applied to the organs of tasting. "Whose fruit is acid." **BACON**.

A'CIDS, S. (see **ACID**, *acida*, Lat. of *ακν*, Gr. sharp, pointed, or four) in chemistry and medicine, those substances which contain in them such qualities as affect the taste with a sensation of sourness, or have other qualities in common with them. They are distinguished into *manifest* and *latent*. A *manifest acid* is that which sensibly affects the taste with a pungent sourness. *Latent* or *dubious acids*, are those which have not acidity enough to affect the taste therewith; but agree with *manifest acids* in some properties, sufficient to refer them to the same class. The chemists term all substances acids which make an effervescence, with an alkali. But this does not seem a true characteristic; because some acids will cause an effervescence on being mixed with those of another kind; alkaline substances do the same when mixed with alkalies, and acids with neutral bodies, which are neither alkaline nor acid. Another mark of acids is, that they change the colour of the juices of heliotropium, roses and violets red, whereas animal alkalies turn them green. The celebrated Boerhaave having proved by a great number of experiments, that oil is the pabulum or food of fire, and an *acid* being essential to the composition of oil, we have another obvious characteristic, which will more justly discover acids in bodies, than either of those already mentioned; namely, that all bodies susceptible of flame, contain either a manifest or latent acid; acids being the only bodies in nature, convertible into that species of fire, called flame. Vegetables flame so long as a black oil remains in them, but no longer; from whence it is evident, that this black oil contains an *acid*. Acids seem to be of the greatest use in the oeconomy of the world, and universally diffused through every part of the terraqueous globe. In the bowels of the earth we meet them in almost every mine and mineral, but especially in those prodigious rocks of salt, which the luxury and industry of mankind have not been able to exhaust for ages. In the air it is universal; and it is remarkable that it abounds more therein, when the winds blow from the E. and N. than when the weather is serene. As these winds are remarkably cold, and as acid spirits, particularly nitre, increase the coldness of ice prodigiously, we have reason to assert, that the aerial acid is more concerned in the production of cold, than is commonly imagined. As acids are the great preservatives against putrefaction in the air, we shall find them no less so with

with respect to the sea. Was this vast body of water to putrefy, in hot climates and in the warmer seasons, no animals could live in or near it. But this terrible catastrophe is prevented by the acid of the salt which is dissolved in sea water. Putrefaction being promoted by heat, it will follow, that the water in hot climates, would have a greater tendency to putrefy, and, consequently, that a greater degree of this salt is necessary to prevent it in hot climates than in cold. Accordingly it has been discovered, by an experiment made for that purpose, that the sea water increases in saltiness, the nearer it approaches the line; and it has been proved likewise, that a pint of sea water in the Mediterranean contains an ounce of salt, but that the same quantity of water in the Baltic contains only half an ounce. Here let us admire the benevolence of the divine being, and while we see the characters of paternal wisdom so strongly impressed in every part of the volume of nature, be wrought to that rapturous acknowledgment of the Psalmist, in his poetical descant on the works of the creation contained in the cvii. Psalm.—The illustrious Sir Isaac, has carried the notion of the operation of acids to very great lengths, dissolution according to him being entirely performed by attraction, and proportional to the degree of attractive powers in the dissolvent; yet it may be observed that, according to this principle, all bodies which greatly attract, and, consequently, all powerful menstrua, must be included under the class of acids. Spirit of urine however, which is allowed to be an alkali, easily dissolves iron or copper, even in the cold. Besides, if attraction was the cause of solution it would be retarded by heat; but, on the contrary, heat always promotes it. It has been a point very much controverted among physicians, “Whether there be any real acid in human blood.” The generality have been long in the negative, and seemed confirmed in their opinion by the experiments made by Mr. Boyle, and mentioned in his History of the blood. But Mr. Hombergh has at last shewn, by repeated experiments, that an acid which changes the colour of tincture of violets red, may be drawn from the blood of all animals in general, but from human blood especially. Acids are prescribed in medicine, as coolers, antefebriks, antiscorbutics, diaphoretics, alexipharmics, &c. Yet Mr. Boyle’s observation, should be regarded by the faculty, who tells us, “That acids not only disturb the body while they continue acid, but in many cases create distempers which they are intended to prevent. For, though reputed to have an incisive and resolutive virtue, and, on that account, prescribed to cut tough phlegm, and resolve coagulated blood; yet some acids most evidently coagulate the animal fluids, and produce obstructions. Thus it is known that milk readily curdles with spirits of sea salt.” Those who are curious to know what appearance the particles of acids make when viewed through a microscope, and from thence be able to account mechanically for their effects, will meet with abundant satisfaction from Baker’s Use of the Microscope in octavo.

ACIDITY, S. (from *acid*) the sensation of sharpness, excited by an acid on the organ of taste; sourness. “This liquor manifests nothing of acidity to the taste.” RAY on the Creat.

ACIDNESS, S. (from *acid*, and *ness*, of NS. the Gothic termination, which implies abstraction) the quality which produces the sensation of sour in bodies. See ACIDITY.

ACIDULÆ, S. (a diminutive of *acidus*) in medicine, cold mineral waters, which contain a brisk spirit, in contradiction to *therma*, which are hot, being chalybeate, ferruginous, and aluminous. The name owes its original to a supposition, that these waters were acid, which later observations and experiments have exploded.

To ACIDULATE, v. a. (*aciduler*, Fr.) to impregnate with acids; to turn sour by the infusion of an acid. “Watry liquors acidulated.” ARBUTH.

ACINDYNUS, S. (not able to remove grief from, of a Gr. privative *ακινω* *kinō*, Gr. to move, and *οδυνη* *odūne*, grief) the name of a Greek monk of the fourteenth century, who made himself remarkable for the sanguineness with which he opposed the Hesycastes. They were contemplative votaries, and, as their name implies, somewhat resembling the quakers of France. They fancied, in the height of their orisons, that they saw light, like that which surrounded Christ, at his transfiguration on mount Tabor; and affirmed this light to be increased, though altogether distinct from the divine essence.

ACINDYNUS SEPTIMIUS, S. consul at Rome with Valerius Proculus in 340, the same year that Constantine, son of Constantine the Great, was killed at Aquileia. During his government of Antioch, happened a remarkable incident,

mentioned by St. Austin, which may deserve notice; on account of its resemblance with the plot of Shakespear’s Measure for Measure. A certain man being assailed a pound of gold, was committed to prison for non-payment, by Acindynus, who swore at the same time, he would hang him, if he did not pay it within a certain day. The poor man had a very beautiful wife, who, having captivated a monied man, was offered the pound of gold, if she would grant him a favour. On this, she immediately discovers the affair to her husband, who preferring his own life to his wife’s virtue, advised her to accept the offer; but the spark putting her off with a bag filled with earth instead of money, she complained of him to the governor, and ingenuously laid open the whole proceeding before him. Acindynus accusing himself for his severity, which had drove this couple to such desperate resources, first of all condemned himself to pay the pound of gold into the exchequer, and then adjudged the piece of ground out of which the gallant had taken the earth he filled the bag with, as a reward of her conjugal affection and obedience.

ACINIFORMIS, S. *adj.* (from *acinus*, Lat. a grape, and *forma*, Lat. a shape) applied, in anatomy, to one of the coats of the eye, called *tunica uvæ*, from its resembling a grape or berry.

ACINOS, S. (*ακινος*, Gr. a stone) in botany, Stone, or Wild Basil. It has leaves like those of the lesser basil; the cup is oblong and furrowed; the flowers grow in bunches, on the top of little foot stalks, which arise between the foot-stalk of the leaf and the stalk of the plant, in which it differs from Serpyllum. Linnaeus ranks it under the genus of Thymus; but, as it differs in some characters, it is most properly separated from that class. Its species are two.

ACINUS, S. (from *ακιν*, Gr. a point) in botany, those small grains growing in bunches, like grapes; as also the protuberances in the mulberry, strawberry, &c.

To ACKNOWLEDGE, v. a. (pronounced *acknolledge*; according to Skinner, from *ad*, Lat. to, and *knowledge*; or from *aa* to, *Cnawan*, Sax. to know, and *lecgan*, Sax. to lay, put, or add. According to Johnson, compounded of Latin and English, from *agnosco* and *knowledge*, which is from *cnawan*, Sax. to know: but, as *agnosco* and *knowledge* convey the same idea, we presume that Skinner’s etymology is the best) to confess. “Acknowledge thine iniquity.” Jer. iii. 13. To own or profess a former knowledge, or acquaintance with a person. “Nor did he acknowledge his brethren.” Deut. xxxii. To approve. “What you acknowledge and trust shall acknowledge.” 2 Cor. i. 13. To own as a benefit. “But they his gifts acknowledged not.” Par. Lost. Sometimes used with the particle *to* before the benefactor. “I thankfully acknowledge to the almighty power the assistance he has given me.” DRYD.

ACKNOWLEDGING, *part.* (pronounced *acknolledging*, from *acknowledge*, the *e* final being dropped before *ing* the participial ending) assenting to an opinion; including a belief of its truth. “Acknowledging the truth which is after godliness.” Tit. i. 1. Retaining a grateful sense. “He has shewn his hero acknowledging and ungrateful.” DRYD, Virg.

ACKNOWLEDGING, S. (from *acknowledge*) the act of testifying a grateful sense of a benefit. Assent; owning, profession. “Repentance to the acknowledging of the truth.” 2 Tim. ii. 25. Used with the particle *of*.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT, S. from *acknowledge*) assent; including a persuasion of the truth of any proposition. “The acknowledgment of the Christian faith.” HOOKER. “Acknowledgment of the mystery of God.” Col. ii. 2. Belief, attended with open profession. “The unavoidable acknowledgment of the Deity.” HALE. The owning guilt, after the commission of a crime, or fault. A grateful sense of a benefit received, including open declaration.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT MONEY, in law, that which is paid by tenants to their new lord, after the death of their former landlord; or to the king, by way of homage. CHART. Prior. Leominst.

ACME, S. (*ακμη*, *ákme*, Gr.) the height or highest degree of any thing; usually applied by medical writers to denote the height of a distemper; which they divide into four stages. 1, *Arché*, the beginning, or first attack. 2, *Anabasis*, the growth. 3, *Acme*, the height. And, 4, *Paracme*, or declension.

ACOLITHIST, S. (*ακολουθητω*, *akolouthéo*, Gr. to follow) one of the lowest order in the Roman church, whose office is to prepare the elements to light the church, &c. “To ordain the acolothist to keep the sacred vessels.” AYLIFF’S Parerg.

A’COLYTE.

A'COLYTE, S. See ACOLOTHIST.

ACCEME'TAE, or ACCEME'TI, S. (*ακοιμητος, akoimētos*, Gr. of *α* Gr. privative, and *κοιμω, koimō*, to lie down) a sort of monks, particularly in the east, who had divine service performed in their churches, without any respite. They divided themselves into three bodies, which relieved each other, and officiated in their turns; so that their churches were never silent or vacant, night or day.

ACONITE, S. (*ακονιτον, akoniton*, Gr.) in botany, Wolfsbane. See ACONITUM. Figuratively used for poison, in a general sense. "Despair, that aconite does prove." GRANVILLE'S Poems.

ACONTIAS, S. (*ακοντιας, akontias*, Gr. of *ακοντιον, akontion*, a dart) a comet, or meteor, with an oblong head, and a long slender tail, resembling a dart or arrow. Also a poisonous serpent in Sicily or Calabria, which derives its name from its darting at passengers like an arrow.

A'COPIIS, S. (*ακοπις, akopis*, Gr. from, *α* Greek negative, and *κοπος, kopos*, weariness, because the oil wherein it is boiled is reported to be a remedy for weariness) a precious stone, resembling glass, marked with spots of gold.

A'COPON, S. see ACOPIIS, used by Hippocrates to signify any remedy against weariness; but afterwards applied to a particular topical medicine, composed of warm and emollient ingredients intended for the same purpose.

ACONITUM, S. (its etymology is dubious, but some derive it from *α* Greek privative, and *κονις, konis*, dust, because it grows without earth) in botany Wolfsbane, or Monksweed. The flower hath no empalement, but consists of five unequal petals, the galea, or hood, covers the other parts of the flower, like a friar's cowl; the two lateral petals, which inclose the stamina and style are equal, concave, and slightly indented in the middle. The lower petals are round and oblong: In the bottom of the flower are two nectariums, which support the styles, they are forked and stretched out beyond the stamina, which are numerous and irregular. After the flower is past, the germen become oblong seed vessels, terminating in a point, and coalescing at their base, having but one cell, filled with angular rough seeds. This genus of plants is ranged by Linnæus in the third section of his 13th class, entitled Polyandria Trigonia, from the flowers having many stamina, and three styles. There are sixteen species, the sixth stiled Aconitum foliis multipartitis, spicis florum longissimis. The common blue Monk's hood, with very long spikes of flowers. This is cultivated for the beauty of its flowers, which are brought to the markets at London, towards the end of May, and hath a very good effect when mixed with guelder, roses, &c. Every species of this plant are poisonous, they are extremely caustic and acrimonious, generally stopping deglutition, and corroding the internal parts of those who eat them, producing mortal convulsions, inflammations, and mortifications.

A'CORI, S. (Lat.) the blue coral; it grows in the form of a tree upon a rocky bottom; is fished for upon, or about the Rio del Ré, or the King's River, on the coast of Africa, and is part of the merchandize for which the Dutch trade with the Camarones.

A'CORUS, S. (Lat.) in botany, the Sweet Rush; it hath a single cylindrical stalk, closely covered with small flowers, so as to form a catkin, or julus; they have no empalement, but, are composed of six concave obtuse petals. In the center is a swelling germen, with six stamina, extended beyond the petals, and crowned with thick double summits; the germen turns to a short triangular capsule, with three cells, including oval oblong seed. Linnæus ranges it in his sixth class, called Hexandria monogyna, from the flowers having six stamina and one style. But Ray classes it among those with grass leaves, and staminate flowers. It grows in standing waters. Its root, which is chiefly used in physic, is knotty, reddish without, and whitish within, of the thickness of one's little finger, and near half a foot long. It should be chosen new, plump, freed from its filaments, hard to break, of a sharp taste, blended with an agreeable bitterness, and of a sweet aromatic scent. It is hot and dry, opening and attenuating, and esteemed, for removing obstructions of the liver and spleen, provoking urine and the menses, and resisting putrefaction; it operates as cardica in the dropsy and icurvy, and provokes spitting in an asthma. What is used in the shops, is generally imported from abroad.

A'CORN, S. (*accorn, Sax.* from *ac* an oak, and *cern, Sax.* a grain or seed) the fruit or seed born by the oak. "Nourished by the acorns he picked up under the oak." LOCKE.

ACOU'STICS, S. (from *ακουω, akōwō*, Gr. to hear) the doctrine of sounds, or hearing. In medicine, remedies to cure any defects in hearing. In physics, those instruments which are made use of by people affected with partial deafness. Dr. Hook asserts the possibility of hearing the lowest whisper at the distance of a furlong.

ACOU'STIC, *adj.* (*ακουω, Gr. akōwō*, to hear) that which belongs to the organ of hearing. *Acoustic nerve*, in anatomy, the same as *auditory nerve*. See EAR.

To ACQUAINT, *v. a.* (*accointir, Fr.*) generally followed by a personal pronoun, and the particle *with*. To inform. "He acquaints me that two or three men." Tatler. To be accustomed, or habituated to. "A man of sorrows and acquainted with grief." Isai. liii. 3. To know perfectly. "Art acquainted with all my ways." Psal. cxxxix. 3. To make one's self agreeable to; to insinuate one's self into the favour of; "Acquaint thyself with him, and be at peace." Job. xxii. 21. To acquire a perfect and intimate knowledge of. "Acquaint yourselves with things antient and modern." WATT'S Logick.

ACQUAINTANCE, S. (*accointance, Fr.*) applied both to persons and things, and followed by the particle *with*. Application productive of knowledge; "Nor was his acquaintance less with the poets." DRYD. Personal knowledge arising from familiarity. "Our admiration of a famous man lessens upon a nearer acquaintance with him." Spect. No. 256. An intimate friendship and alliance: "Would we be admitted into an acquaintance with God, let us study to resemble him." ATTERB. A familiar and constant companion. "It was thou, mine equal and mine acquaintance." Psal. xxxi. 11. Without the preposition, something to which one has been accustomed, when applied to things. "Should 'scape the true acquaintance of mine ear." SHAKESP. K. John. Applied to persons, a slight or superficial knowledge; "A long noviciate of acquaintance should precede the vows of friendship." BOLINGBROKE.

ACQUAINTED, *part.* (from *acquaint*) that which is not uncommon, strange, or unusual; with the particle *to*; "Things acquainted and familiar to us." SHAKESP. Hen. IV. Followed by the particle *with*; known by long study and contemplation. "Be well acquainted with God, and yourselves." WATT'S Log.

ACQUEST, S. (from *acquiesc, Fr.* of *acquiescere, Lat.*) as if derived from *acquire*, or *acquisita*) additional increase; something acquired or gained; acquisition. "New acquets are more burden than strength." BAC. Hen. VII. "Signs of its new acquets and encroachments." WOODW. In law, goods not held by descent or inheritance, but obtained by purchase. In politics, something gained by conquest.

ACQUI', S. (*aqua, Lat.* water) a fortified town on the river Bonnio, contiguous to the Apennines of Montferat in Italy; which derives its name from its warm baths. Though the waters are boiling hot, yet, it is said, a kind of grafs of a fine green colour swims on its surface. Lat. 44 deg. 45 min. N. Long. 8 deg. 40 min. E.

To ACQUIE'SCE, *v. n.* (*acquiescer, Fr.* of *acquiescere, Lat.*) to yield to, to comply with, to rest satisfied with; "Acquiesce in an airy ungrounded persuasion." SOUTH. "The end wherein they ultimately acquiesce." GREW'S Cosmoli. Used with the particle *in*.

ACQUIE'SCENCE, S. (from *acquiesce*) a tacit consent, submission or yielding to. "An entire acquiescence in all the bishops thought to do." CLAREND. Approbation, excluding all repining; "A full satisfaction and acquiescence in the enjoyment." Spect. No. 256. Used with the particle *in*. In commerce, the consent or agreement a person makes to follow the determination of an arbitrator; which when once given, can never be receded from.

ACQUIETA'NDIS PLE'GIIS, (Lat. the acquital of sureties) in law, a writ that lies for the surety, against a creditor, who "refuses to acquit him, after the debt is paid. Reg. Brev. 158.

ACQUIETAN'TIA DE SHIRIS ET HUNDRE'DIS, (Lat.) in law, a freedom from suits and services in shires and hundreds.

ACQUI'RABLE, *verb. adj.* (from *acquire*, and *abal, Sax.* power, or possibility) that which it is possible to attain: used with the particle *by*. "Truth acquirable and deducible by rational consequence and argumentation." HALE'S Orig. That which a thing can attain, with the particle *to*. "Nor acquirable to matter by any motion or modification of it." BENTLEY.

To ACQUI'RE, *v. a.* (*acquirō, Lat.*) to obtain by dint of application, or power, in opposition to what we receive from nature, or by inheritance. "Acquired an immense fortune with a fair character." "Acquired too high a fame." SHAKESP.

ACQUI'RER, *part.* (from *acquire*) contracted by practice, in opposition to what is received from nature; "Natural wants, or acquired habits." LOCK. Gained by labour, or obtained by power, in opposition to what is bestowed by nature, or possessed by inheritance.

ACQUIRER, S. (from *acquire*, and *er* implying an agent, from *wair*, Goth. or *war*, Sax. a man) He who obtains, attains, or gains.

ACQUIREMENT, S. (from *acquire*) that which is gained by application or labour, in contradistinction to that which is inherent from nature; generally applied to the ornaments of the mind. "These his *acquirements*, by industry, were "exceedingly both enriched and enlarged by many excellent endowments of nature." HAYW. on Edw. VI.

ACQUISITION, S. (*acquisitio*, Lat.) the act of gaining, or obtaining. "By his own industrious *acquisition*." SOUTH. The thing obtained. "An *acquisition* to some mighty monarchy." SWIFT.

ACQUISITIVE, *adj.* (*acquisitivus*, Lat.) that which is acquired, in opposition to native; foreign. "He died not "in his *acquisitive*, but in his native soil." WOTTON. This sense is very uncommon.

ACQUIST, S. (from *acquiro*, Lat. See **ACQUEST**) gain, attainment, acquisition. "With new *acquist* of true experience." MILT. Sampf. Applied peculiarly to conquests.

To **ACQUIT**, *v. a.* (*acquiter*, Fr.) to deliver or free from. "To be *acquitted* from my continual smart." SPENSER. "To clear from an imputation of guilt, or neglect; to absolve or discharge. "He will not at all *acquit* the wicked." Nah. i. 3. Sometimes used with the particle *from*, but most commonly with *of*. "Thou wilt not *acquit* me *from* "mine *iniquity*." Job. x. 14. But the reason of its use in this sentence is, that *iniquity* is put for the punishment due to it. "Whom I entirely *acquit* of any imputation." SWIFT. To discharge a duty. "Acquitted myself of the "debt I owed the public." DRYD. When followed by the personal pronouns and the adverb *well*; to do all that is required, and set one's self above calumny or censure. "He has *acquitted himself well*."

ACQUITMENT, S. (from *acquit*) the state of being cleared from any imputation or charge of guilt; or, the act of pronouncing such a discharge. "An *acquittal*, or discharge "of a man upon some precedent accusation." SOUTH.

ACQUITTAL, S. (from *acquit*) the act of freeing a person from the suspicion or guilt of a crime. "The condemnation or *acquittal* of an accused person." SWIFT. Acquittance is two-fold, in law and in fact. Acquittance in fact, is when a person is not found guilty of the crime with which he is charged. Acquittance in law, is when a person is tried as accessory with the principal, and he being cleared, the accessory is *acquitted* likewise in law. It likewise implies a freedom from entries and molestations of a superior lord, on account of services issuing out of land.

To **ACQUITTANCE**, *v. a.* (from *acquit*) to cause a person to be acquitted; to procure a person his acquittance, or discharge. "Your meer enforcement shall *acquittance* me." SHAKESP. Rich II. Used with the particle *from*: but now obsolete.

ACQUITTANCE, S. (from *acquit*) a release or discharge from payment, debt, or any other thing we are obliged to perform. "Soon shall find forbearance no *acquittance*." A receipt for money paid. "Produce *acquittances* for such a "sum." SHAKESP. "Paid the money and gave the *acquittance*." SWIFT. This sense is derived from the French *acquittance*, which signifies a release, or receipt. POSTLETHW.

A'CRA, or **A'CRE**, S. the most southern city on the Phœnician coast, in Asiatic Turkey, in the tribe of Asfer. Its ancient name was *Ake*, or *Accho*, and was one of the cities from which Asfer could not expel the antient inhabitants. The present Arabs call it Akka. The Greeks named it Ptolemais, from one of the Ptolemies; and when in possession of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, it was named St. John D'acre. It was taken in 636 by the Saracens; in 1104 by the Christians, under Baldwin the first king of Jerusalem; in 1187 by Saladin, sultan of Egypt; in 1191 by Philip, king of France, and Richard king of England; in 1291 by the Saracens; and in 1517 by the Turks, who hold it at present. When it was taken by the Mahomedans, the abbess and nuns cut off their noses to secure their chastity and were inhumanly massacred by the soldiers. It was in this city that Edward I. when prince, received a wound by a poisoned arrow, and was cured by his wife's, queen Eleanor, sucking out the poison. Its trade consists in an export of corn for Europe, and cotton for Egypt; and though formerly esteemed so considerable a place, it is now but a small village. Lat. 33 deg. 35 min. N. long. 36 deg. 20 min. E.

ACRA'SIA, S. (*ἀκρασία*, *akrásia*, Gr. from *a* Gr. negative,

and *κράσις* *keránumi*, Gr. to mix; because the ancients used always to mix their wine with three or four parts of water) in medicine, intemperance, or excess in eating, drinking, sleeping, or venery. Likewise the predominancy of one quality above another, either in mixtures, or the constitution of a human body.

A'CRE, S. (*acre*, or *æcer*, Sax. *acre*, Norman Fr. *acker*, Teut. of *ager*, Lat. or *ἀγρός* *agrós*, Gr. a field) a measure of land used all over England; containing in length forty perches, and in breadth four, be they more or less, and is always equal to 160 square perches, whatever be the figure of the land. As the perch differs in different counties, the acre must vary likewise. It is commonly 16 1-half feet; but in Staffordshire 24. Formerly this word was used for any open field; as *west-acre*, &c. The kingdom of England, according to computation, contains, 39,038,500; and the united provinces 4,382,000 acres which are 34,656,500 acres less.

A'CRE, S. a word used in the Mogul's dominions, instead of lack, to signify 100,000 roupies; the roupie is equal to the French crown of three livres, or thirty sols of Holland: the pound sterling is about eight roupies; and consequently the *acre*, or lack, amounts to 12,500 l. sterl. Likewise a weight used in the Levant, named more generally a Rotte.

A'CRE-TAX, a tax laid on land, at so much per acre; called in some places *acre-shot*. Stat 20. Car. II. c. 8.

A'CRID, *adj.* (*acer*, Lat. sharp) a bitterness which leaves a hot and painful sensation on the organs of taste. "Bitter "and *acid* differ only by the sharp particles of the first "being involved in a greater quantity of oil." ARBUTH.

ACRIDOPHAGI, S. (from *ακρίς*, Gr. *ákris*, a locust, and *φαγω*, *phago*, Gr. to eat; those who eat locusts) a nation inhabiting near the deserts of Ethiopia supposed to live on locusts. The text in Matth. iii. 4. which says that St. John lived on *ακριδες* *akrides*, translated *locusts* by some, is supported by this authority; as the Jewish law permitted the eating of them, Lev. xi. 22, and Pliny has authenticated, b. ii. 29, and b. vi. 30, the reality of the tradition alluded to in the first part of this article, however it may shock and contradict the ideas of an European, the translation may be allowed. Isidore indeed in his 123 epist. says that the Baptist's food was the tender tops of trees, and brands the common acceptance of ignorance. The Ebionites instead of *ακριδες* read *ερχιδες*, a delicious diet compounded of honey and oil; but this is inconsistent with the very idea the scripture would give us of the Baptist's manner of living, which was austere and abstinent, agreeable to that of the antient prophets among the Jews: others read *αχαριδες* *acharides*, or *χαριδες*, *charides*, sea crabs, which is as irreconcilable with his situation, as his character: Beza indeed reads *αχραδες* *achrades*, wild pears; but as St. Austin, Bede, Ludolphus, and others have obviated all objections to the vulgar reading, an alteration in the text is unnecessary.

ACRIFOLIUM, S. (of *acer*, sharp, and *folium*, Lat. a leaf) in botany, a prickly leaf.

ACRIMONIOUS, *adj.* (from *acrimony*) abounding with corrosive, or sharp particles, when applied to things; "If "gall cannot be rendered *acrimonious*." HARVEY. Figuratively sharp and austere, applied to behaviour.

A'CRIMONY, S. (*acrimonie*, Fr. *acrimonia*, Lat.) a quality in bodies by which they corrode, destroy, or dissolve others; corrosiveness, asperity, sharpness. "Affects the organs "with a sensation of *acrimony* or sharpness." ARBUTH. "Milks have all an *acrimony*, though one would think "they were lenitive." BACON'S Nat. Hist. Figuratively, austerity of behaviour; sharpness, severity, or bitterness of language. "The Baptist set himself with so much *acrimony* "and indignation to baffle." SOUTH.

A'CRISY, S. (*ακρίσια* *akrisia*, Gr. of *a* Gr. privative and *κρισις*, Gr. *krisis*, judgment) a thing in dispute, that which is not determined. In physic, a case of which no judgment can be formed. BAILEY. Of no use, or authority.

A'CRITUDE, S. (*acritudo*, Lat. a quality in a body which affects the taste with a sensation of rough, pungent, and hot-tish sour. "With its astringent and sweetish taste is joined "some *acritude*." GREW.

ACRIVOLA, S. (from *acer*, sharp, and *viola*, a violet. See **TRAPÆOLUM**) in botany, Indian Cress. There are five species. The fifth, called *acr-viola maxima odorata*, *flore sulphurea*, The great double Indian Cress with sulphureous flowers, is esteemed a good antiscorbutic. It abounds in a volatile, oily, acrid salt. The young shoots and fruit are used in pickles.

ACROMA'TICAL, *adj.* (of *ακροαμαί*, *akróamai*, to hear) that which includes profound learning; that which contains

tains the depths of science; or the secret principles on which any sect, opinion, or truth is founded; used in opposition to superficial, popular, or exoteric doctrines.

JOHNSON.

ACROA'TICS, S. (from ἀκρόασις, *akráomai*, Gr. to hear) a term applied to some lectures of Aristotle on the more abstruse parts of philosophy, to which only his most intimate friends were admitted. CHAMBERS, HARRIS, BAILEY, DYCHE, JOHNSON.

ACROM'ION, S. (ἀκρόμιον *akromion*, Gr. from ἀκρόν, *akros*, the extremity or highest part, and ὤμος, *omos*, Gr. the shoulder) the upper part of the scapula, or shoulder-blade, which receives the *clavicula*. In infancy it is a cartilage, ossifies gradually, and at one and twenty grows hard, like any common bone.

A'CRON, S. (ἀκρον, *ákrōn*, Gr. the top or extremity) in botany, applied to the top, or *capitulum* of flower plants of the thistle kind.

ACRO'NYCAL, *adj.* (from ἀκρον, *ákrōn*, extremity, and νύξ, *nux*, night) in astronomy, the rising of a star when the sun sets, or the setting of a star when the sun rises.

ACRO'NICALLY, *adv.* (from *acronycal*, and *ly* of *lic*, Sax. importing manner) that which rises or sets in an *acronycal* manner. "When he rises *acronycally*." DRYD.

To A'CROSPIRE, *v. n.* (ἀκρος, *akros*, Gr. the extremity, and σπείρα, *spéira*, Gr. a shoot or blade) to shoot or sprout at the blade end, applied to barley. "Malsters are forbid to wet their malt, when on the floor, or permit it to *acrospire*." Stat. 6 Geo. I. c. 21.

ACROSPI'RE, S. (from *acrospire*) a shoot or sprout from the end of seeds, before they are sown. "Send forth their substance in an *acrospire*." MORT. HUSB.

ACROSPI'RED, *part.* (from *acrospire*) sending out shoots or sprouts, applied to seeds before they are sown. "It comes and sprouts at both ends, which is called *acrospired*." MORT. HUSB.

AGRO'SS, *adv.* (from *a* expletive, and *cross* from the Lat. *crux* which implies one thing placed on another, so as to form an angle or rectangle; laid over a thing so as to cross it. "Across the strings." BACON. "Across each other's shoulders." ADDISS. Folded over each other, "With arms *across*." DRYD.

ACRO'STIC, S. (from ἀκρος, *akros*, Gr. an extremity, and στίχος, *stíchos*, a verse) a poetical composition, the initial letters, or the letters which begin the verses, of which, when added together, form a particular name. This, as Mr. Addison observes, is a species of false wit, and owes its origin to monkish ignorance.

ACRO'STIC, *adj.* (from *acrostic*) that which has the property of an *acrostic*. "Some province in *acrostic* land." DRYD.

ACRO'TERS, or ACROT'ERIA: S. (ἀκροτέρια, *akrotéria*, Gr. from ἀκρος, *akros*, Gr. the extremity, or top of any thing) in architecture, small pedestals without bases, placed on pediments to support statues. Those at the extremities should be half the height of the tympanum, but that in the middle, according to Vitruvius, one eighth more. Likewise the figures of stone or metal, placed on edifices, and sharp pinacles placed in rows, on flat buildings, with rails and ballustres.

To A'CT, *v. a.* (ἀγο, *ágo*, supine, *actum*, Lat.) to be active, to exert one's active powers, in opposition to inactivity. "He hangs between, in doubt to *act* or rest." POPE'S Essay.

To exercise its active powers, to perform its proper functions:

"It is capable of being made to *act* with more or less diffi-

"culty." SOUTH. To perform the functions of life, to

be excited to action; "Not out of love, but int'rest *acts*

"alone." Cong. of Granada. To perform, in allusion to

the exhibitions of the theatre. "*Act* well your part, there

"all the honour lies." Essay on Man. To counterfeit.

In allusion to the office of a player. "With *acted* fear."

DRYD. To be impelled, forced to action, or incited, with

the particle *by*. "*Acted* by levity and humour." SOUTHWELL.

To exert action, or produce effects upon a subject. "How

"body *acts* upon impassive mind." GARTH. To actuate,

or be incited to action. "Most people in the world are *acted*

"by levity." SOUTH. To perform a character in a play:

"Garrick *acts* Benedict."

A'CT, S. (*acte*, Fr. of *actum*, Lat.) something done; a deed.

"The conscious wretch must all his *acts* reveal." DRYD.

Some grand exploits, which bespeak a great exertion of

power; either in a good or bad sense. "Who can utter

"the mighty *acts* of the Lord?" Psal. cxlv. 4. Exercise

of power, or exertion. "Your life is but one continued *act*

"of placing benefits on many." DRYD. A state of ex-

istence, alluding to the logical distinction of being in *actu*

and *potentia*. "The seeds of herbs and plants at first are not in *actu*, but in *possibility*." HOOKER. In the attitude requisite for performing any action. "In *actu* to shoot,

"a silver bow she bore." DRYD. *Act* in physics, is the

application of some power or faculty. In logic, the exer-

tion of one of the operations of the mind. In law, the reso-

lutions of any public body or assembly. Thus the resolutions

of the two houses, when authenticated by his majesty, are

termed *acts* of parliament. The time when degrees are

taken at Oxford, and when a more than ordinary concurrence

requires the exercises to be performed in the public, this is

stiled a *public act*, and is generally attended with all the

pomp that luxury can bestow on learning, or ostentation can

confer on merit. In poetry, the divisions or principal parts

of a play, intended to give a respite both to the performers

and the audience. The Romans were the authors of this in-

vention, and Livius Andronicus the first person who intro-

duced a regular piece, containing five acts, in the 105th year

of Rome. The number of acts in a well conducted play are

limited to five, because if the piece be too short, as in one

of three, the mind will not receive that pleasure at the un-

ravelling of the plot, which it would if its suspense was

protracted; if it should consist of more than five, the mind

could not comprehend the whole at one intuition, the me-

memory would be unable to retain it, and the suspense by being

so long exerted would become torture, and productive either

of dissatisfaction, or inattention.

Acts, in the plural, sometimes imply a narrative or history:

As the *acts* of the apostles.

Act of faith, in Spanish, *Auto de fe*, is a pompous proce-

sion of the Romish church, at Portugal especially, when the

unhappy persons who have been convicted of heresy by the in-

quisition, are burnt alive; and those whom fear has made

profelytes, appear in dresses appropriated to their present

circumstances.

A'CTIAN, *adj.* (*actiaci*, Lat. of *actium*) belonging to Actium,

applied to the games held in honour of Apollo every fifth

year, on the second of September, at the promontory of Ac-

tium; revived by Augustus after his victory over M. Antho-

ny. In chronology, applied to a series of years commenc-

ing from the battle of Actium, or the conquest of Egypt.

A'CTING, S. (from *act*) the playing or performing a cha-

ra-acter in a theatrical composition. "There will be no *act-*

"ing in the passion week."

A'CTING, *part.* (from *act*) exerting the powers of action;

personating or playing some part on a stage.

A'CTED, *part.* (from *act*) incited or stirred up to action.

"*Acted* by malice, rather than candour." Represented on

the stage. "Not *acted* these twenty years." When followed

by *upon*, to be passive to the action of another. "Mat-

"ter does not *act*, but is *acted upon*." BAXTER'S Essay

on the soul.

A'CTION, S. (*actio*, Lat.) the exerting or employing our

active powers, in opposition to rest. "All out of work and

"cold for *action*." SHAKESP. Hen. V. Something done

or performed. A deed. "By the Lord *actions* are weigh-

"ed." Power, influence, agency, or operation. "Ex-

"pose always the same side to the *action* of the sun." BENTLEY.

In metaphysics, an immediate effect of what

is stiled a *self-moving power*; or the exercise of an ability,

which a being has to begin or determine a particular train

of thought, or motion. In ethics, or morality, the volun-

tary motion of a reasonable creature, or one capable of di-

stinguishing between good and evil, so that the effect may

be imputed to him. In painting, or sculpture, the posture,

or attitude, expressive of the passion, the painter, or carver,

would convey to the mind of a spectator. In the *manage*,

or horsemanship, the *action of the mouth*, the motion of

the tongue and champing on the bit, which is discovered by

an abundance of white foam; and is an indication that the

horse is full of mettle and spirit. In oratory, the accom-

modation, or conformity of the person, gesture, and voice

of the orator to his subject, so as to engage the attention

of his audience, and to convey his sentiments into their minds,

not only by their ears, but likewise through their eyes. This

is by some eminent persons stiled the language and elo-

quence of the body; sometimes affects the mind more sen-

sibly than speech itself; as our theatrical entertainments,

and the engaging delivery of Dr. Secker, the present arch-

bishop of Canterbury, will sufficiently evince; and was stiled

by the most popular orator that ever lived, the very essence

of oratory. In epic poetry, either a real or imaginary,

which is the subject of an epic or dramatic poem, its several

properties are thus laid down by Mr. Addison: 1. That

it be but one action, which is termed its unity: 2dly. That

it be entire, which is stiled its integrity; and thirdly, that

it

it be great, which is styled its importance. In law, a legal demand of, or the form of a suit given by law for recovery of a person's right. Actions are either *criminal*, or *civil*; *criminal* are such as have judgment of death. Under this head are included: 1. *Action penal*, which lie for some penalty, whether corporal or pecuniary. 2. *Actions upon the statute*, brought on breach of any statute, and which did not lie before, such as on occasion of perjury. 3. *Actions popular*, given on breach of some penal statute, for which any person has a right to sue. Actions civil are divided into real, personal, or mixt. The *action real*, is where a person claims lands, &c. in fee, or for life. *Action personal* is that which is brought to recover what is due to us. *Action mixt*, is that which lies both for the thing demanded, and the person that has it. In prosecuting *real actions*, several lands by several titles cannot be demanded in one writ: but in *personal* several wrongs and causes of action may be contained in the same writ or process. If the defendant be barred in a real action he may bring an action of an higher nature; in a personal action the bar is perpetual, and the party can have no remedy but by writ of error. Since the statute of limitations, 21 Jac. I. all actions seem temporary; a real action may be prescribed against in five years after a fine levied, or recovery suffered; writs of Formedon are to be sued out within twenty years; actions of debt, detinue, trover, and trespass, within six years; assault and battery within four, and slander within two years after cause of action, and not afterwards. By a later statute suits for seamen's wages are to be prosecuted in six years; and in case any person against whom there is such cause of action, or in trespass, &c. be beyond seas the plaintiff is to bring his action within the time limited by 21 Jac. I. after his return, 4 and 5 Anne 16. In the plural number actions, in commerce, imply the moveable effects; thus, "A merchant's creditors have seized upon all his actions." *i. e.* They have seized upon all the debts owing him. Applied to public companies an equal part of the stock, which forms the capital of any trading company. Likewise the bonds, &c. or stock in general, transferred or delivered by the directors of trading companies, to those who have paid the money into the companies cash, and are become its proprietors. This is synonymous to what we call stocks. The actions of trading companies rise or fall according as they gain or loose credit.

Action upon the case, in law, a general action given for redress of wrongs, done without violence, and not provided against by a law: So called because the whole cause or case is set forth in the writ. *Action on the case for words*, is where a person is injured in his reputation. Where any words are maliciously spoken of a person, for which, if true, he might be punished, action of the case will lie; to say of a person that he is perjured, of a bishop, or member of parliament, that he is a papist, of an officer that he is a jacobite, of a justice of the peace he is a false justice; of a counsellor he is no lawyer, or has disclosed secrets in a cause; of an attorney that he is a knave in his profession, a maintainer of suits, or not worthy to be an attorney; of a doctor of physic, that he is an ass, fool, empiric or mountebank; of a trader that he is a bankrupt knave; of a merchant, that he is not able to pay his debts; of a man who is courting a woman, that he has the distemper, or of a woman that she is with child by another person, so as either of them loose their marriage, is actionable. Tho' to call a man whore-master, or a woman whore, except in London, by the custom of the city, is not actionable. Cro. Jac. 430. 2 Salk. 696.

Action prejudicial, in law, called likewise preparatory or principal, is what arises from some doubt in the principal; thus when a younger brother is sued for lands from the father, and bastardy is objected to him, the point of bastardy is to be tried or judged before the cause can proceed. BRACT. lib. iii. cap. 4.

Action of a writ, in law, is when it is pleaded that the plaintiff has no cause to have it brought, though he may have another for the same. This is called a *plea to the action of the writ*, to distinguish it from a plea to the action. Term de Lay, 17.

ACTIONABLE, *adj.* (from *action*, and *ahal*, Sax. power, or possibility) in a law sense, that which will subject a person to an action; punishable, blameable, or culpable. "Guilty of nought else, that I could learn, which was *actionable* but ambuion." HOWEL.

ACTIONARY, or **ACTIONIST**, *S.* (*actionaire*, Fr. *actioniste*) a proprietor of stock in a trading company. Actionary, actionaire, is used in France, and actionist in Holland.

ACTION-TAKING, *adj.* (compounded of *action* and *taking*) accustomed, or notorious for having recourse to law; litigious.

gious. "A lilly-liver'd *action-taking* knave." SHAKESP. Lear.

ACTITATION, *S.* (*actitatio*, Lat.) quick and repeated action. A word of no authority.

To **ACTIVATE**, *v. a.* (*activo*, Lat.) to put into motion; or render active. "Their cold *activated* by water and salt." BACON'S Nat. Hist. Perhaps used by no other author.

A'CTIVE, *adj.* (*activus*, Lat.) that which can excite motion in other bodies, in opposition to rest. "The particles have not only a *vis inertiae*, but also are moved by certain *active* principles, such as gravity." NEWTON. That which operates, or exerts power upon another, in opposition to passive. "To fit *actives* to passives." Practice, in opposition to theory. "They who give good counsel praise deserve—Though in the *active* part they cannot serve." DENHAM. Nimble, brisk, lively, vigorous, fond of action, in opposition to indolence, and supineness. "Some with darts their *active* sinews try." DRYD. *Active principles*, in chymistry, are those which are supposed to act of themselves, without needing to be put into motion by others; but the activity affirmed of these principles is only comparative, according to Quincy, and implies only that they are better fitted for motion than others. For, in a strict sense, all motion in matter, is rather passive, and activity is very improperly applied to it under any modifications. The only principles that can be called active, are those of gravitation, attraction and repulsion; and that these are mere passive affections of body, is ingeniously demonstrated by the author of the essay on the immateriality of the soul. *Active* in medicine, is such a dose as operates quick, and with some force; such are emetics, cathartics, and cordials. In grammar, applied to verbs, are those which affirm action of the word going before them, or that a person or thing does something; they have always a word after them, which signifies the thing or person, that the action is done to: Thus John beat Thomas, *beat* affirms action of John, or that John has done something; and Thomas, which follows *beat*, implies the person whom John did beat, or who was the subject of John's action. Some distinguish these verbs into three kinds, as 1, *transitive*, where the action is exerted upon a subject different from the agent; 2, *reflexed*, where the action returns upon the agent; and 3, *reciprocal*, where the action returns mutually upon both the agents, who produced it.

A'CTIVELY, *adv.* (from *active* and *ly* of *lic*. Sax. denoting manner) in a brisk, nimble, industrious, or busy manner. In grammar, so as to imply action. This word is used *actively*. JOHNSON.

A'CTIVE-NESS, *S.* (from *active* and NS Goth. which implies abstraction, or a quality considered independent of its subject, or agent) a quick and assiduous performance of business; nimbleness. "What strange agility and *activeness* do our tumblers and dancers on the rope attain to." WILKIN'S Math. Mag. Activity is more commonly used by modern writers.

ACTIVITY, *S.* (from *active*) propensity, readiness, nimbleness to do a thing. Applied both to persons and things, a power of acting, operation, influence. "Salt put to ice increaseth the *activity* of cold." BACON'S Nat. Hist. Continual exertion of our active powers in opposition to indolence. "If we remit, our *activity* will take an advantage of our indolence." ROGERS.

A'CTIUM, *S.* (Lat.) now called Figalo, in Epirus, a province of Turkey in Europe, famous for a naval victory gained by Augustus over Mark Anthony and Cleopatra, in the 723d year from the building of Rome. In memory whereof the victor built a city, calling it Nicopolis, *i. e.* the city of victory, and instituted the Actian games. It was antiently a considerable place, and adorned with a beautiful temple of Apollo, but is, at present, an ordinary sea port town and promontory.

ACTIUS (NÆVIUS) *S.* a celebrated augur, in the time of Tarquinius Priscus; who suspecting his abilities, asked him, "Whether it was possible to effect, what he was then thinking of." NÆVIUS answering in the affirmative, the king replied, that he was thinking, whether the whetstone before them might be cut with a razor he then had in his hand. On this the augur took the razor out of his hand and cut it before his eyes. This action, says Livy, contributed very much to establish the reputation of augurs among the Romans.

A'CTON, *S.* (from *ac* or *æc*, Sax. an oak, and *dun*, Sax. a town) the name of two villages, called E. or W. Acton, six miles from London, which derive their names from the oaks that formerly grew there.

AC'TON,

A'CTON-BURNEL, *S.* a place in Shropshire which takes its name from the Burnels, who had a castle here, a family as antient as the conqueror, but extinct in the reign of Edward II. The lords and commons are said to have sat in a long building, the ruins of which are yet standing, within the walls of the castle. In law, it signifies the statute merchant for the recovery of debts, so called from this place where it was held. 13 Ed. I.

A'CTOR, *S.* (*actor*, Lat.) he that does any thing; he that practices in opposition to theory. "Young men may be learners, whilst men in age are actors." **BACON**. He that performs a part on the stage; a player. "When a good actor doth his part present." **DENHAM**.

A'CTRESS, *S.* (*actrice*, Fr.) a woman who personates a part on a stage. "And therefore that was an actress here." **DRYD**. A female, who performs any thing. "Virgil, indeed, has admitted Faine, as an actress in the Eneid." **Spectator**.

A'CTUAL, *adj.* that which includes or implies action; "Be-fides her walking and other actual performances." **MACB**. That which is real, or has an existence in nature. "Sin, there in power before—Once actual, now in body." **Par. Loft**. Exerting action, or active, in opposition to theory or meer speculation. "Contracts the danger of an actual fault." **DRYD**.

A'CTUALITY, *S.* (from *actual*) the power of exerting action or operating: activity. "The actuality of these spiritual qualities is thus imprisoned." **CHEYNE**. Reality, or certainty. "The actuality of Christ's resurrection." **FREE**.

A'CTUALLY, *adv.* (from *actual*, and *ly* of *lic*, Sax. implying manner, or quality) really; in fact; "Where the historians were actually inspired." **Spectat. No. 483**.

A'CTUALNESS, *S.* (from *actual*, and *NS.* Goth. termination, implying abstraction) a quality which denotes the reality of the operation, existence or truth of a thing.

A'CTUARY, *S.* (*actuarius*, Lat.) in law, the register or clerk, who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of a court. Particularly, the clerk that registers the acts and proceedings of the convocation.

A'CTUATE, *part.* (from *actum*, supine of *ago*, Lat.) to set in motion; to become active; to be wrought upon; to be animated; to be produced. "Grow actuate into a third and distinct perfection of practice." **SOUTH**.

To **A'CTUATE**, *v. a.* (from *actum*, supine of *ago*, Lat. to do, or act upon) to exert, to excite to action. "Such is every man, who has not actuated the grace given him." **Dec. of Piety**. Influenced, or set in motion. "Mean and narrow minds are the least actuated by it." **Spectat. No. 255**. To be put into motion; or to effect by being vigorously agitated. "By some vital irradiation to be actuated into this lustre." **BROWN'S Vulg. Err.**

ACTUOSE, *adj.* (from *act*) that which is vigorous and constant in the exertion of its active powers. A word seldom used.

A'CTUS, *S.* (from *ago*, Lat.) in antient agriculture, the length of a furrow before the plow turns. In English equal to a furlong; as a determinate measure it contains one hundred and twenty Roman feet. *Actus minimus*, or the lesser measure, was one hundred and twenty feet in length, and four or five in breadth; *actus major*, or the greater measure, the square of one hundred and twenty, or fourteen thousand four hundred feet.

To **A'CUATE**, *v. a.* (from *acuo*) to invite, to set a person on, to stimulate, to set on edge. A word of little use, and no authority.

ACU'LEATE, *adj.* (*aculeatus*, Lat.) in botany, that which ends in a sharp point; or is prickly.

ACU'MEN, *S.* (Lat. of *acuo*, to sharpen) sharpness; applied either to material objects, or the faculties of the mind. "To signify genius, or natural acumen." **DUNCLAD**.

ACU'MINATED, *part.* (from *acumen*, a point) that which ends in a sharp point. "This is not acuminated or pointed." **BROWN**.

ACU'TE, *part.* (compared by *more* for the comparative, and *most* for the superlative; *acutus*, Lat.) sharp-pointed. Figuratively, applied to persons of great sagacity, deep penetration, and sharpness of natural parts; used in opposition to dull and stupid. "The acute and ingenious author." **LOCKE**. Applied to the senses; to be rendered more quick in receiving impressions; or made more perfect. "We are our senses altered and made much quicker, and acuter." **LOCKE**. * * This comparative is not used by modern writers. *Acute*, in geometry, that which terminates in a sharp point; *acute angle*, that which is less than ninety degrees: *Acute angled triangle*, is that whose three angles are all acute. **No. V.**

Acute-angular-sections of a cone, the same as an ellipse. *Acute*, in music, shrill, sharp or high, in respect of some other note, opposed to grave; sounds considered in these respects, constitute a tune, the foundation of harmony. *Acute*, in grammar, an accent, which teaches to raise, or sharpen the voice. In physic, applied to diseases, are those which are very violent, and terminate in a few days.

ACU'TELY, *adv.* (from *acute*, and *ly* of *lic*, Sax. denoting manner) in a sharp manner; used both in a primitive and secondary sense, and applied both to persons and things. With accuracy, sagacity, and precision. "Men reason then, perhaps, as acutely as himself." **LOCKE**.

ACU'TENESS, *S.* (from *acute*, and *NS.* Goth. importing abstraction) sharpness, applied to matter. Sagacity or quickness of discernment. "There could be nothing added to the acuteness and penetration of their understanding." Capacity of distinguishing, or receiving impressions. "If eyes, so framed, could not view, at once, the hand and the hour-plate, their owner could not be benefited by that acuteness." **LOCKE**. Vehemence, productive of a quick or speedy crisis in a disease. "Respecting rather the acuteness of the disease." **BROWN'S Vulg. Err.** Shrillness, or sharpness, applied to sound. "This acuteness of sound will shew." **BOYLE**.

AD, at the beginning of the names of places, as *ad lapidum*, is derived from the Saxon *æt*, which signifies *at*, and was usually prefixed by the Anglo-Saxons. **Gibb. Chron. Saxon.**

ADA'CTED, *part.* (*adactus*, Lat.) driven by force.

A'DAGE, *S.* (pronounced formerly as a disyllable, or word of two syllables, but now divided into three, agreeable to the Latin *adagium*, from whence it is derived) a maxim, or principle received as self-evident. "Dai'st thou apply that adage of the school?" **DRYD**. A proverbial saying. "As if, contrary to the adage, science had no friend but ignorance." **GRANVILLE**.

ADA'GIAL, *adj.* (from *adage*) proverbial. **BAILEY**. Of no authority.

ADA'GIO, *adj.* (Ital.) slow, grave, solemn; in music, a slow movement, or time; sometimes repeated twice, as *adagio*, which implies a more slow motion than the former; it is sometimes abbreviated thus, *adug*, *ad*.

ADA'LIDES, *S.* (Spanish) a kind of officers, in Spain, represented in the laws of Alphonfus, as occupied in guiding and directing the march of forces in the time war; and by Lopez, as taking cognizance of the differences arising from excursions, the division of plunder, &c.

A'DAM, *S.* (אדם Heb. a man, earthy, or red, of אדמה *adama*, Heb. which implies any vegetable matter) the first of the human race, and from whence all the rest have flowed. Not to dwell upon the remarkable particulars which the scripture afford us of his life, we refer to them, and just observe, that he lived 930 years, and died 126 before the birth of Noah. To this account traditions add, that he understood all the sciences; was not only equal to Moses and Solomon in wisdom, but likewise superior to the angels; that he was of both sexes, was produced with the marks of circumcision; was of such a gigantic stature, that he could reach from one end of the world at his creation, but after his fall was reduced to the dimensions of 100 eils; that he wrote a book on the creation of the world, and a piece of divinity, and was author of the 92d psalm; and Origin, Austin, and Athanasius, &c. are of opinion, that he was the first of those persons, who rose from the dead with our Lord and Saviour, **JESUS CHRIST**.

AD'AMANT, *S.* (*adamas*, Lat. from *a* Gr. negative, and *δανω*, to conquer, or break in pieces) a stone, imagined of an impenetrable hardness. "Spurn in pieces posts of adamant." **SHAKESP. Hen. V.** The diamond; "Among them the adamant of all other stones." **RAY on Creat.** The loadstone. Figuratively, something which has very strong attraction. "A great adamant of acquaintance." **BACON**.

ADAMANTE'AN, *adj.* (from *adamant*) hard and as impenetrable as adamant. "And flock of mail adamantean proof." **MILTON**.

ADAMA'NTINE, *adj.* (from *adamant*) made of adamant; "With adamant columns." **DRYD**. Endued with the properties of adamant; not to be broken. "In adamant chains death be bound." **POPE**.

A'DAM'S-APPLE, *S.* (compound word, *Adami pomum*, Lat.) in anatomy, a prominence in the throat, in the middle of the *cartilago junciformis*. See **POMUM ADAMI**.

A'DAMITES, *S.* (from *Adam*) a sect of heretics, who imitated the nakedness of Adam during his residence in Paradise, and condemned marriage, because he is not said to have known Eve before the fall. As for nakedness they only

only observed it, when assembled for religious worship. They assembled in a stove to avoid the inconveniences of cold, stripped themselves at their entrance, and sat down promiscuously together without any regard to the difference of the sexes. After having performed their devotions they clothed themselves and went home. If any one was guilty of an act of indecency he was excluded the society for ever, alledging the expulsion of Adam from Paradise, on account of his eating of the forbidden fruit, in their vindication. They followed the errors of the Carpocratians and Gnostics, and are, by some, supposed to have been founded by Prodicus; they deified the four elements, rejected prayer, and said it was not necessary to believe in Christ. This sect was renewed at Antwerp, with the addition of many blasphemous tenets, in the 13th century, by one Tandeme, who, being joined by 3000 soldiers, ravished all females they met with, calling their villanies by spiritual names. Picard, a Flandrian, revived it in Bohemia in the 15th century, whence it diffused itself as far as Poland. His proselytes met in the night, and used the following words. "Swear, forswear and discover not the secret."

To ADAPT, *v. a.* (*adapto*, Lat.) to fit one thing to another, to proportion. "To your decays *adapts* my sight." SWIFT. To make one thing correspond with another; to suit. "A good poet, will *adapt* the very sounds as well as words to the things." POPE. Used with the particle *to* before the word or object the thing is to be fitted to.

ADAPTATION, *S.* (from *adapt*) the art of fitting one thing to another; or the fitness, suitability, or correspondence of one thing to another. "An *adaptation* or cement of the one unto the other." BROWN'S Vulg. Err. "The exquisite *adaptation* of the almost numberless asperities of the one, and the numerous little cavities of the other." BOYLE.

ADAPTATION, *S.* (from *adapt*) the act of fitting; or suitability. "Prudent *adaptions* of these machines." CHEYNE.

ADAR, *S.* (Heb. mighty) the twelfth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical, and the sixth of their civil year, containing twenty-nine days, answering sometimes to our February, and sometimes entering into our March; on the 3d the building of the temple was finished, and it was solemnly dedicated; on the 7th, a fast is celebrated for the death of Moses; on the 13th, another, named Esther's, is kept in remembrance of that which was kept by Mordecai, Esther, and the Jews at Susan; on the 14th, is celebrated the Purim for the deliverance from Haman's intended massacre; the 25th, is kept on account of Jehoiachim's advancement above the other kings at Evil-merodach's court. As the lunar year of the Jews is one month too short, every third year they insert a thirteenth month, and name it *Ve-adar*, or second *adar*, which consists of twenty-nine days.

ADARCON, *S.* (Heb.) a Jewish gold coin, worth fifteen shillings sterling.

ADARME, *S.* a small weight in Spain, the sixteenth part of an ounce; called the demi-gros, or half drachm at Paris. Yet as the Spanish ounce is seven per cent. lighter than that at Paris, an hundred ounces at Madrid make but ninety-three at Paris.

ADATTAIS, or ADATYS, *S.* a muslin, or cotton cloth, the finest of which comes from Bengal in the East-Indies; the piece is ten French ells long, and three quarters broad.

To ADAWE, *v. a.* (from *adawning*, or before the day-break. SKINNER.) Awaked. CHAUC. To abath. SPENCER. Obsolete.

To ADCORPORATE, *v. a.* (*adcorpora*, Lat. from *ad* to, and *corpus* a body) to join one body to another; to mix together; most usually written *accorporate*, which see.

To ADD, *v. a.* (*addo*, Lat.) to increase by joining of something new; to enlarge; to aggrandize; "If to his words *it add* one grain of sense." DRYD. To perform the operation of joining one number, &c. to another. "He can repeat it and *add* it to the former." LOCKE.

ADDABLE, *adj.* (from *add*, and *abul*, Sax. power, or possibility) that which it is in our power to add; that which may be added. "The first number in every addition is called *an addable number*." COCKER. The most proper word is *ADDIBLE*.

To ADDECIMATE, *v. a.* (*addecimo*, from *ad*, and *decimus* the tenth, or *tythe*) to take, or settle tythes. Wants authority.

To ADDEEM, *v. a.* (*ademan*, Sax. to examine; of *ad*, and *demon*, Sax. to judge) to esteem, account, or judge. "She *scorns* to be *addecim'd* to worthless base." DANIEL. Now out of use.

ADDER, *S.* (*Ætter*, *Ættor*, Sax. *adder*, Dut. *Neidr*. Brit. *æder* Dan-poison) a kind of a serpent, whose poison is so quick and fatal, that few remedies are strong enough to overcome it. "The *adder* teaches us where to strike, by her cu-

rious and fearful defending of her head." TAYL. Hol. Liv. "Wine at last, stingeth like an *adder*." Prov. xxiii. 32. ADDERS-GRASS, *S.* in botany so called, as Skinner imagines, because adders lurk about it.

ADDER-STUNG, *part.* in husbandry, applied to cattle stung by any venomous reptile.

ADDERS-TONGUE, *S.* (*ephioglossum*, Lat.) it has no visible flower; but its seeds are produced on a spike, resembling an adder's tongue, whence it derives its name; they are included in many longitudinal cells which open when ripe.

ADDER-WORT, (from *adder*, and *wort* of *æyrte*, Sax. an herb) in botany, an herb so called on account of its virtue against the bite of serpents; and, as Skinner supposes, from its resembling the orbs of a serpent in its growth.

ADDIBLE, *adj.* (from *add*, and *abul*, Sax. power or possibility) that which it is possible to add. "*Addible numbers*." LOCKE.

ADDIBILITY, *S.* (from *add*) the possibility of being added. "This endless addition, or *addibility* of numbers." LOCKE.

AD'DICE, *S.* (pronounced *adz* from *adese*, Sax. an ax) a sharp tool of the ax kind, whose blade is somewhat arching, and its edge athwart the handle; serving the purpose both of a hammer and hatchet, one end being a driver, and the other a chopper. It is peculiar to the cooper.

To ADDICT, *v. a.* (from *addictum*, the supine of *addico*, Lat.) to devote, dedicate, or employ one's self entirely. "*Addicted* themselves to the ministry." 1 Cor. xvi. 15. This sense is rarely used. To abandon one's self entirely to something bad. "*Addicted himself to vice*." JOHNSON. Used with the particle *to*.

ADDICTEDNESS, *S.* (from *addicted*, and *NS.* Gothic termination, implying abstraction) propensity, assiduity, or a state devoted to any particular employ. "My former *addictedness* to make chymical experiments." BOYLE.

ADDICTIO, *S.* (from *addico*, Lat.) a transferring goods to another by auction. *Addictio in diem*, the adjudging a thing to another for a certain price, unless the owner or another person bid more for it within a certain day.

ADDISON, (JOSEPH) the son of Launcelot, dean of Coventry, born at Milston in Wilts, on May 1, 1672, and baptised on the same day, being not expected to live. He was brought up at the Charterhouse school, and was entered at Magdalen college in Oxford when but fifteen. He declined taking orders out of a principle of modesty. He travelled under the patronage and at the expence of John, lord Sommers. We need not speak of him as the most considerable writer in the Spectator, and signing his papers with a C.L.L.O. for his works are too well known to require to be mentioned; we may add, that as he was superior to most of his contemporaries in other things, so he particularly excelled them in this; that there appears nothing puerile in his most early performances, nothing below his genius in the last; constant to his principles and to his friendships, he died, as he lived, esteemed and revered by the great, without raising any enemies, or such as expressed themselves so, through reluctance, their admiration of his virtues was so great! In order to communicate a true idea of his life, which was as perfect as his writings, we refer the reader to a remarkable anecdote in An essay on original composition.

ADDITAMENT, *S.* (*additamentum*, Lat.) a thing added, or addition; "Certain *additaments* that contribute to its ornaments and use." HALE'S Orig.

ADDITIVIOUS, *adj.* (from *addition*) that which is added without authority. "Several *additious* books and miracles" Univ. Hist. vol. x. 8vo. b. xi. c. 2.

ADDITION, *S.* (*additio*, Lat. from *addo* to add) the act of adding, or joining one thing to another, in order to increase its quantity, or dimensions. "By endless *addition* of finite degrees." BENTL. The thing which is added, increase. "*Addition* to the power of the commons." SWIFT. Interpolation, or the corrupting of writings or tenets, by inserting something new, or spurious. "*Additions* to what *Christ* and his apostles have designed." HAMM. Fundam. In arithmetic, the second of the five principal rules, when employed in collecting many particular of the same kind, styled *simple addition*; but when applied to things of differing species, *compound addition*: In algebra it is expressed by this character $+$, which is read plus, more or add. In law, a title given to a man, besides his christian, or fir-name, implying his estate, degree, occupation, age, or place of residence. "Bear th' *addition* nobly ever." SHAKESP. Coriolanus.

ADDITIONAL, *adj.* (*additionalis*, Lat. from *additio*) that which is added. "The *additional* day at the end of every hundred and thirty-four years." HOLDER. That which increases. "An *additional* lustre." Spectat. Used of argument

argument, a greater number, or more forcible ones. "Afford us several *additional* proofs." **ATTERM.**

A'DDITORY, *adj.* (from *add*) that which is added, or has the power and quality of adding, or increasing. "The *additory* fiction." **ARBUTH.**

A'DDLE, *adj.* (*adl*, or *adel*, Sax. a disease) in its primitive signification applied to eggs, which are corrupted under a hen, and produce nothing, in allusion to which it is used to signify a person of bad natural parts, which are productive of no work of genius. "That carries eggs too fresh and *addle*." **HUDIB.** "But his brains grew *addle*." **DRYD.**

To **A'DDLE**, *adj.* (see **ADDLE**.) to corrupt; to make rotten; applied to eggs, in that state, wherein they are barren, and unfruitful. "Such as are *addled* swim." **BROWN.**

ADDLE-PATED, *adj.* (compounded of *addle* and *pate*, from the French *tete*, according to Skinner) one of a dull, stupid, and barren genius; silly: "Dull and *addle-pated*." **DRYD.**

To **ADDRE'SS**, *v. a.* (*addresser*, Fr. to prepare one's self, or put one's self in motion) to begin any action. "Addressed himself on foot to single fight." **DRYD.** To get ready; to put into a state of immediate use. "Addressed his men to take the flank." **HARW.** To apply to by petition, or speech. "Addressed the king to have it recalled." To direct one's speech to a particular person, or body of men. "To address the Senate." **ADD. Cato.** Sometimes used with the particle *to*. "His vows *to* great Apollo thus *address*." **DRYD.** Sometimes with the reciprocal or personal pronoun. "He *addressed himself to* the general." These acceptations seem to be derived from the Italian *addressare*, or *drizzare*, to direct.

ADDRE'SS, *S.* (*adresse*, Fr.) an application in order to persuade. "Venus had heard the virgin's soft *address*." **PRIOR.** The suit or application of a lover. "Made his *addresses* to me." **Spectat. No. 163.** Behaviour. "A man of a polite *address*." Genteel carriage. "A person of no *address*." Quickness of understanding, presence of mind, and readiness to make the best of every thing that occurs. "The skill and *address* of a minister." **SWIFT.** An application from an inferior to a superior. "The humble *address* of the lord mayor, &c." The direction of a letter, or the method in which a person may be directed to. "I knew who it came from as soon as I saw the *address*." "My *address* is, at———" This sense seems not only borrowed from the French *adresse*, but likewise from the Italians *addressare*, to direct. Used with the particle *to*.

ADRE'SSER, *S.* (from *address* and *er*, signifying the agent, of *vaire*, Goth. and *vaer*, Sax.) the person who carries the petition, or delivers the address.

ADDU'CENT, *part.* (*adducens*, Lat. of *ad* to, and *ducens*, drawing) that which draws to or close, in anatomy applied to those muscles which close, bring forward, or draw together those parts to which they are affixed.

To **ADDU'CE**, *v. a.* (from *ad* and *dulcis*, sweet) to sweeten; figurative, to soften, or reconcile difference. "With many sugared words, seek to *addulce* all matters." **BAC. Hen. VII.**

ADELAR'D, *S.* (from *adel*, Sax. illustrious, and *ard*, Dutch, nature) a word of honour among the Saxons, appropriated to the royal blood.

ADELBE'RT, *S.* (from *adel*, noble, and *beorhte*, Sax. light) a proper name, in use among the Saxons.

ADEL'DIS, *S.* (from *adel*, Teut. nobility; and *leiden*, to bear) the name of the wife of Lotharius, king of the Lombards.

ADELHEI'DE, *S.* (from *adel*, Teut. nobility, and *heyd*, a heath) a proper name.

A'DELING, *S.* (from *adel*, Sax. noble or illustrious) a Saxon proper name. "King Edward being without issue, and intending to make Edgar his heir, called him *Adeling*." **COWELL.**

A'DELM, *S.* (from *ad*, Sax. and *helm*, Sax. an helmet) the first bishop of Sherbourn.

ADELWA'LD, *S.* (from *adel*, Sax. noble, and *walden* to reign) a name of a king of the Lombards.

ADE'MPTION, *S.* (*ademptum*, supine of *adimo* to take away) taking away, depriving. Wants authority.

ADENO'GRAPAY, *S.* (from *adon* *adein*, Gr. a gland and *graphe*, Gr. a description) a treatise which describes the glands.

ADE'PT, *S.* (*adeptus*, part. of *adipiscor*, Lat.) one that understands all the secrets of his art; originally appropriated to chemists, but now applied to persons of any profession. "The preservation of chastity is easy to true *adepts*." **POPE.**

ADE'PT, *part.* (*adeptus*, of *adipiscor*, Lat. to acquire) one who has acquired a perfect knowledge of any art or science; "Such *adept* philosophers as we are told of." **BOYLE.**

A'DEQUATE, *adj.* (*adequatus*, Lat.) equal, or proportionate to. "Adequate and sufficient to compass their respective ends," **SOUTH.** Full, perfect, proper, sole, and entire. "Death seems to be the whole *adequate* object of popular courage." **HARV.** Adequate ideas are those which perfectly represent their archetypes. But, when we say we have an adequate idea of any thing, it must be understood only in a vulgar sense, because scarce any ideas are so in a philosophic sense; a triangle may have infinite properties, of which we know only a few; we have no idea at all of the infinitely small particles of which brass, &c. consist; and if we extend our thoughts to the animal creation, or the world of Spirits, our knowledge of them must be very imperfect, as the least particle of sand may puzzle the wisest philosopher with difficulties relating to it. This word is used with the particle *to*.

A'DEQUATELY, *adv.* (of *adequate* and *ly* of *lic*, Sax. importing manner) in a full, complete, and perfect manner, in its full extent, or true acceptation, "Gratitude consists *adequately* in these two things." **SOUTH.** Justly; with the particle *to*. "Proportioned *adequately to* the omniscience." **HAMM. Fundam.**

A'DEQUATENESS, *S.* (from *adequate* and *NS* a Gothic termination, importing abstraction) equality, perfect resemblance; justness of correspondence; exactness of proportion.

ADEQUITA'TION, (*adequito*, Lat.) tiding to, or towards. **BAILEY.** Of no authority.

ADESPO'TIC, or **ADESPOTICK**, (the former spelling seems more agreeable to the analogy of our language, as borrowed from the Saxon, and authorized by the practice of modern writers, of a negative and *despoticus*) not absolute, not despotic, arbitrary, or tyrannical. A word of no use.

ADESSENARI'I, *S.* (of *adesse*, Lat. to be present) those who hold the corporal presence of Christ at the sacrament; but in a manner different from the papists. They are distinguished into four sorts. 1, Those that held that the body of Jesus is in the bread. 2, Those that say it is about the bread. 3, Those who believe that it is with the bread: and, 4, Those who hold that it is under the bread.

ADE'CTED, *adj.* (*adfectus*, Lat.) compounded, or consisting of known and unknown parts. *Affected equations* in algebra, where the unknown quantity is found in different powers, thus $x - px^2 + qx^3 = a^2b$, wherein are three different powers of x^2 , as x^3 and x . See **EQUATION**.

ADFILIA'TION, *S.* (*ad* and *filatio*, Lat.) adoption. Of no authority.

To **ADHE'RE**, *v. a.* (of *adhereo*, Lat. from *ad* to, and *hæreo*, to stick) to stick to, like any glutinous matter. Figuratively, to hold together, join, or unite with. "How every thing *adheres* together." **SHAKESP.** To persist in; or remain firm to a party, person, or opinion. "Adheres *to* the dictates of conscience." **BOYLE.** Used with the particle *to*.

ADHE'RENCE, *S.* (from *adhere*) the quality of sticking to. Strong attachment, steady perseverance. "Their firm *adherence* to their religion." **Spectat. No. 495.** Used with the particle *to*.

ADHE'RENCY, *S.* (from *adherence*) steadiness of opinion, tenaciousness, firm attachment, sticking to. "Vices have a native *adherency* of vexation." **Decay of Piety.**

ADHE'RENT, *part.* (*adharens*, Lat. from *adharere* to stick to) clinging or sticking to. "And stuck *adherent*." **POPE.** Query, If this be not tautology? In logic, something added or not essential to a thing. "Modes are *inherent*, or *adherent*; that is, proper and improper. Adherent or improper modes arise from the joining some accidental mode to the chief subject, which yet may be separated from it; so when a bowl is whet, or a boy is clothed, these are adherent modes.

ADHE'RENT, *S.* (from *adhere*) one who is firmly attached to any person, party, or opinion. "Kings must give protection to their subjects and *adherents*." **RALEIGH.**

ADHE'RER, *S.* (from *adhere* and *er*, signifying an agent; from *vaire*, Goth. or *vaer*, Sax. a man) one who is tenacious of any tenet; or strongly attached to any person, party, or profession. "A firm *adherer to* the established church." **SWIFT.** Used with the particle *to*.

ADHESION, *S.* (*adhesio*, Lat.) the act or state of sticking to. "Adherence is used in the primary sense, and appropriated to persons; but *adhesion* in the secondary and applied to matter. "More or less firm *adhesion* of the parts." **LOCKE.** Yet sometimes this has been applied to persons

or opinions. "The same *adhesion* to vice." **ATTERR.**
Used with the particle *to*.

ADHESIVE, *adj.* (from *adherere*) remaining close attached; sticking, or keeping to without any deviation. "*Adhesive to the tract.*" **THOMS. AUT.**

To **ADHIBIT**, *v. a.* (*adhibeo*, Lat.) to apply, to make use of. A word of no use.

ADHIBITION, *S.* (from *adhibere*) application, use.

ADJACENCY, *S.* (*adjacens*, Lat.) that which lies near; or bodies which border upon, and are near to. "The needle is not distracted by the vicinity of *adjacencies*." **BROWN'S VULG. ERR.**

ADJACENT, *part.* (*adjacens*, *part.* of *adjaceo*, Lat. to lie near) lying near, or bordering upon; contiguous or touching each other. "*Adjacent to other mediums of, &c.*" **NEWTON.**

ADJACENT, *S.* (from *adjaceo*, Lat.) the context or words immediately following, or going before. "The words receiving a determined sense from their companions and *adjacents*." **LOCKE.**

ADIAPHORISTÆ, or **ADIAPHORISTS**, *S.* (from *ἀδιαφορος*, *adiaphoros*, Gr. indifferent) a name given to the moderate Lutherans, in the sixteenth century, who adhered to the sentiments of Melancthon; afterwards to those who subscribed the interim of Charles V. See **LUTHERAN.**

ADIAPHOROUS, *adj.* (*ἀδιαφορος*, *adiaphoros*, Gr. of *α* Gr. negative, and *διαφορος*, *diaphoros*, different) indifferent, or neutral; in chemistry applied to such salts as are neither acid nor alkaline. "Our *adiaphorous* spirit may be obtained." **BOYLE.**

ADIAPNEUSTIA, *S.* (of *α* Gr. negative, and *διαπνεω*, *diapneo* to perspire) a stoppage or obstruction of perspiration. **BAILEY.** Of no authority.

ADJECTIVE, (*S.* *adjectivum*, Lat. *adjectif*, Fr. of *adjicio*, to add to) a word which denotes the qualities of a subject; as, a great minister; the word *great* is an adjective, as denoting only the quality of the minister. It derives its name from its being joined or added to another word, either expressed or understood in order to limit and restrain its sense.

ADJECTIVELY, *adj.* (of *adjective* and *ly* of *lic*, Sax. implying manner) in grammar, after the manner of a word signifying quality; or in the sense of an adjective.

ADIEU, *S.* (pronounced *adieu*, of *à* Fr. to, and *Dieu*, Fr. God) a form used at taking leave, in its original acceptation, a recommendation to the care and protection of the divine being; but commonly used only as a ceremony of parting. "While now I take a last *adieu*." **PRIOR.** It is applied with great beauty to inanimate beings, as may be evinced from the perusal of Eve's taking leave of paradise, in Milton.

To **ADJOIN**, *v. a.* (the *o* is not pronounced, and the *i* lengthened, as if followed by an *e* final; of *adjoindre*, Fr.) to join, to unite to, to add; used with the particle *to* before the thing united. "Should be as marks *adjoined*." **WATTS'S IMP.**

To **ADJOIN**, *v. n.* (*adjoindre*, Fr.) to be contiguous to; to lie so near as to touch or join to. "Th' *adjoining* fane." **DRYD.** That which immediately follows, applied to propositions by Locke.

ADJOINING, *part.* (from *adjoin* (lying close to, that which immediately follows. "That being understood, proceed to the next *adjoining*." **LOCKE.**

To **ADJOURN**, *v. a.* (pronounced *adjurn*, dropping the *u*, of *adjourner*, Fr. from *ad* and *jour*, Fr. a day; or of *aggiornare*, Ital. of *ad* and *giorno*, Ital. a day) to appoint a day; to put off to another time; used of juridical proceedings, and the meetings of parliament. "Each house may *adjourn* itself." **BAC.** To defer to another time. "I shall *adjourn* the consideration of it to another time." **WOODW.**

ADJOURNMENT, *S.* (pronounced *adjurnment*, dropping the *o*, of *adjournment*, Fr.) the deferring or putting off to another day. Delay, or procrastination. "We run out our *lives* in *adjournments* from time to time." **L'ESTRANGE.**

ADIPOSA, *adj.* (of *ἀδης*, fat) in anatomy, applied to a membrane betwixt the internal part of the skin, and the external surface of the muscles; it is vascular, composed of a congeries of membranous laminae, forming numerous cells, in which the fat is lodged. This membrane is found to be the thickest and most replete with fat, where those muscles are, which are most in motion. It separates every muscle from the skin, and one muscle from another, that they may move upon each other without difficulty. It forms the vaginae for the tendons of the muscles, and accompanies them to their insertion into the bones, where it is expanded upon the ex-

ternal periosteum; and, on account of its incredible expansion keeps up a communication between those parts of the body which are at the greatest distance from each other. The knowledge of its structure and use, according to Boerhaave, are indispensably necessary, for understanding and curing an inflammation, suppuration, gangrene, scirrhus, cancer, atheroma, steatoma, milicæris, sphacelus and dropsy, and he is of opinion, it is the part principally affected in venereal complaints.

ADIPOUS, *adj.* (*adiposus*, Lat.) fat, greasy; used only by old medical writers.

ADIT, *S.* (*aditus* from *adeo*, Lat. to go to) among miners, an avenue, or passage, through which a mine is entered, and thro' which the ore or water is carried out. "*Adits*, pumps, and wheels." **CAREW.** "Impossible to make any *adits* or foughs to drain them." **RAY.**

ADDITION, *S.* (of *aditum*, supine of *adeo*, Lat.) the act of going to a person.

To **ADJUDGE**, *v. a.* (*adjuget*, Fr. of *adjudicare*, Lat.) to give to one of the contending parties in a suit at law, used with the particle *to* before the person. "Victory is *adjudged* to the opponent, or defendant." **LOCKE.** To sentence, to condemn, with *to* before the punishment. "Thou art *adjudged* to the death." **SHAKESP.** To resolve, to judge, "He *adjudged* him unworthy of his friendship and favour." **KNOLLES.**

ADJUDGED, *part.* (from *adjudgea*) determined. "*Adjudged* cases." **BAILEY.**

ADJUDICATION, *S.* (*adjudicatio*, Lat.) the act of judging, or giving to a person by a judicial sentence.

To **ADJUDICATE**, *v. a.* (*adjudico*, Lat.) to determine any claim at law; to give or assign the right of something controverted to one of the claimants.

To **ADJUGATE**, *v. a.* (*adjuugo*, Lat.) to join to by a yoke. To yoke. Wants authority.

ADJUMENT, *S.* (*adjumentum*, Lat.) aid, help, or assistance. **BAILEY.** Of no use.

ADJUNCT, *S.* (*adjunctum*, Lat. of *adjungo*, to join to) something united, but not essential. "Learning is but an *adjunct* to ourself." **SHAKESP.** One joined to another as a companion, or assistant. "An *adjunct* of singular experience and trust." **WOTTON.** In philosophy, something added to a thing, not essentially belonging to it; a mode, which may be separated from its subject: As smoothness in a bowl, learning in a man, motion in a body. Adjuncts are divided into absolute, which relate to the whole subject, as passions with respect to a man. Limited; which relate only to a part of their subject, as thinking, which relates only to the mind. Adjuncts, in grammar and rhetoric, are adjectives, or epithets, added to enlarge, or augment, the energy of a discourse.

ADJUNCTION, *S.* (*adjunctio*) the act of joining things together; or state of a thing joined.

ADJUNCTIVE, *adj.* (*adjunctivus*, Lat.) that which joins, or the thing joined. **JOHNSON.**

ADJURA RE'GIS, (Lat. to the king's right) a writ that lies for a clerk presented to a living by the king, against those who endeavour to eject him. **Reg. of Writs**, 51.

ADJURATION, *S.* (*adjuratio*, Lat.) the form of an oath taken by any person; or an oath administered to any person whereby he lays under a necessity of speaking the truth without disguise.

To **ADJURE**, *v. a.* (*adjuro*, Lat.) to bind a person to do or not do any thing, under the penalty of a dreadful curse. "Joshua *adjured* them at that time, saying, Cursed, &c." **JOH. vi. 26.** To entreat earnestly by the most pathetic topics. "*Adjured* by all the bonds of civil duty." **MILN. Sampf.** To swear by. "Ye lamps of heaven! inviolable powers! fatal fillets! ye sacred altars! be all of you *adjured*." **DRYD.** To oblige a person to declare the truth upon oath; a form made use of among the Jews, which laid the malefactor under a necessity of speaking the truth without disguise. "I *adjure* thee by the living God." **MATTH. xxvi. 23.**

To **ADJUST**, *v. a.* (*adjuster*, Fr. from *ad* to and *justum*, right) to make consistent, to regulate. "Faster than the most visionary projector can *adjust* his schemes." **SWIFT.** To settle, to reduce to a standard, or criterion "Whereby men may rectify and *adjust* their signification." **LOCKE.** To shew the conformity of one thing to another; to render conformable. Used with the particle *to* before the thing to which the comparison is made. "To *adjust* the event to the prediction." **ADDIS.**

ADJUSTMENT, *S.* (from *adjust*) a just description, an explication and obviation of difficulties in a subject. "The farther and clearer *adjustment* of this affair." **WOODW.**

The suitability of one part to another, or a just disposition of parts, wherein they conspire to promote and assist each other's motion. "The various connexions and adjustments of each part." WATTS.

ADJUTABLE, *adj.* (*adjutabilis*, Lat. of *adjuvo*) to give assistance or help to that which may be helped, or has the power of giving help to. BAILEY. Of no authority.

ADJUTANT, *S.* (*adjutans*, Lat. of *adjuto*) in the military art, an helper, or assistant. More particularly an officer in the army, who assists a superior, particularly the major, in distributing the pay, and over-seeing the punishment of the inferior men. The French use this term instead of an *aid du camp*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, is one who attends the general, assists in council, and carries the orders from one part of the army to another.

To ADJUTE, *v. a.* (*adjuto*, Lat.) to assist, or concur. "Adjuting to his company." B. JOHNSON. Now obsolete.

ADJUTOR, *S.* (*adjutor*, Lat.) a helper; one who gives assistance.

ADJUTORIUM, *S.* (Lat. from *adjuvo*, to help) in anatomy, the *humerus*, or shoulder-bone, so called, because of great use in lifting up the arm.

ADJUTORY, *adj.* (*adjutorius*, Lat.) that which gives, or can give assistance. *Adjutory bones*, in anatomy, are two bones which reach from the shoulders to the elbows. See ADJUTORUM.

ADJUTRIX, *S.* (Lat.) a female helper, or a woman who assists.

ADJUVANT, *part.* (*adjuvans*, *part. pres.* of *adjuvo*, Lat.) afford aid or assistance. Wants authority.

To ADJUVATE, *v. a.* (*adjuvo*, Lat.) to help, farther, or promote. Of no authority.

AD LIBITUM, (Lat. as you please,) a phrase made use of by medical and music writers.

ADMEASUREMENT, *S.* (see MEASURE) the measuring, or finding the dimensions and quantity of a thing by the application of a standard or rule: In law, a writ brought against such, as usurp more than their due. It lies in two cases, one called *admeasurement of dower*, the other *admeasurement of pasture*. The first is, when a man's widow holds more land, &c. from the heir as her dower, than what is her due. The other is that which lies between those who have common of pasture appendant to their freeholds, or common by vicinage, where one or more of them surcharge the common. Reg. Orig. 156, 171.

ADMENSURATION, *S.* (of *ad* to, and *mensura*, Lat. a measure) the act of determining or finding out the length and other dimensions by a standard, rule, or measure.

ADMINICULE, *S.* (*adminiculum*, Lat.) help, aid, support; something which holds up another that relies upon it. In old law, an insufficient proof. BAILEY.

ADMINICULAR, *adj.* (from *adminiculum*) that which affords help or support. BAILEY. Wants authority.

To ADMINISTER, (*administro*, Lat.) to afford, including the idea of help or service; to give. "Let zephyr's bland *administer* their tepid genial airs." PHILLIPS. In politics, to manage, or conduct the affairs of government, including the idea of subordination. "What else is best *administered* is best." POPE. In judicial courts, to tender, or apply to a person to take his oath. "To *administer* an oath." In church government, to perform the office of a minister, or priest, in giving the elements of bread and wine, &c. in the sacrament. "To *administer* the sacrament." In physic, to dispense medicines, prescribe and apply remedies. "*Administering* physick." WATER'S VOY. To be subservient to; to contribute to; with the particle *to*. "*Administers* to the pleasure." SPECT. No. 477. In law, to take possession of the goods and chattels of a person dying without will, to give in an inventory thereof on oath at the Court, and oblige one's self to be accountable for them. "Because the executor durst not *administer*." MART. Scribl.

To ADMINISTRATE, *v. a.* (*administro*, Lat.) to apply, or make use of. "Inwardly *administered*." WOODW. A term peculiar to physic, but seldom used by modern writers.

ADMINISTRATION, *S.* (*administratio*, Lat.) the act of enforcing, or applying, or giving sentence according to the sense of a law. "In the *administration* of his law." SHAKESPEARE. IV. The discharge of one of the chief offices of state, which respects the direction of public affairs. "In the short time of his *administration*." DRYD. The active or executive part of government. "The *administration* cannot be in two few hands." SWIFF. Those who are entrusted with the care of public affairs. "The present *administration* has retrieved the character of our nation,

"and made England as illustrious as Rome or Greece are supposed to have been in the height of their glory." The due discharge of an office. "The *administration* of this service." 11 Cor. viii. 19. The performance of the necessary rites, the act of distributing bread and wine, &c. in the eucharist. "In sacraments, their force and *administration*." HOOKER. Dispensation. "By the universal *administration* of grace." SPRAT. In law, the act or state of a person, who takes charge of the effects of one dying intestate, and is accountable for them, when thereto required. The bishop of the diocese where the party dies, is to grant administration; but if the deceased has goods in several dioceses, termed in law *bona notabilia*, it must then be granted by the archbishop in the prerogative court: The persons to whom administration may be granted, are, 1st, to the husband of his wife's goods and chattels: 2d, to the wife of the husband's; but in default of either of these, 3dly, to the children, of either sex: In case there be none; 4thly, to the father and mother; after them, 5thly, to a brother or sister of the whole or half blood; in default of these, 6thly, to the next of kin, as uncle, aunt, or cousin, and for want of all these, 7thly, to any other person, at the discretion of the ordinary, &c. WOOD'S INST. 333. 3 Salk. 22. On granting *administration*, bonds with sureties must be taken for the administrator to make and exhibit an inventory of the goods of the deceased, to render a just account; and after debts are paid, to distribute the surplus according to law. 2 Lev. 173. Stat. 22, 23, Car. II.

ADMINISTRATION, CUM TERTAME'NTO ANNE'XO (Lat. with a testament or will annexed) in law, is where an executor refuses to prove a will, and, on that account, administration with the will annexed to it, is granted to the next of kin. *Administration pendente lite*, or whilst a suit is depending; and administration *durante absentia extra regnum*, during a person's absence from the kingdom, are granted by the ordinary. 3 Salk. 23.

ADMINISTRATIVE, *adj.* (from *administrate*) that which aids, supports, or assists: that by which any thing is discharged, executed, or performed.

ADMINISTRATOR, *S.* (*administrátor*, Lat.) the person who officiates as a minister or priest in a church. "An occasional or settled *administrator*." WATTS. He that has the chief management of national affairs. "Chief *administrator* of the civil power." In law, he who has the goods of a man dying without will committed to his charge, and is accountable for them, when required by the ordinary. The office of administrator is the same as that of executors, with regard to the burial, discharging funeral expences, and payment of the debts, &c. of the deceased; but, as this power is communicated by administration, he can do nothing before that is granted. If an infant is entitled to administer, the administration is granted to another, *durante minori aetate*, or till he be one and twenty; and such substitute cannot sell the goods of the deceased, except it be necessary to pay the debts, or where they are perishable. 1 Salk. 39. 5 Rep. 29.

ADMINISTRATORSHIP, *S.* (from *administrator* and *seip*, of *seip*, or *seipre*, Sax. implying office) the office of an administrator.

ADMINISTRATRIX, *S.* (Lat.) a female who has the goods and chattels of a person dying intestate, committed to her charge. See ADMINISTRATOR.

ADMIRABLE, *adj.* (*admirabilis*, Lat. from *admiro*, to admire) worthy of admiration. "The more power he hath to hurt, the more *admirable* is his praise, that he will not hurt." SIDNEY.

ADMIRABLENESS, *S.* (from *admirable* and *NS.* a Goth. termination, implying a quality considered in the abstract) the quality which is capable of exciting wonder, admiration, and including the idea of worth, excellence, and unexpected perfection.

ADMIRABILITY, *S.* (*admirabilis*, Lat.) the quality or state which causes admiration.

ADMIRABLY, *adv.* (from *admirable*, and *ly* of *lic*, Sax. implying manner, or quality) in manner which excites an idea of contrivance, perfection, and worth, so as to produce admiration. "Admirably well contrived." ADDIS.

ADMIRAL, *S.* (formerly spelt *ammiral*, from *ammiral*, Teut. *ammirael*, Dut. and *admiral*, Fr. of *ampt* an office, *meer*, the sea, and *all* the whole; i. e. one who has the chief command at sea. Some derive it from *emir*, Arab. a prince, or governor, and *alios*, Gr. the sea; but this jumble of two different languages, seems not consistent with analogy. Others again derive it from *almirante*, Span. which is conformable to the second derivation, excepting that the order of the words are inverted, as *ampt meer* and *all*) an officer, who has the chief command of a fleet. According

to Du Cange, the Sicilians were the first, and the Genoese the next, who gave this name to the commander of their naval affairs; and it is supposed that, Philip of France, introduced the name into Europe in 1284, and the first mention of this name among us was in the reign of Edward I. The ship which has the admiral on board. "The *admiral's* galley." KNOLLES. *Lord high-admiral*, one invested with power to determine by himself or deputies, all crimes committed on the sea and its coasts. James, duke of York, and afterwards king, bore this office; but at present it is divided amongst several persons, who are styled lords commissioners of the admiralty. Under the admiral is a rear-admiral, who commands a third squadron of men of war, and carries his flag with the arms of his country in the mizzen-top of his ship; and a vice-admiral, who commands the second squadron, and carries his flag on the ship's foretop.

ADMIRAL-SHIP, S. (of *admiral* and *ship*, from the Saxon *kyr*, or *kyre*, implying office) the office of an admiral.

ADMIRALTY, S. (*ammiraulté*, Fr.) the office or power of the lord-high-admiral, or lords commissioners. It consists at present of a first commissioner, who presides at the board, and six others which take place, in the order their names are set down in the commission. They have the chief direction of the affairs of the navy; their jurisdiction is over Great-Britain, Ireland, Wales, and the dominions and isles thereto belonging. All warrants for building, and providing ships with warlike stores are signed by them. On the entering into a war, they give directions to the navy and victualling officers for preparing and victualling such ships as are found fit for service: and to rebuild the rest. *Admiralty-court*, is that where the causes relating to maritime affairs are tried; the chief is at Doctor's-Commons, London. All proceedings in this court run in the name of the lord-admiral, who has a deputy called judge of the admiralty, usually a doctor of civil law, two registers, advocates, proctors and a marshal. The judge is constituted by the king's patent, and holds his place, *quem diu se bene gesserit*; as long as he behaves himself well. This court is not esteemed a court of record, because it is governed by the civil law, and the judge is not authorized to take such recognizance, as a court of record may. The court is ruled by the civil law, and those of Rhodes and Oleron; the process is by way of libel, and the parties give security to prosecute the suit, and to abide by the sentence. The court has no cognizance of any thing done in any country, either by land or water: nor of any wreck of the sea; but it has of the death of a man, or Mayheim in great ships, being and hovering in the main stream of great rivers only, beneath the points of some rivers. 15 Richard II. chap. iii. But to determine the limits of their jurisdiction more plainly, let it be added, that as far as low water mark reaches, the place is reckoned in the neighbouring country, and causes there arising are determinable by common law; but when the sea is full, the admiralty has jurisdiction there also, as long as the tide holds; over things done between low-water mark and the land. *Admiralty-office*, is a place, where those officers meet, who have the directions of naval affairs.

ADMIRATION, S. (*admiratio*, Lat.) a passion excited, when we discover a great excellence in an object; and yet see that it contains a great deal more, which our faculties cannot discover, or comprehend. "There is a pleasure in *admiration*." TILLOTSON. In such a manner as to excite wonder. "Reasoning to *admiration*." Surprise, including the secondary idea of something culpable. "Your boldness I with *admiration* see." DRYDEN. In grammar, a point or stop, which denotes, that the sentence before it, implies wonder or astonishment; marked thus (!).

To ADMIRE, v. a. (*admiro*, Lat.) to look upon with wonder, including esteem; and arising from the discovery of unexpected and inexhausted excellence. "The philosophic passion truly *admires* and adores." GLANVILLE. Sometimes, but seldom, used in a bad sense, to imply the passion of wonder arising from something which is extravagantly vicious, and disorderly. Sometimes used with the particle *at*. "Admired at his own creation."

ADMIRER, *part.* (of *admire*) that which occasions great surprise and astonishment. "Your most *admired* disorder." MACBETH.

ADMIRER, S. (from *admire*, and *er*, signifying an agent, from *waer*, Goth. and *war*, Sax. a man) a person who feels the passion of admiration rising, at the sight, or contemplation of any thing surprizingly excellent. He who wonders, or regards with admiration. "Friends and *admirers* of each other." Spectat. In familiar language, one who is smitten with the personal charms of a female; and *vice versa*; a lover.

ADMIRINGLY, *adv.* (from *admiring* and *ly* of *lie*, Sax. implying manner) as touched with admiration. "*Admiringly* and mournfully." SHAKESPEARE. With admiration. "We may further *admiringly* observe." BOYLE.

ADMIS'SIBLE, *adj.* (*admitto*, Lat.) that which may be granted or admitted, "Supposing that this supposition was *admissible*." HALE's Orig.

ADMIS'SION, S. (*admissio*, Lat.) liberty or permission of entering. "For the *admission* of poor suitors, without fee." BACON's, Hen. VII. Access or liberty of approaching. "A more intimate *admission* to himself." A power of entering, in opposition to resistance. "Free and easy *admission* to this heat." WOODW. The granting a proposition not fully proved. In law, is when the bishop after examination allows a priest to enter into a benefice to which he is presented, saying, *admitto te habilem*, "I admit you as a person properly qualified." If any person endeavour to be admitted not having episcopal ordination, he forfeits 100l. by stat. 14 Car. II. 1 inst. 344.

To ADMIT, v. a. (*admitto*, Lat.) to grant access to, in opposition to excluding. "Does not one table Davius still *admit*?" To permit or suffer a person to enter upon an office. "He *admitted*, for a fix clerk, a person, &c." CLAREND. To grant a supposition, or argument, as true. "*Admit* no steel can hurt, or wound thy side." FAIRFAX. To grant, in a general sense; to allow; used with the particle *of*. "If you once *admit of* a latitude." DRYDEN.

ADMITTABLE, *adj.* (from *admit* and *abal*, Sax. power, or possibility) that which may be admitted, applied both to persons and things. "A deacon was *admittable*." AYLIFF. Parerg.

ADMITTANCE, S. (from *admit*) a permission of a person to take and exercise the functions of any office. "A formal *admittance* is of such necessity." HOOKER. Access, or power of entering. "Tis gold, which buys *admittance*." SHAKESPEARE. Passage, or power of entering. "As to the *admittance* of the weighty elastic parts of the air into the blood." ARBUTHNOT. A prerogative or right of finding a ready access to the great. "Of excellent breeding, of great *admittance*." SHAKESPEARE. The acceding to, granting, or concession of any position. "Nor could the Pythagoreans give easy *admittance* thereto."

ADMITTENDO CLERICO, (Lat. the admitting a clerk) in law, a writ granted to a person who has recovered his right of presentation against the bishop; which he may likewise have to the same bishop, or to the metropolitan to admit his clerk.

ADMITTENDO IN SOCIUM, (Lat. admitting as a companion) in law, a writ for associating knights and other gentlemen of the county to justices of the assize. Reg. Orig. 206.

To ADMIX, v. a. (*admixco*, Lat.) to join to, or mingle with something else.

ADMIXTION, S. (from *admix*) the joining, blending, or incorporating one body or fluid with another by mixing. "By *admixture* of salt, sulphur, &c." BACON.

ADMIXTURE, S. (from *admix*) the blending or mingling one body with another. "Derived from the *admixture* of another sharp bitter substance." HARVEY.

To ADMONISH, v. a. (*admonesco*, Lat.) to exhort, or give advice, with the preposition *against*. "*Admonished* him *against* that unskilful piece of ingenuity." DECAIR of PICTY. To reprove. "*Admonish* him as a brother." 2 Thessal. iii. 15. To give a person a hint, to warn. "As Moses was *admonished* of God." Heb. viii. 5. To put in mind of a fault with the particle *of*. "He *of* their wicked ways shall them *admonish*." MILTON.

ADMONISHER, S. (from *admonish*, and *er*, denoting agency, of *waer*, Goth. and *war*, Sax.) the person who reminds another of his duty, and reproveth him for his faults. "His *race* was a mild *admonisher*." DRYDEN.

ADMONISHMENT, S. (from *admonish*) a hint by which a person is reprov'd for his faults, or reminded of his duty. "His *admonishment* receive." PAR. LOFT. "Thy grave *admonishments* prevail with me." SHAKESPEARE. Hen. V. Notwithstanding it has these great authorities, this word is now seldom used, if not obsolete.

ADMONITION, S. (*admonitio*, Lat.) a hint of duty. "*Admonitions* concerning these, not unnecessary." HOOKER. A reminding a person of his duty, or reproof for the neglect of it. "Upon a second and third *admonition* they had no thing to plead." SOUTH'S Warning. "They are writ-ten for our *admonition*." 1 Cor. x. 11. A state of reverential awe, and obedience to the warnings that are given. "Bring them up in the *admonition* of the Lord." Ephes. vi. 4.

ADMONITIONER, *S.* (from *admonition*, and *er*, implying an agent, of *wair*, Goth. or *war*, Sax.) a person fond of giving advice. Used in a ludicrous sense. "Albeit the *admonitioners* did seem, at first, to like no prescript form of prayer at all." **HOOKE**.

ADMONITORY, *adj.* (*admonitōrius*, Lat.) that which gives "and excites us to the performance of a duty. Thirdly, *Admonitory*, opening what is convenient for us to do." **HOOKE**.

ADMURMURATION, *S.* (*admurmuratio*, Lat.) the act of murmuring to another. Of no use.

To **ADMOVE**, *v. a.* (*admoveo*, Lat.) to move towards, to approach; or bring nearer to. "If unto the powder of loadstone, or iron, we *admove* the north pole of the loadstone." **BROWN**.

ADNATA, *part.* (from *adnascor*) in anatomy, applied to a coat of the eye, called *tunica adnata*; and likewise *conjunctiva* or *alboginea*. It is that which is called the white of the eye, and is formed by the tendons of the muscles which move it. It covers the whole ball of the eye, excepting the small aperture in the forepart, called the sight; is extremely sensible, and abounds in veins and arteries.—Likewise those things, which grow upon animal or vegetable bodies, such as wool, hair, horns on the former; and fungi, mistleto, or other excrescences on the latter.—In gardening, those offshoots produced from bulbous rooted plants, closely connected with the parent plant, as in the narcissus, amaryllis, &c. which in a year or two grow to the size of the original roots, and are called *Cayeux* by the French.

ADNICHILLED, (*ad nihilum*, Lat. to nothing) in law, annulled, abrogated, or brought to nothing. Stat. 28. Hen. VIII.

ADO, *S.* (from *a* expletive and *do*, in the same manner as the French *à* in *affaire*, of *à* and *faire* be do) difficulty, when following *much*; "With *much ado* he partly kept awake." **DRYD**. With the preposition *about*, bustle, noise, or tumult. "All this *ado* about *Adam's* fatherhood." **LOCKE**. With the words *great*, or *more*, it signifies a greater appearance or show of business than what is real, and is taken in a ludicrous sense. "I made no *more ado*, but took all." **SHAKESP**. Hen. IV. "We'll keep no *great ado*." **ROMEO** and **JULIET**.

AD OCTO, (Lat. to the eighth) a term used by some philosophers, to denote the highest or superlative degree, because in distinguishing qualities, they never went beyond the eighth.

ADOLESCENCE, *S.* (*adolescētia*, Lat.) the state of a growing youth, commencing from his infancy, and ending at his full growth; and lasting as long as the fibres continue to increase in dimension or firmness; commonly computed to be between fifteen and twenty-five, if not thirty years of age. The Romans computed it from twelve to twenty-five in males, and to twenty-one in females. "A tedious time of childhood and *adulthood*." **PENTLEY**.

ADOLESCENCY, *S.* (see **ADOLESCENCE**) the state between puberty and manhood. "In the last *adulthood*, and makes him twenty-five." **BROWN'S** Vulg. Err.

ADONIS, *S.* (of *adon*, *adone*, Gr. and *אדון* *beden*, Heb. pleasure) in mythology, the son of Cynaras, king of Cyprus, by incest; a favourite of the goddess Venus; he was so beautiful, that she carried him away by violence; and forsook the celestial abodes for the sake of his company. But he being at last slain by an Erymanthean boar, the goddess was inconsolable for his loss; which was likewise celebrated by an annual mourning; and the river Biblus becoming red, was generally esteemed as a proper time to begin the ceremony. Mr. Maundrel, in his travels, has given us a curious account of the manner of the mourning, and an explication of the rivers looking red, like blood, about that time. The moral of the fable is so obvious, that to explain it to those who know the consequences of illicit pleasures, would be giving an affront to their understandings. *Adonia sacra*, were the solemn ceremonies hinted at above, which were celebrated at Byblis, in the temple of Venus, in honour of Venus and in memory of Adonis. *Adonidis horti*, or the gardens of Adonis, were pots of flowers carried in the procession; they became proverbial to signify transient pleasure; and are, by modern botanists, applied to those plants and flowers which grow in pots, and are set on the outsidings of windows, balconies, &c.

ADONIC, *adj.* (from *Adonis*) in poetry, a short verse consisting only of a dactyle and spondee; and derives its name from its being used in the dirges made to lament the loss of Adonis.

To **ADOPT**, *v. a.* (*adopto*, Lat.) to substitute another person's son instead of one's own, and make him capable of inheriting, as if so by nature. "Yet I could faine *adopted* heir

"provide." **DRYD**. To acquire, in opposition to what is inherent by nature. "From the solicitations of our natural or *adopted* desires." **LOCKE**. To rely or confide in, and make use of as if our own. "He *adopted* the principles of the stoics."

ADOPTION, *S.* (*adoptio*, Lat.) the act by which a person takes the child of another for his own son, and gives him a right to all privileges, which accompanied that title; the ceremony consisted in purchasing the person that is to be adopted, of his parents, and in their assuming the names of the person, who had conferred this favour upon them; in allusion to those three particulars it is that the scripture says, "We might receive the *adoption* of sons." Gal. iv. 5. The state of an adopted person. "To remind us of our *adoption*." **ROGERS**.

ADOPTIVE, *adj.* (*adoptivus*, Lat.) that which is adopted, in opposition to a son by procreation. "So full power and interest in an *adoptive* son, as in a natural" **BACON**. He who adopts. "An adopted son cannot cite his *adoptive* father." **AYLIFFE**.

ADORABLE, *adj.* (*adorable*, Fr.) that which is worthy of, and ought to receive divine honour. "Says the *adorable* author of Christianity." **CHEYNE**.

ADORABLENESS, *S.* (of *adorable*, and *NS* Goth. termination, signifying an abstract quality) the quality which renders a being worthy of divine honours.

ADORABLY, *adv.* (from *adorable* and *ly* of the Sax. *lic*, denoting manner) in a manner worthy of divine worship.

ADORATION, *S.* (*adoratio*, Lat.) the act of worshipping, including in it reverence, esteem, and love. The external act of homage paid to God, distinguished from mental worship. "By way of external *adoration*." Homage paid to persons in high posts, or in great esteem. "What is thy toll O *adoration*?" **SHAKESP**. Hen. V.

To **ADORE**, *v. a.* (*adoro*, Lat.) to reverence, to honour with divine worship. "The mountain nymphs and Thebes, they *adore*." **DRYD**. To pay a high degree of regard, reverence, esteem, and homage. "The people appear *adoring* their prince, and their prince *adoring* God." Tatler, No. 57.

ADORER, *S.* (from *adore* and *er* implying an agent of *wair*, Goth. and *war*, Sax. a man) one who pays divine honours to the Deity. One who has a great and reverential regard. "He was so severe an *adorer* of truth." **CLAREND**. In common conversation, a lover who almost idolizes the object of his affection. "I her *adorer* too devoutly stand." **PRIOR**.

To **ADORN**, *v. a.* (*adorno*, Lat.) to set off with dress. "As a bride *adorneth* for her husband." Rev. xxi. 2. To deck with ornaments. "A gallery *adorned* with pictures." **COWLEY**. To convey splendor, or pomp. "Thou shalt again be *adorned* with thy tabrets." Jerem. xxxi. 6. To be embellished, or graced with oratory, and elegance of language. "To be named, *adorned*, and described." **SPRATT**.

ADORNMENT, *S.* (from *adorn*) the advantage of ornament, applied both to dress and the faculties of the mind. "Before they had motion and *adornment*." **RALEIGH**.

ADPONDUS OMNIUM, (Lat. to the weight of all) in medicine, implying that the weight of an ingredient mentioned must be as great as that of all the rest.

AD QUOD DAMNUM, (Lat. to which loss) in law, a writ which ought to be issued before the king grants any liberties which may prove prejudicial to other persons, and is directed to the sheriff to enquire, what mischief it is like to do to the grantee or others. Term de Lev. 25. It is likewise brought for the changing or turning of high-ways. Vaugh. 341. 3 Cro. 267. 8 and 9 W. III. c. 16.

ADOWN, *adv.* (from *adune*, Sax. downwards) from a higher situation to a lower; down. "Thrice did she sink *adown*." Fairy Queen. Scarce used by any but poetical writers.

ADOWN, *prep.* towards the ground, downwards, or down. "Adown her shoulders fell her length of hair." **DRYD**.

ADRAGANTH, *S.* in medicine, Gum Dragon; it distils by incision from the trunk or great roots of a plant, which is small and thorny, with thin slender leaves, and grows in several parts in the Levant. The gum is of different colours, as white, red, and black. It must be chosen clear, smooth, and twisting. It is of great use in medicine, will dissolve in any aqueous menstruum; and, being smooth and softening, is of service in abating the acrimony of humours in catarrhs, and in seminal weaknesses. Skinners and Curriers use great quantities of it in preparing their leather, and prefer the red and black, though all others use the white or grey.

ADRA'MMELECH, S. (אֲדָרָמֶלֶךְ Heb. the illustrious king, or the power of the king, or counsel אֲדָר *adar*, Heb. illustrious, or power, and מֶלֶךְ *melech*, a king or counsel) the son of Sennacherib, king of Assyria, who killed his father. 11 Kings, xix. 36. Likewise an idol of the Sepharvites, to whom they offered their children, 11 Kings xix. 37.

ADRIAN, IV. pope of Rome, born at Langley near St. Albans in Hertfordshire: His original name being Nicholas Brekespere. When he applied to be admitted into the abbey at St. Albans, he was rejected by abbot Richard, which set him upon trying his fortune abroad. By his merits and integrity, he acquired the pontifical dignity in 1154, and assumed the name of Adrian. On the news of his promotion, Henry II. sent Robert, abbot of St. Albans, in company with three bishops, to compliment him, who offering him some valuable presents, he refused them, saying, with great good nature. "I will not accept your gifts, because, when I desired to take the habit in your monastery, you rejected me." "Sir," answered the abbot, "We could by no means receive you, it being repugnant to the will of God, whose providence reserved you for greater things." The pope replied, "I thank you for this polite and obliging answer;" and added, "Dearest abbot, ask boldly, whatever you desire, I shall always be ready to serve St. Albans, as I am myself his disciple." He absolved Henry from his oath, not to set aside his father's will; had his stirrup held by Frederic, king of the Romans, as he mounted his horse, and is reported to have died in 1159, by poison, or choaked by a fish as he was drinking.

ADRIA'NOLE, or **HADRIANOPE**, (Ἀδριανούπολις, *Adrianopolis*, Gr. Adrian's city, from Ἀδριανός *Adrianos*, Gr. and πόλις *polis*, Gr. a city) a large city in Romania; in European Turkey. At first named Acastes, but received its present name from the emperor Adrian, who repaired it in 122. Before his time, it was called Asendam, and by the Turks, Edrineth. It is situated in a beautiful plain, watered by three rivers. It is one of the four royal cities, honoured with the residence of the grand signior. It is a place of great trade, has a factory for making silk, was taken from the Christians, in 1360, by sultan Amurath I. was the residence of the Turkish emperors, till they took Constantinople; is built in a circular form, being eight miles round, and is surrounded with walls and towers. Some of the mosques are covered with copper and decorated with high and noble towers. Lat. 42 deg. 10 min. N. Long. 26 deg. 27 min. N.

ADRE'AD, *adv.* (from *a* and *dread*) afraid of; terrified at; "Thinking to make all men *adread* to such a one." *SIDNEY*. Now obsolete.

ADRI'FT, *adv.* (*dreif*, Isl. to be tossed about, *dreiban*, Goth. *drifan* or *adrisan*, Sax. *at-driffe*, Dan. to drive) driven at the pleasure of a torrent; "Trees *adrift*—Down the great river." *MILTON*. In a figurative sense, at random, without restraint, or following the first impulse. "Frequent recollection will stop their minds from running *adrift*." *LOCKE*.

ADROIT, *adj.* (Fr. from *adroit*, the right hand) one who is very active; dextrous, cunning or crafty. "An *adroit* stout fellow would sometimes destroy a whole family." *JERVAS*.

ADRO'ITNESS, S. (from *adroit*, and NS. Goth. signifying quality in the abstract) dexterity; readiness, activity; assiduity. "Neither this nor the preceding word seem to be perfectly naturalized." *JOHNSON*.

ADRY, *adj.* (from *a* and *dry*) in want of drink; thirsty. "Drink the king's health when he was not *adry*." *Spectat.*

ADSCITITIOUS, *adj.* (*adscititius*, Lat.) taken in to supply or complete, added unnecessarily. "*Adscititious* ornaments." Spurious; interpolated, and not genuine; borrowed, or counterfeit.

ADSTRICTIO, S. (*adstrictio*, Lat.) the act of binding together: contracting into a lesser compass; applied to medicines which have the power of contracting those parts.

To **ADVA'NCE**, *v. a.* (*avancer*, Fr.) to bring forward, with relation to place. "Her rosy steps in th' eastern clime *advancing*." *Par. Lost*. To raise to a higher post; to prefer; "Abasuerus *advanced* Haman." *Esth.* iii. 1. To exalt, by improvement. "To *advance* the nature of man to its highest perfection." *TILLOTSON*. To adorn, heighten, to communicate honour. "As the calling dignifies the man, so the man much more *advances* his calling." *SOUTH*. To hasten the growth, applied to vegetables. "This culture did rather retard than *advance*." *BACON*. To propose; to offer to the public; to produce. "I dare not *advance* my opinion, against the judgment of so great an author." *DEFOE*. In a mercantile sense, to pay the charges of an undertaking before the time of reimbursement arrives.

To give or lend a person money, or commodities, before he begins the business which is to reimburse it, or before he is capable of paying.

To **ADV'ANCE**, *v. n.* to come forward. "*Advanced* in open fight." *PARNELL*. To make a progress. "They who would *advance* in knowledge." *LOCKE*.

ADV'ANCE, S. (from *advance*) the act of coming forwards, or approach. "The enemy's *advance* towards it." *CLAREND.* The liberties granted by a person in love to a suitor. "The indecent *advances* she made to detain him." *POPE*'s *Odyss.* Gradation, or gradual increase. "These gradual *advances* manifested his divine power." *ATTERB.* Raising to a higher degree of dignity or perfection. "For the *advance*, and perfecting of human nature." *LOCKE*.

ADVA'NCE FO'SSE, or **DITCH**, in fortification, a ditch, drawn round the esplanade or glacis of a place, as far as the counterscarpe, to prevent a surprize from the besiegers. See *Fosse*. *Advance Guard*, *avant garde*, Fr. is the first line of an army in battle array, next to the enemy.

ADVANCEMENT, S. (from *advance*) the act of gaining ground, progress. "It makes daily *advancements*." *SWIFT*. Promotion to a higher station; preferment. "The quick *advancement* of her husband." *Tatler*, No. 33. Raising to a greater pitch of perfection, improvement. "*Advancement* of intellectual and divine conversation." *Tatler*, No. 32.

ADVANCER, S. (from *advance* and *er*, implying an agent, from *vair*, Goth. and *war*, Sax. a man) he that promotes or forwards, "No *advancer* of the king's matters." *BACON*. "Greater *advancers* of defamatory designs." *Government of the Tongue*.

ADVANTAGE, S. (*avantage*, Fr.) used with *of* or *over* before the person. The better of a person, or superiority. "The laity have some *advantage over* the clergy." *SPRAT*. "Would have the *advantage of* us." *ATTERB.* Used with *make*, *take*, or *get*, it implies superiority acquired by stratagem, or cunning; "Whereof they *make advantage*." *SPENCER*. "Designing to *take advantage*, and prosecute him." *SWIFT*. "Lest Satan should *get an advantage of* us." 2 Cor. ii. 2. A favourable opportunity. "Give me *advantage of* some brief discourse." *OTHELLO*. After to a manner productive of the greatest approbation, or splendor. "True wit is nature to *advantage* dress'd." *POPE*. Self-interest, profit, or gain. "Thou saidst, What *advantage* will it be to thee?" *Job*. xxxv. 3. In mercantile affairs, a premium, or profit greater than what can be claimed by law; "You neither lend nor borrow upon *advantage*." *Merch. of Ven.* A favourable or additional circumstance. "Especially if we consider his example with this *advantage*." *LOCKE*.

To **ADVA'NTAGE**, *v. a.* (*avantage*, Fr. that which affords ground for boasting, from *vantier*, Fr. to boast) to benefit. "What hurts or *advantages* the body." *LOCKE*. To improve, promote, or forward. "To *advantage* it in one of the best capacities." *GLANVILLE*. To acquire profit; to profit. "What is a man *advantaged*, if he gain the whole world?" *Luke* ix. 25.

ADVANTAGED, *part.* (from *advantage*) possessed of advantages; refined by superior attainments. "In the most *advantaged* tempers." *GLANV.*

ADVANTAGE-GROUND, S. (compound word) ground, or situation which affords greater opportunities of annoyance or resistance. "Who stood not upon the *advantage-ground*." *CLAREND.* Of little use.

ADVANTA'GEOUS, *adj.* (from *advantage*, *advantageous*, Fr.) that which conduces to profit. "Improved into a very *advantageous* opportunity." *HAMM.* Fundam. Useful or serviceable. "Some *advantageous* act may be achiev'd." *MILT.* When used with *to* before persons, of service. "Tis *advantageous* to him to know himself." *MILT.*

ADVANTA'GEOUSLY, *adv.* (from *advantageous* and *ly* of *lic*, Sax. implying manner) in a manner conducing to convenience, or profit. "It was *advantageously* situated." *ARBUTH.*

ADVANTA'GEOUSNESS, (from *advantageous* and NS. Goth. implying a quality which conduces to profit, service, or convenience. "The *advantageousness* of his *to* us." *BORL.* Used with the particle *to*.

To **ADVE'NE**, *v. a.* (*advenio*, Lat.) to become a part of a thing, including the idea of something superadded, and not essential. "Whatever *advenes* to the act itself."

ADVENIENT, *part.* (*adveniens*, *part. pres. of advenio*, Lat. to come to) that which is superadded; additional, incidental. "Extrinsically *advenient*." *GLANV.* "Yet further removed by *advenient* deception." *BROWN*.

ADVE'NT.

ADVENT, *S.* (*adventus*, Lat. a coming, an approach) the space of four weeks set apart by the church, as a preparation for the approaching festival of Christmas.

ADVENTINE, *adj.* (*adventinus*, Lat. of *advenio*) that which is acquired, in opposition to that which is natural. "If the *adventine* heat be greatly predominant to the natural." BAC. Nat. Hist.

ADVENTITIOUS, *adj.* (*adventitius*, Lat.) that which is superadded, or acquired, in opposition to natural. "Tho' we may call the obvious colours natural, and the others *adventitious*." BOYLE. That which is not of the same nature. "Admixture of other *adventitious* mineral matter." WOODW. Additional, or increased. "*Adventitious* fires raised by high meats." DRYD.

ADVENTIVE, *S.* (from *advenio*, to come in) He who drops in without a formal invitation; a casual visiter. "Room enough for them, and for the *adventives* also." BACON. Now obsolete.

ADVENTUAL, *adj.* (from *advent*) that which relates or belongs to the season of Advent. "The collects *adventual*, quadragesimal," &c. SAUNDERSON. Not in use.

ADVENTURE, *S.* (*aventure*, Fr.) an incident, which is not under our direction; a hazard. "Two flood upon their *adventure*." HAYW. After the words *at all*, without any certain direction. "Blows flew *at all adventures*." HAYW. Hazarding all dangers. "Resolved to take Quebec *at all adventures*." An attempt in which some risk is run. "Or, failing in the *adventure*, die." DRYD. An incident, or occurrence. "Humble *adventures*." Tatler, No. 7. In commerce, a parcel of goods, sent or carried by sea, at a person's own risk, to foreign parts.

To **ADVENTURE**, *v. n.* to stand the chance, to run the risk. "I have *adventured* to try" SHAKESP. In an active sense, to endanger; "*Adventured* his life." JUDGE. ix. 17. Sometimes used with the reciprocal pronoun. "He *adventured* himself."

ADVENTURER, *S.* (*aventurier*, Fr.) one who seeks occasions of hazard; one who exposes himself to danger; a knight errant. "He is a great *adventurer*." FAIRY Q. He who runs a great risk. "Our merchants shall no more *adventurers* be." DRYD. He who undertakes, either by himself, or in companies, the settlement of colonies or conquests of places. "The kings of England did not make the conquest of Ireland their own work; it was begun by particular *adventurers*." DAVIES. "The *adventurers* and planters of New-England." POSTLETHW. Dict.

ADVENTUROUS, *adj.* (*aventureux*, Fr.) that is ready to expose himself to the greatest dangers. "Was never known a more *advent'rous* knight." DRYD. Applied to things, enterprising, full of hazard, difficulty, and requiring both courage and skill. "Attempt a more *advent'rous* song." ADDISS.

ADVENTUROUSLY, *adv.* (from *adventurous*, and *ly* of *lic*, Sax. implying manner) in a hazardous, daring, and bold manner. "If he durst steal any thing *adventurously*." SHAKESP. Hen. V.

ADVENTURESOME, *adv.* (from *adventure* and *some* of *sum*, Sax. These words were formerly wrote like the Saxon, from whence they derive their termination, as *toilsum*) in a manner subject to hazard. See **ADVENTURERS**.

ADVERB, *S.* (*adverbium*, Lat. from *ad* to, and *verbum* a verb) in grammar, a word joined to a verb, adjective, or participle, to shew their manner, degree, or quantity. Thus, he runs *swiftly*; the word *swiftly* is an adverb joined to the verb runs, to shew the manner in which the action of running is performed; and as this term is most commonly joined with verbs, it derives its name from thence.

ADVERBIAL, *adj.* (*adverbialis*) that which is used in the sense or manner of an adverb in a sentence.

ADVERBIALLY, *adv.* (from *adverbial* and *ly* of *lic*, Sax. implying manner) like, or in the manner of, an adverb. "I think *alta* was joined *adverbially* with *tremet*." ADDISON.

ADVERSA'RIA, *S.* (Lat.) a common place-book. "Supposed to have been St. Paul's *adversaria*."

ADVERSARY, *S.* (*adversaire*, Fr. *adversarius*, Lat.) one who sets himself in opposition to another. "Th' *adversary* of God and man." MILT. Antagonist. "Noble, as the *adversary* I come to cope." K. LEAR. An enemy, or one who seeks to do another an injury. "An *adversary*, on the contrary, makes a stricter search into us." Spectat. No. 399.

ADVERSATIVE, *adj.* (*adversativus*, Lat.) in grammar, a word which implies opposition, or contrast; as in this sentence. "This diamond is oriental, *but* it is rough." *But* is an *adversative* conjunction.

ADVERSE, *adj.* (*adversus*, Lat. in prose it is now accented on the first syllable; in verse, on the first by Shakespeare and Roscommon; on the last by Dryden; and on either, indifferently, by Milton) contrary. "Twice by *adverse* winds from England's bank—Drove back." SHAKESP. Hen. VI. Acting in opposite directions. "Two polar winds blowing *adverse*." MILT. Figuratively, contrary to the wish or desire. "Be try'd in humble state and things *adverse*." PAR. REG. Applied to condition, unsuccessful; calamitous, in opposition to prosperous. "Unhappy men, or *adverse* fate." ROSCOM. With the disposition of an enemy, opposing the interests of another. "Her father was grown her *adverse* party." SIDNEY.

ADVERSITY, *S.* (*adversitas*, Lat.) a state which is opposite to our wishes, and the cause of sorrow. "Let me embrace these four *adversities*." SHAKESP. A state wherein a person experiences the loss of those conveniences he before enjoyed; a state of affliction, misery, and misfortune. "Sweet are the uses of *adversity*." SHAKESP.

ADVERSELY, or **ADVERSLEY**, *adv.* (from *adverse* and *ly* of *lic*, Sax. denoting manner) in an adverse, unfortunate, or unhappy manner; disagreeably. "If the drink you give me touch my palate *adversely*." SHAKESP.

To **ADVERT**, *v. n.* (*adverto*, Lat. of *ad* to, and *vert* to turn) to take notice of; to regard, observe, or attend to; with the particle *to* before the object. "Not capable at once to *advert* to more than one thing." RAY on Creat. To apply the mind to, including the idea of taking it off some other object for that purpose. "To *advert* the mind to an object." JOHNS. Dict.

ADVERTENCE, *S.* (from *advert*) attention to; regard to; consideration of. "Allow but a sober *advertence* to its proposals." Decay of Piety. Used with the particle *to*.

ADVERTENCY, *S.* (from *advert*) attention; regard; consideration; heedfulness. "Too much *advertency* is not your talent." SWIFT.

To **ADVERTISE**, *v. a.* (*advertir*, Old Fr.) now accented on the last, but by Shakespeare on the second syllable) to determine a thing in suspense. "The king his lord *advertise*—Whether our daughter were legitimate." SHAKESP. Hen. VIII. To give a person notice or information; used with the particle *of* before the subject of information. "They were to *advertise* the chief hero of the distresses." DRYD. To publish a thing lost, found, or wanted in the news-papers, or by hand-bills, with a description of its peculiarities; now practised instead of crying it. For the utility of this practice, we need only appeal to the countenance it receives daily from the great officers of the state, the public trading companies of the nation, the most opulent merchants of the kingdom, and the considerable revenue which accrues to the government from this one article.

ADVERTISEMENT, (accented sometimes on the third syllable, from *avertissement*, Fr.) admonition; instruction; advice. "My griefs are louder than *advertisement*." SHAKESP. Intelligence, or information. "If they make *advertisement* of lies." DAVIES. Publication, a notice of a thing in a news paper; or an article, containing the description of a thing lost, &c. and a reward for bringing it to a place named.

ADVERTISER, *S.* (from *advertise* and *er*, implying an agent, from *avair*, Goth. or *war*, Sax. a man) he that brings, or gives intelligence, or information. The paper which contains advertisements.

ADVERTISING, *part.* (from *advertise*, and *ing* the participial ending, the *e* final being dropped) active in giving intelligence, advice, or admonition. "Then *advertising* and holy to your business." SHAKESP.

ADVICE, *S.* (*avis* or *avis*, Fr. counsel or opinion. * This is distinguished from the verb by its spelling, being wrote with a *c*, but the verb with an *v*) opinion, or counsel. "By my *advice*—Let us impart." HAMLET. Instruction. "Without thy poor *advice*." PRIOR. The result of judicious reflection; prudence, or discretion. "So hot a speed with such *advice* disposed." SHAKESP. K. JOHN. Followed by the particle *with*, consultation, or deliberation. "Taking *advice* with workmen." BAC. Used with the word *receive* or *have*, information, news, or intelligence. "*Advices* from Switzerland import." Tatler, No. 6.

ADVICE-BOAT, *S.* (compound word) a vessel used by the state to bring or carry intelligence.

ADVICEABLE, *adj.* (from *advise* and *abal*, Sax. power or possibility) that which may, or is fit to be advised; prudent. "Some judge it *adviceable* for a man to account with his heart every day." SOUTH.

ADVISABLENESS, *S.* (*advisable* and *ness*, of *NS.* Goth. implying quality in the abstract) the quality which renders a thing proper to be advised; fitness, propriety.

To **ADVISE**, *v. a.* (*aviser*, *Fr.*) to recommend a thing as useful. "I would advise all gentlemen to learn merchant's accounts." *LOCKE*. To give a person an idea or hint of; to remind. "Such discourse bring on—As may advise him of his happy state." *Parad. Lost*. To inform, or give intelligence of an action transacted at a distance. "We are advised from Vienna." *Tatler* No. 7.

To **ADVISE**, *v. n.* used with the particle *with* before the person; to consult. "He advised with his companions." *JOHNSON*. To consider; to examine; to give one's opinion. "Advise if this be worth attempting." *Par. Lost*.

ADVISED *part.* (from *advise*, deliberate) guided by prudence, after a due examination of the nature and consequences. "Let him rather be advised in his answer than forward to tell stories." *BACON*. Done with design; done on purpose. "Nor any advised determination." *HOOKE*.

ADVISEDLY, *adv.* (from *advised* and *ly* of *lic*, *Sax.* implying manner) in a deliberate manner; with due consideration; prudently; "Cannot stay to consider advisedly." *BACON'S ESS.* With any peculiar design; on purpose. "Advisedly undertaken." *SUCKLING*.

ADVISEDNESS, *S.* (from *advised* and *ness* of *NS.* Goth. implying a quality) a state wherein a person has taken the advice and counsel of others; deliberation; caution. "To proceed with all just advisedness and adoration." *SAUNDERSON*.

ADVISEMENT, *S.* (*advise*ment, *Fr.*) advice, or counsel. "Perhaps my succour and advise meet." *Fairy Queen*. Prudence and circumspection, among ancient authors: but at present the word is out of use in either sense.

ADVISER, *S.* (from *advise* and *er*, implying an agent, of *vair*, *Goth.* and *vair*, *Sax.* a man) he that gives advice or counsel; an adviser, or counsellor. "And with himself, his best adviser, talks." *WAL.* One who reminds a person of his duty; applied metaphorically to things. "To silence this impertinent adviser." *ROGERS*.

ADULATION, *S.* (*adulatio*, *Lat.*) the act of bestowing more praise to a person than his due: including in it too high a commendation of his virtues and excellencies, and an entire neglect of his defects. "With titles blown from adulation." *SHAKESP.* *Hen. V.* A very high compliment. "The time of that exalted adulation." *CLAREND.*

ADULATOR, *S.* (*Lat.* from *adulor*, *Lat.* to flatter) a flatterer; one who pays a higher compliment to another than he deserves; one who praises the excellencies of another; or endeavours to gain his favour by praising all that he does.

ADULATORY, *adj.* (*adulatorius*, *Lat.*) in a flattering or complimentary manner.

ADULT *part.* (of *adultus*, *part.* of *adulesco*, to grow strong, *Ec.*) grown up; arrived to the age of discretion. "In their adult age, than in their minority." *Decay of Piety*.

ADULT, *S.* (see *ADULT*, *adj.*) one who is arrived at the intermediate age between infancy and manhood. "Children, whose bones are more pliable and soft than those of adults." *SHAKESP.*

ADULTNESS, *S.* (from *adult*, and *ness* of *NS.* Goth. signifying abstraction) the state between childhood and manhood. See *ADOLESCENCE*.

To **ADULTER**, *v. a.* (*adulterer*, *Fr.* *adúltero*, *Lat.*) to be guilty of the sin of adultery. "He adulterers still." *BEN. JOHNS.* A word now obsolete.

ADULTERANT, *part.* (*adúlterant*, *Lat.*) the person which is guilty of adultery; or thing which debases by admixture.

To **ADULTERATE**, *v. a.* (*adulterare*, *Fr.* *adúltero*, *Lat.*) to violate the bed of a married person by unlawful knowledge. "Adulterates hourly with thine uncle John." *SHAKESP.* *K. John*. To corrupt or debase by some foreign mixture. "To adulterate them with salt petre." *BOYLE*. To spoil by incorporating foreign words. "The present war has so adulterated our tongue." *Spectator*.

ADULTERATED, (see To *ADULTERATE*) flowing from, or owing to the crime of adultery. "I am possess'd with an adulterate blot." *SHAKESP.* Counterfeit, though resembling in appearance, yet inferior in value. "The maker of adulterate wars." *Dec. of Piety*.

ADULTERATENESS, *S.* (from *adulterate*, and *ness* of *NS.* Goth. implying an abstract quality) the quality, or state of being adulterate, counterfeit.

ADULTERATION, *S.* (*adulteratio*, *Lat.*) The act of corrupting by a foreign mixture; or endeavouring to make

things pass for more than their intrinsic value, by its resemblance to something better. "To make the compound pass for the rich simple metal, is an adulteration, or counterfeiting." *BAC.* *Nat. Hist.* A thing which is debased, or in a debased state. "Such translations are like the adulteration of the noblest wines." *FELTON'S CLASS.*

ADULTERER, *S.* (*adulter*, *Lat.*) the person guilty of lying with his neighbour's wife. "Whoremongers and adulterers God shall judge." *Heb. xiii. 14.*

ADULTERESS, *S.* (from *adulter*, and *ess*, *Fr.* termination, signifying a female, from *ix* *Lat.* denoting the same) a woman guilty of the crime of violating her husband's bed, by lying with another man. "The Spartan lady replied, when asked, What was the punishment for adulteresses? There are no such things here." *Governm. of the Tongue*.

ADULTERINE, *adj.* (*adulterine*, *Fr.* of *adulterinus*, *Lat.*) in common law, a child got in adultery.

ADULTEROUS, *adj.* (from *adulter*, and the Latin termination *osus*, which signifies a vitious quality) guilty of adultery. "Such is the way of an adulterous woman." *Prov. xxx. 20.* Base and corrupted; idolatrous; the Jews being in scripture language understood to be under a contract with the Deity, not unlike that of matrimony. "An adulterous generation seeketh a sign." *Matt. xii. 39.*

ADULTERY, *S.* (*adulterium*, *Lat.*) in its primary signification, the crime of being false to the marriage bed. "Who so committeth adultery lacketh understanding." *Prov. vi. 32.* Figuratively, idolatry. "Committed adultery with stones and with flocks." *Jerem. iii. 9.*

ADUMBRANT, *part.* (from *adumbrans*, *Lat.*) affording a slight resemblance. Wants authority.

To **ADUMBRATE**, *v. a.* (*adumbro*, of *ad* and *umbra*, *Lat.* a shadow) to shadow; to give a slight resemblance, or faint likeness, alluding to that of shadows with respect to the bodies by which they are form'd. "Heaven — is adumbrated by all those excellencies, which can endear." *Dec. of Piety*.

ADUMBRATION, *S.* (from *adumbrate*) the act of giving a slight representation, or illustration. "To make some adumbration of that we mean." *BAC.* *Nat. Hist.* An imperfect resemblance, like that of a shadow; "At best a most confused adumbration." *GLANVILLE*. A faint glimmering, a distant and confused likeness. "Some adumbration of the rational nature." *HALES'S ORIG.* In heraldry, when any figure in a coat is so obscured, that nothing but the bare profile, or outline is visible.

ADVOCATE, *S.* (*advocatus*, *Lat.*) in the general import of the word, one who has the pleading or management of the cause; in a more confined sense, the patron of it; "Of the greas'd advocate that grinds the poor." *PERS.* One who vindicates, or answers objections made against any tenet, or action. "That cause seems commonly the better, that has the better advocate." *TEMPLE*. This term is, in scripture, applied in both the first senses to Christ. "We have an advocate with the Father." *1 John, ii. 1.* Used with the particle *for*, before the person or thing, for which the plea is used. "Advocates for folly." *POPE.* *Lord advocate*, one of the officers of state in Scotland, who gives his advice in all cases about making or executing laws, defends the king's rights in all public meetings, prosecutes all capital crimes before the judiciary; concurs in all pursuits, wherein the king has interest; and is at liberty to plead all causes, unless when acting as an ordinary lord of sessions, in which case he can plead only the king's. *Advocate*, in church history, a person appointed to defend the rights of a church or religious house.

ADVOCATION, *S.* (from *advocate*) the office of an advocate. "My advocacy is not now in tune." *OTHEL.*

ADVOLA'TION, *S.* (*advolutum*, supine of *advolo*, from *ad* to, and *volo*, to fly) the act of flying to. Without authority.

ADVOLU'TION, *S.* (*advolutio*, *Lat.*) the act of rolling to. Wants authority.

ADVOU'TRY, *S.* (*avoutrie*, *Fr.*) adultery. "A marriage compounded between an avoutry and a rape." *BAC.*

ADVOWE', *S.* (*advouée*, or *avoué*, *Fr.* from *avouer*, *Fr.* to confess) he that has the right of advowson.

ADVO'WSON, or **ADVO'WSEN**, *S.* (see *Advow*) a right to present to a benefice, in the common law, because those who had obtained the right of presenting to a living, were generally great benefactors to it. *COWELL*.

To **ADURE**, *v. n.* (*aduro*, *Lat.*) to consume by fire, to burn up. "Such a degree of heat, which doth mellow and not adure." *BAC.* *Nat. Hist.*

ADUST, *part.* (*adustus*, *Lat.* from *aduro*) burnt up, scorched, and thereby rendered brittle. "Such a heat as will not

“not render the body *adust*, or fragile.” BAC. Able to burn; scorching hot. “As the Lybian air *adust*.” In medicine, and philosophy, those humours and that habit of body which arises from a fermentation, of choler and bile; and betoken warmth of temper, cholerick. “The same *adust* complexion.” POPE.

ADU'STED, *part.* (from *adust*) burnt, or set on fire. “Concocted and *adusted* they reduc'd—To blackest grain.” Par. Lost. Warm, with respect to the humours of the body, or temper. “They are but spirits of *adusted* choler.” HOWEL.

ADU'STABLE, *adj.* (from *adust*) that which may be burnt or scorched up.

ADU'STION, *S.* (from *adust*) the act of burning up, or drying. “The heat continuing its *adustion*.” HARVEY. Applied to the blood, is the evaporating its most subtle particles by heat, and leaving the grosser, as half parched. In physic, an inflammation about the brain and its membranes, attended with a hollowiness in the eyes, a pale colour, and a dryness of the body.

ADZ, *S.* See ADDICE.

Æ, a diphthongue, wherein the sound of the *A* is very obscure, used by the Romans and Saxons, but seems now quite out of use among modern writers, being changed for the simple *e*, as in equator, equinoctial and even in Æneas.

ÆA'CA, *S.* (from *Æacus*) a solemn feast, celebrated at Ægina, in honour of Æachus their king; who, on account of his impartial distribution of justice to his subjects, is supposed, by the antients, to be constituted one of the judges in the world of spirits.

ÆCHMALOT'ARCHIA, or ÆCHM'OLOTARCH, *S.* (*αρχμαλοταρχος*, *Archmalotarchos*, Gr. from *αρχη*, a fight, and *αρχα*, a chief) in history, the chief or leader, chosen by the Jews to govern them in the Babylonish captivity, when they refused to follow Zorobabel; called by them ראש גלות *Rosh Galuth*. Heb. from ראש *Rosh*, Heb. Chald. and Syr. or ראש *raish*. Arab. a prince, or chief, and גלות *galuth* Heb. captivity, *i. e.* the chief of the captivity.

Æ'DES, *S.* (Lat.) in Roman antiquity, a chapel, distinguished from a temple, on account of its not being consecrated.

Æ'DILE, *S.* (of *ædes*, Lat. a temple) a Roman magistrate, deriving their name from their being surveyors of the buildings, both public and private; such as baths, aqueducts, bridges and roads, in which respect they resembled the city surveyors: they inspected the weights and measures, like our questmen; took cognizance of disorderly houses, like our constables and justices of the peace; revised all plays before their being exhibited, like our lord chamberlain; had the care of the acts of the senate, and the examination of all books, which were intended for publication.

Æ'GILOPS, *S.* (*αγιλος*, *agilops*, Gr. a goat's eye, from *αγος*, Gr. a goat and *αψ*, *ops*, an eye, that animal being supposed to be very subject to this disorder) in medicine, a tumour or ulcer in the great angle, or corner of the eye, either with, or without an inflammation. Before the tumour becomes ulcerous, it is named anchilops; and after its has seized on the lachrymal passage, fistula lachrymalis. When attended with an inflammation, it is supposed to be owing to an abundance of blood; if without, from a viscous pituitous humour thrown on this part. If neglected it bursts and turns into a fistula, which eats into the bone.

Æ'GIPAN, *S.* (from *αγος*, *aigos*, Gr. a goat, and *Pan*) a term applied to Pan and other satyrs, who are supposed not to have a human face, like the Sylvas, but that of a goat; the upper part of their body resembling that animal, and the lower painted with a fish's tail. Not unlike the monster, represented on some medals of Augustus, called, by the antiquaries, Capricornus.

Æ'GIS, *S.* (from *αγος*, *aigos*, Gr. a goat) in mythology, the name given to the shield or buckler of Jupiter, or Pallas. It derives its name from Jupiter's covering his shield with the skin of the goat amalthea, which he is reported to have sucked. This buckler he afterwards gave to Minerva, whose shield is called by this name.

Æ'GLOGUE, *S.* (from *αγος*, *aigos*, Gr. a goat, and *λογος*, *logos*, a discourse) a species of poetry, wherein rustics are introduced as the actors. In its primary signification, it signified a dialogue in verse, between Goat-herds: from Theocritus the author of this species of poetry, having introduced those characters therein; but now it goes by the denomination of a pastoral, or poem wherein the persons are shepherds; from the Lat. *pastor*, a shep-herd.

ÆGYPTI'ACUM, (Lat. *Egyptian*, so called from its black colour, in allusion to that of the Egyptians) in pharmacy, an ointment, originally ascribed to Mehus, compounded of vinegar, verdigrease, and honey, boiled to a consistence. The

scum is called *mel Ægyptiacum*, or Egyptian honey. It is an admirable detergent, proper to keep down fungous excrescencies, but should be lowered according to the circumstances of the case, for fear of its corroding too much.

Æ'L, E'AL, or AL, Sax. of *all*, or *alls*, Goth. *all*: in composition, used as a prefix, it denotes the excess of the subject or substantive to which it is joined; and, generally, signifies excellence, plenitude, and perfection; thus Ælwin is a compleat, or a very great conqueror; Albert from Sax. *al* and *brecht* bright, perfectly illustrious; Aldred from *al* and *dred*, Sax. perfectly revered. Alfred from *Al* Sax. *all*, and *fred*, peace; perfectly peaceful. Almighty, from *Al* and *migtig*, indued with perfect, irresistible, and infinite power.

Æ'LF, Sax. pronounced and written in different dialects, *ulf*, *welph*, *hulph*, and *helf*, implies help or assistance, and was used by our Saxon ancestors as a prefix to their proper names; as Ælfwin, is victorious; Ælfwold, an auxiliary governor; Ælf-gifa, from *Ælf* and *gifan*, Sax. to give, one who gives assistance.

ÆNI'GMA, *S.* (*αινγμα*, *ainigma*, Gr. from *αινος*, *aines*, Gr. an obscure speech) a proposition put in, obscure, and often, contradictory terms, in order to exercise the sagacity of a person; or an obscure description of a thing, delivered in such terms as render the explication difficult, and the meaning not intelligible at first sight. The eastern nations seem to have affected this species of writing very much; an example of it may be found in Judg. xiv. 12. and its definition by Bohours as being a witty, artful, abstruse description, may not be very improper, if it be allowed to be, according to Mr. Addison, a species of false wit, and rather the sport of the understanding, than the dictate of wisdom.

Æ'OLUS, *S.* (from *Æolos*, in mythology, the God of wind) the name of a ventilator, or a machine used to extract foul air out of rooms, called Tidd's Æolus, from the inventor.

Æ'OLIPILE, *S.* (*Αιολος Πιλα*, *Æolus's Gates*, from *Αιολος*, *Æolus*, the God of winds, and *πιλα* *pilai* gates) an hydraulic instrument, consisting of a hollow copper ball, with a slender neck or pipe, having a small orifice; which being filled with water, and very much heated by fire, will afford a vapour, which issues out with a prodigious violence and noise. The stronger the fire, the more violent will be the force of the steam, till the water is entirely evaporated. It is filled by heating it red hot, and holding the pipe under water, which will ascend by the pressure of the atmosphere.

Æ'ON, *S.* (*αιων*, Gr. *aiōne*, an age) literally duration; but by some ancient heretics, which are supposed to follow Simon Magus, was applied to the divine ideas, which they realised or considered as distinct beings from the Deity, produced by him, both male and female, and composing his essence, when formed into one assemblage or union. Valentinus refined on this heresy very much, and produced a genealogy of these Æons, to the number of thirty. As a specimen of his abilities, we shall add, that he calls the first and most perfect *Πρωον*, *Prōon*, *i. e.* pre-existent, or *Βυθος*, *Buthos*, depth; this *Buthos* continued a long-time with *Σιγη*, *Sige* or silence, and with her produced *Νους*, *Nous*, or understanding, and *Αληθεια*, *Altheia*, truth, her sister; *Nous* begat two Æons, *Λογος*, *word*, and *Ζωη*, *life*; who begat two others, *Ανθρωπος* *Anthrōpos*, man, and *Εκκλησια*, *Ecclesia*, church. And these eight Æons produced all the rest.

Æ'RA, *S.* (Lat. of uncertain etymology. Sepulveda supposes it to be composed of the abbreviature, A. ER. A. *annus ætat. Augusti*: occasioned by the Spaniards beginning their computation from the time they were subject to Augustus. Vossius is of the same opinion. Isidore derives it from *æra*, the plural of *æs*, or the tribute money with which Augustus taxed the world: Scaliger from *æs*, used for an article or Item, in an account: Christmannus from *arach*, Arab. to compute: and Vossius supposes it to be the same as *begira*, from *beher*, a foreigner, a title given to Herod by the Jews) in chronology, a fixed point of time from which any computation commences or begins.

ÆRA'RIMUM, *S.* (Lat. from *æs* copper, which was the only money in use till the 485th year of Rome) the public treasury of the Roman state, like our bank, or exchequer; it was erected under Augustus, and maintained by yearly voluntary contributions, and guarded by three of the emperor's life-guards, styled *præfetti ærarii*.

Æ'RIAL, *adj.* (*ærius*, Lat.) consisting of air. “Vegetables abound more with *aerial* particles.” ARBUTH. Produced by the air. “*Aerial* honey.” DRYD. Inhabiting the air. “*Aerial* animals may be subdivided into birds and flies.” LOCKE. Placed in the air; lofty; high. “*Aerial* spire.” PHILLIPS.

Æ'RIAL PERSPECTIVE, the art of giving a proper diminution to the shades and light of colours, and size of objects in proportion to the supposed distance of the object from the eye. It is founded on this principle, that the ray emitted from an object to the eye, are weaker in proportion to the length of the column of air through which they pass.

Æ'RIANS, S. (*aeriani* from *Aerius*) a religious sect in the fourth century, who derived their name from Aerius their founder. Their tenets resembled those of the Arians with respect to the Trinity; besides which they held that *priest* and *bishop* were synonymous terms, and denoted but one order and dignity. Aerius built his doctrine on some passages in St. Paul's Epistles, particularly on that of 1 Tim. iv. 14. where the apostle exhorts, "Not to neglect the gift he had received by the laying on of the hands of the *presbytery*." On which he observes, that there is no mention of bishops; and that it is evident, that Timothy was ordained by the presbytery alone. To this Epiphanius replies, Hær. 75, That the word includes both bishops and priests, or the whole assembly of ecclesiastics.

Æ'RIE, S. (*airie*, Fr.) a nest appropriated to hawks and other birds of prey.

AERO'LOGY, S. (*αἰρ* *aér*, Gr. air, and *λόγος* *lógos*, Gr. a discourse) a discourse on the nature and properties of the air.

A'EROMANCY, S. (from *αἰρ* *aer*, Gr. air, and *μαντις*, divination) the art of divining or foretelling by the air.

AERO'METRY, S. (from *αἰρ* *aér*, Gr. air, and *μετρέω*, *metréo*, Gr. to measure) the art of measuring the air, comprehending the laws of motion, gravitation, pressure, elasticity, rarefaction, condensation, &c. Instead of this term modern writers substitute **PNEUMATICS**.

AERO'SCOPY, S. (*αἰρ* *aer*, Gr. air, and *σκοπεῖν* *sképeo*, to look into) the observation of the air.

A'ERY, S. See **AIRIE**.

ÆRUGINOUS, *adj.* (from *aerugo*) resembling or belonging to the rust of copper. Applied to colour; it is by some described as a green, and by others as a brown.

ÆRU'GOS, S. (Lat.) rust, particularly that of copper; verdigrise.

ÆS USTUM, (Lat. burnt or calcined copper) in chemistry, made of thin plates of copper put into a crucible, with alternate layers of sulphur and salt, and continued on a hot charcoal fire, till the sulphur is consumed. It is very destructive, and used for eating off proud flesh.

ÆSCHYNO'MENOUS, *part.* (*αἰσχυνόμενος* *aíschunomenos*, ashamed; this plant shrinking as if affected with that passion at the approach) in botany, applied to those plants called Sensitive.

ÆSTIMA'TIO CAPITIS, (Lat. the estimation, or value set upon a person's head) a fine antiently ordained to be paid for offences according to the quality of the complainants: They were settled by king Athelstan, and the estimation on the king's head was 30,000 thrymsæ; of an archbishop or prince, 15000; of a bishop or senator, 8000; of a priest or Thane 2000. Ord. k. Athelst. Leg. Hen. I. Cressy Ch. Hist. fol. 834. b. * * Hence we may be able to understand the force of the old proverb, that, "A bushel of March dust is worth a king's ransom."

Æ'STIVAL, *adj.* (*æstas*, Lat. summer) in geography, belonging to the Summer islands.

Æ'STUARY, S. (*æstuarium*, Lat.) in geography, an arm of the sea, running a good way into the land. In pharmacy, a vapour bath. See **VAPOUR** and **BATH**.

Æ'THER, S. (*αἰθήρ* Gr. from *αἶθεω* to burn or flame, Anaxagoras supposing it to be of the nature of fire) in physics, a thin, subtle matter, finer and rarer than air, commencing from the limits of our atmosphere, and expanded through all the regions of space. Sir Isaac Newton observes, that heat is communicated through a vacuum, almost as readily as through air; but as that could not be without some interjacent body, to act as a medium, this body must be subtle enough to penetrate the pores of glass, and may be supposed to penetrate those of all other bodies, and consequently to be diffused through all the parts of space. The existence of this ætherial medium being thus settled, the author proceeds to its properties inferring it to be more rare, fluid, active, and elastic, than air; and the cause of gravitation, of the elasticity of the air and the nervous fibres; of the emission, refraction, reflexion, and other phenomena of light; of sensation, muscular motion, &c. and that it is the *primum mobile*, or first source and spring of all physical action in the modern system. Des Cartes's subtle matter, which is supposed to pervade, to fill up all the

vacuities of bodies and make an absolute plenum in nature; is exploded from considering the celestial spaces as void of all sensible resistance; but as the resistance of bodies is in proportion to their density, if the heavens were adequately filled with this matter, how subtle soever, they would resist the motions of planets and comets much more than quicksilver or gold.

ÆTHER OF PLANTS, in botany, see **ÆTHERIAL**.

ÆTHER'IAL, *adj.* (*ætherius*, Lat.) something which belongs to; or partakes of the nature of æther. *Ætherial* space, or region, is that space in the heavens, where the pure unmixed æther is supposed to be found; and, figuratively, is used for heavenly. *Ætherial* oil, in chymistry named likewise essential; is a fine subtle, essential oil, approaching nearly to the nature of a spirit. The pure liquor, which rises next after the spirit, in distilling turpentine, is termed the ætherial oil of turpentine.

Æ'THIOPS-MINERAL, S. (compound word; it derives its name from its colour, which is black, and supposed to resemble the complexion of the *Æthiopians*) in pharmacy, a preparation of equal quantities of quicksilver, and flour of brimstone, ground in a stone or iron mortar, till they become black, and no particles of quicksilver remain visible. It is prescribed as an ointment in the itch, and other cutaneous eruptions.

Æ'TIANS, S. (*Aetiani*, Lat.) in church history, a sect of Arians, deriving their name from Aetius their founder; who lived in the fourth century, and was named the atheist. They held that the Son and Holy Ghost, are in all things different and unlike the Father.

ÆTIO'LOGY, S. (*Αἰτιολογία*, *Aitiología*, Gr. from *αἴτια*, *aítia*, Gr. a cause, and *λόγος*, *lógos*, Gr. a discourse) in medicine, a discourse, explaining the causes of a disease. "The *ætiology* of the Hydrophobia." CHAMB.

ÆTITES, S. (of *αἶτος*, *aitos*, Gr. an eagle, from the vulgar opinion of its being found in an eagle's nest) an oval incrustated stone of a dark russet colour, hollow within, and including another stone, which on shaking it, rattles; near Trevoux in France, they are so abundant, that one can scarce dig to the depth of two feet, without finding considerable beds of them. The virtues ascribed to it by Galen and Pliny, may be esteemed as vulgar errors, founded on superstition.

ÆTNA, S. (from *αἶθνη* *aithne*, of *αἶθεω* *aithen*, Gr. to burn, or *αἶθνη* *aithna*, a furnace) a burning mountain, the highest of any in Sicily. The inhabitants call it *Monte Gibello*, or by contraction, *Mon-Gibello*, i. e. the Mount of Mounts; for the Saracens, when masters of Sicily, called it *Gibel*; pronounced by the Germans *Gebel*, or *Gipsel*, the summit of a hill, so that the name *Monte* Italian for a mount, seems when joined to the Saracen, to denote both the great impression its ravages made on their minds, and likewise to shew, that, in making a compound of two words in different languages, which imply the same thing, they were not very nice in their observation of analogy. Its ascent from Catanea is 30,000 paces, but on the side next Randazzo only 20,000; its circumference, at the bottom, is about 100,000; it is of a circular form, and terminates in a peak, resembling a sugar-loaf. The bottom is planted with corn and sugar-cane, the middle with woods, olive-trees, and vines, and the top is covered with snow all the year. Its most remarkable eruptions are those of 1169, 1329, 1408, 1444, 1447, 1536, 1537, 1554, 1669, 1693, and its last considerable eruption 1753. Sometimes, as in 1536, 1537, and 1669, a dreadful stream of fire issues from it, like that of Vesuvius. The prodigious quantity of burning matter ejected, and the earthquakes attending its eruptions, have occasioned terrible devastation and calamities. During that of 1693, fifteen or sixteen towns, eighteen estates, with men and cattle, besides villages and 93000 souls, were destroyed.

AFA'R, *adv.* (of *a* expletive, and *far* of *feor*, or *feorran* Sax. from *faran*, Sax. to go, *fare*, Isl. and *war* and *verre*, Belg.) at a distance. "In stronds *afar* remote." SHAKESP. Joined with *off*, at a great distance. "Seeing a fig-tree *afar* *off*." Mat. xi. 13. Figuratively, foreign or strange, in opposition to one's native country. Distance, in opposition to intimate friendship. "The promise is to all that is *afar off*." Acts ii. 39. "Preached peace to you which *were afar off*." Eph. ii. 17. Length or distance of time. "Thou understandest my thoughts *afar off*." Psal. cxxxix. 2. Sometimes used with *from*. "She bringeth her food *from afar*." Prov. xxxi. 14.

AFE'ARED, *part.* (from *fear*) to be struck with apprehensions at the prospect of some approaching evil, or some mischievous or calamitous object; to be frightened; or afraid. "Hal

"art thou not horribly *afraid*." SHAKESP. Hen. IV. Used with the particle *of* before the object. "He looks *afraid of himself*." PEACHUM. This word is now obsolete, Sedby being perhaps the last author in which it occurs. JOHNSON.

A'FER, S. (Lat.) the south west wind: "Notus and *Afer*, "black with thund'rous clouds." Par. Lost.

A'FER, DOMITIUS, a famous orator of Nîmes under Tiberius and the three following emperors. He made himself known by his oration against Claudia Pulchra; and in gaining of that cause, was looked on as one of the first orators, and much esteemed by Tiberius. The emperor's favour brought him into so much request, that he was seldom without being employed in behalf of some accused person; and is supposed to have acquired more fame by his eloquence than his honesty. Quintilian was a constant follower of him when young; and says, that his orations were enlivened with a great many repartees, and abounded in facetiousness. The emperor Caligula himself being his antagonist, our orator instead of defending himself by a formal vindication, only repeated that prince's plea; and falling on his knees, begged his pardon, professing at the same time, that he dreaded his eloquence more than his anger; this compliment so pleased the emperor, that he not only gave him his pardon, but likewise raised him to the consulship.

AFFABILITY, S. (*affabilité*, Fr. *affabilitas*, Lat.) a quality which renders a person easy to be spoken to; including modesty, good-nature, and condescension; generally applied to superiours. "Of a most flowing courtesy and *affability* to all men." CLAREND.

A'FFABLE verbal adj. (*affable*, F. *affabilis*, L.) easily to be spoken to, on account of complaisance, good-nature, and condescension. "He was *affable* and both well and fair spoken." BACON. Applied to external appearance; favourable; inviting address. "With a serene and *affable* countenance." TATLER.

AFFABLENESS, S. (from *affable* and *ness*, of NS Goth. importing quality) courteousness; civil, and complaisant behaviour. See AFFABILITY.

A'FFABLY, adv. (from *affable* and *ly* of *lic*, Sax. denoting manner) in an affable, courteous, and complaisant manner.

A'FFABROUS, adj. (*affabre*, Fr. *affabrè*, Lat.) executed with skill, neatness, and in a workman like manner. Wants authority.

AFFABULA'TION, S. (*affabulatio*, Lat.) the moral of a fable. Wants authority.

AFFA'IR, S. (*affaire*, Fr.) something done, or to be done. Employment. "I was not born for courts or great *affairs*." POPE. The concerns and transactions of a nation. "St. John's skill in state *affairs*." SWIFT. Circumstances, or the condition of a person. "His *affairs* are in very bad order." Business. "He neglects his own *affairs*." In a ludicrous sense, joined with *little*, an intrigue. "He had a *little affair*, with miss ———." This seems to be borrowed from the French, *il avoit une petite affaire*.

To AFFE'AR, v. n. (from *affier*, Fr.) in law, to confirm, establish, and support. "His title is *affaired*." SHAKESP. Now obsolete.

AFFE'CT, S. (*affectus*, Lat.) that which effects or causes any sensation. Affection. "The *affects* and passions of the heart." BACON. Quality, or effect: "Some other symptoms or *effects* joined to it." This word is now obsolete, and is changed for affection.

To AFFE'CT, v. a. (*affecter*, Fr. of *affectum*, supine of *afficio*, Lat.) to produce an effect, to cause, used with the particle *with*. "Affect the earth *with* cold." MILT. To act upon. "Reciprocally *affect* each other." BENTLEY. To influence. "These qualities relate to, and *affect* the actions of men." To excite, stir up, or work upon the passions. "Very much *affected* with the idea." To aim at, to endeavour after, applied to persons. "This proud man *affects* imperial sway." DRYD. To have a tendency to assume; to tend to. "The drops of every fluid *affect* a round figure." NEWTON's Opt. To be fond of, or long for. "To tell us women what we most *affect*." DRYD. To assume a character not real, or natural; and to support it in an awkward manner. "Spenser, in *affecting* the ancients, writ no language." B. JONSON. In law, to charge, brand, or convict a person of something criminal. "If her parents shall become insolvent she shall have alimony, unless you can *affect* them with fraud."

AFFECTA'TION, S. (*affectatio*, Lat.) an artful, or hypocritical assuming of a character, or appearance, which is not our own, and to which we have no claim. "An *affectation*." No. VI.

"*sestation* to love the pleasure of solitude." Spect. No. 264.

AFFE'CTED, part. (*affectus*. See AFFECT) having the affections excited. To be peculiarly fond of, with the particle *to*. "The model they seemed *affected to* in their di-rectory," CLAREND. Disposed, with the word *ill*. "No marvel then if he were *ill affected*." Personated, and appearing unnatural. "These antic, hisping, and *affected phantasies*." Rom. and Juliet. Applied to persons full of affectation. "An *affected lady*." JOHNS.

AFFE'CTEDLY, adv. (from *affected* and *ly* of *lic*, Sax. denoting manner) in a manner, which has more of appearance than reality; pretendedly. "You are neither natu-rally or *affectedly* ignorant." SWIFT.

AFFE'CTEDNESS, S. (from *affected* and *ness*, of NS Goth. implying a quality considered in the abstract) the quality of assuming an unnatural or false appearance. Distinguished from hypocrisy by its object, that being religion and this politeness, grandeur, learning, &c.

AFFE'CTION, S. (*affection*, Fr. *affectio*, Lat.) state of being affected, or wrought upon by any cause. "Cannot con-tain thier urine for *affection*." Merch. of Venice. Pas-sions in general. "Zeal ought to be composed of the highest degrees of pious *affections*." SPRAT. Love, fondness, regard, or good-will; often used with the particle *to* or *towards*. "Your *affection towards* any of these princely suitors." Merch. of Ven. "Tangled in *affec-tion to* a creature." SHAKESP. Hen. VIII. "Mutual *affection* and good correspondence." COLLIER. Zeal; a desire of obtaining. "Set your *affections* on things above." Col. iii. 2. In painting, the representation of any passion, whereby they appear to be animated, and swell to the sight. In logic, an attribute peculiar to some subject, and arising from the very idea or essence of it; filed by the schoolmen, *proprium quarto modo*. Affections of body, in physics, are certain modifications, occasioned by motion; they are divided into primary, or secondary; the primary are such as arise from the idea of matter, as quan-tity and figure; or from that of form, as quality and power, or from both, as motion, place, and time. Secondary or derivative, affections are those that arise from the primary, as divisibility, continuity, &c. from quantity; regularity, and its contrary, from figure; health, strength, &c. from quality. In medicine, it implies a morbid, or preternatu-ral state of the body or some of its parts. "An hypochon-driacal *affection*." CHAMB.

AFFE'CTIONATE, adj. (*affectioné*, Fr.) zealous, or a strong and longing desire; warm; "In their love to God, and desire to please him, men can never be too *affectionate*." SPRAT. Strongly inclined, or disposed to; used with the particle *to*. "Being *affectionate* of old *to* the war with France." BAC. Hen. VII. Fond, tender, with all the glowings of paternal love. "They fly *affectionate*, and undesiring bear — The most delicious morsel to their young." THOMSON. "When we reflect on all this *affectionate* care of Providence for our happiness," ROGERS.

AFFE'CTIONATELY, adv. (from *affectionate* and *ly* of *lic* Sax. signifying like, or manner) in an affectionate, fon-der, endearing, and benevolent manner.

AFFE'CTIONATENESS, S. (from *affectionate* and *ness* of NS Goth. implying abstraction) the quality or state of exer-cising the social, benevolent, kind, and endearing pas-sions.

AFFE'CTIONED, adj. (from *affection*) full of affectation, conceited, affected. "An *affected* ass that cons state without book." SHAKESP. Twelfth Night. Exercising the passions in a general sense. "Be kindly *affected* one to another." Rom. xii. 10.

AFFE'CTIOUSLY, adv. (from *affect*) in an affecting manner, in a manner that must excite the softer passions. Wants authority.

AFFE'CTIVE, adj. (from *affect*) that which acts upon, or excites a disagreeable or painful sensation. "Ungrateful or *affective* sentiments." ROGERS.

AFFECTUO'SITY, S. (from *affectuous*) passionateness. Wants authority.

AFFE'CTUOUS, adj. (from *affect*) full of passion; animated; or able to excite the passions, "An *affectuous* speech." A word of no use.

To AFFE'RE, v. a. (*affier*, Fr.) in law, to confirm.

AFFE'RORS, or AFFEE'RORS, (*affirour*, F.) in law, persons appointed, to tax, assess, and confirm, such fines as are set in inferior courts; in court leets to settle the fines of those that are guilty of faults, which have no express penalty assigned by statute; in courts baron to moderate amerciaments: they are

to affirm on oath what penalty they think ought to be inflicted upon offenders. 25 Ed. III. c. 7. 9 H. III. c. 14.

AFFETUOSO, *adj.* (Ital. tender or affecting) in music, implies that the strain or air should be played slow, and in such a manner, as to melt and touch with pity.

AFFIANCE, *S.* (*affiance*, Fr. from *affier*) to confirm one's own by plighting of faith; betrothing. "*Affiance made, my happiness begun.*" Fairy Queen. Figuratively, trust, or confidence, the effect of the mutual vows, persons make each other. "Ah! what's more dangerous than this fond *affiance.*" SHAKESP. Hen. VI. Firm trust, and unshaken reliance. "Referring the event of things to God with an implicit *affiance.*" ATTERB.

To **AFFIANCE**, *v. a.* (*affiancer*, Fr.) to bind one's self to marry. "He was *affianced* long time before." Fairy Q. Figuratively, confident, or secure. "*Affianced* in my faith." POPE.

AFFIANCER, *S.* (from *affiance* and *er*, importing an agent, of *wair*, Goth. and *wær*, Sax. a man) he that makes a contract of marriage between two parties. It may want authority.

AFFIDATIO DOMINORUM, (Lat. the oath of the lords) in law, an oath taken by the lords in parliament.

AFFIDATION, or **AFFIDATURE**, *S.* (from *affido*, Lat. see **AFFIED**) mutual contract; reciprocal oath of fidelity. Of no authority.

AFFIDAVIT, *S.* (Lat. he hath made oath) an oath in writing, sworn before an authorised person; which contains the time, residence, and addition of the person who makes it; and is admitted in evidence only on motions, if taken before a master of Chancery; it is of no force in the King's Bench, or other court. 1 Lill. Abridg. 44, 46. Stat. 29 Char. II. c. 5. 21 Char. I. B. R. 1 Lill. 42. Style 445. 2 Sal. 461. In a looser sense, declaration upon oath. "Count *Rechteren* should have made *affidavit.*" Spect. No. 481.

AFFIED, *part.* (from *affier*, or *affido*) joined by contract, affianced; betrothed. "Be we *affied.*" SHAKESP.

AFFILIA'TION, *S.* (from *ad* to, and *filius*, Lat. a son) adoption, or the making a son. Among the Gaulish nobility, it was performed by the father's presenting a battle-axe to his intended son; importing that he was to preserve the property he was thus invested with by force of arms.

AFFINAGE, *S.* (*affnage*, Fr.) in antient law-books, the refining metals by the cupel. Obsolete.

AFFINED, *part.* (*affines*, Lat.) joined by affinity, or marriage to another; related to. "If partially *affined.*" SHAK. Othello.

AFFINITY, *S.* (*affinité*, Fr. from *affinis*, Lat.) relation by marriage; in opposition to that which is by blood. Used with the particles *to* or *with* before the person by whom the relation is contracted. "Solomon made *affinity* with Pharaoh." 1 King iii. 1. "*Affinity* to the tyrant." SIDNEY. Connexion, resemblance to; applied to things. "*Affinity* with the old Gallic." CAMDEN.

To **AFFIRM**, *v. n.* (*affirmo*, Lat.) to confirm a thing, as truth; to declare; to assert; to tell confidently; opposed to deny. "Yet their own authors faithfully *affirm.*" SHAK. Hen. V. Used neuterly, to rectify, approve, establish, or confirm a law, in opposition to repeal. "The house of peers has a power of judicature in some cases, properly to examine, and then to *affirm.*" BACON. *** In this sense we say, "To *affirm* the truth." JOHNS. Dict.

AFFIRMABLE, *adj.* (from *affirm* and *abal*, Sax. power, or possibility) that which may be affirmed, or asserted. "Applicable and *affirmable* of him when present." HALE's Orig.

AFFIRMANCE, *S.* in law, confirmation; opposed to repeal. "In *affirmance* of the common-law." BACON.

AFFIRMANT, *S.* (*affirmans*, Lat.) the person who affirms, or make a positive declaration.

AFFIRMATION, *S.* (*affirmatio*, Lat.) the act of strengthening or supporting any opinion; confirmation. "Upon warrant of bloody *affirmation.*" SHAKESP. Assertion; or tenaciousness of any thing, or position asserted. "The *affirmation* on which his despair is founded. Confirmation, in opposition to repeal. "Our statutes sometime are only the *affirmation*, or ratification of that, which by common law was held before." HOOKER. In grammar, what is otherwise called a verb, because it expresses what we affirm, or assert of any subject. Thus "*Pitt endeareth.*" *endeareth* is an *affirmation*, because it asserts, or affirms the quality of *endearing* to be in *PITT*. In a legal sense, the method by law allowed to the Quakers as a pledge of their truth in judicial courts, instead of an oath, which they hold to be inconsistent with Christ's command; "*Swear* not at all." If they make a false affirmation they are subject to the pe-

nalties of perjury: but this is only with regard to oaths of allegiance, and on public occasions, for in criminal cases their affirmation is not taken as evidence.

AFFIRMATIVE, *adj.* (from *affirm*) that which positively affirms or asserts a thing, in opposition to negative. "Many have believed the *affirmative.*" DRYD. Applied to persons; positive; obstinate in opinion; dogmatical; or one that would affirm any thing. "Be not confident and *affirmative* in an uncertain matter. In logic, such propositions as affirm one thing to belong to another, and it as it were to unite them in thought and word; the predicate is taken in its whole comprehension, or every part of it affirmed of the subject; as "A true Christian is an honest man." Here every part of honesty is affirmed of the true Christian. Affirmative in Algebra, applied to quantities, are those which express a real magnitude in opposition to those which are negative, or less than nothing. Affirmative sign in algebra, is that which shews that the quantity it is prefixed to, is affirmative, and is marked thus +.

AFFIRMATIVELY, *adv.* (from *affirmative* and *ly* of *lie*, Sax. implying like, or manner) in an affirmative or positive manner, in opposition to negative. "Concluding not only *affirmatively* but *negatively.*" BROWN.

AFFIRMER, *S.* (from *affirm* and *er* implying an agent, from *wair*, Goth. or *wær*, Sax. a man) that person who asserts a thing to be true; he that affirms; he who takes the affirmative side of a question, in a dispute. "If by the word *virtue*, the *affirmer* intends our whole duty." WATTS.

To **AFFIX**, *v. a.* (*affixum*, supine of *affigo*, Lat.) to be fixed or united to. "Determined ideas, with names *affixed* to them." LOCKE. To connect with, to subjoin, to establish. "Constantly *affixed* applause and disgrace." ROGERS.

AFFIX, *S.* (*affixum*, Lat.) in grammar, some letter or sentence joined to a word. "In the Hebrew language the noun has its *affix.*" CLARKE.

AFFIXION, *S.* (from *affix*) the art of affixing, or state of a noun that has an affix.

AFFLATION, *S.* (*afflatum*, supine of *afflo*, Lat.) the act of breathing upon any thing. Wants authority.

AFFLATUS, *S.* (Lat.) divine inspiration; in physic, a vapour; or blast, which is prejudicial to the health.

To **AFFLICT**, *v. a.* (*afflictum*, supine of *affligo*, Lat.) to use with such barbarity as may occasion a deep sorrow. "They shall *afflict* them four hundred years." Gen. xv. 13. Followed by the personal pronoun, to mortify, or practice all the duties of sincere repentance. "That we might *afflict* ourselves before God." Ezra viii. 21. To punish. "The Lord, doth not *afflict* willingly." Lament. iii. 33. In the passive, to be in adversity, or involved in temporal unhappiness. "Is any one *afflicted* among you let him pray." Jam. v. 13. Sometimes used with *at* before the cause. "So *afflicted* at the loss of a fine boy." Spectat.

AFFLICTEDNESS, *S.* (from *afflicted* and *ness* of NS Goth. signifying quality or state) the state of affliction, or of a person afflicted.

AFFLICTION, *S.* (*afflictio*, Lat.) that which causes a sensation of pain; a very disagreeable circumstance; calamity. "All *affliction* is naturally grievous." HOOKER. "To repay that money will be a biting *affliction.*" SHAKES. Merry Wives. Misery or adversity; opposed to prosperity. "Some virtues are only seen in *affliction.*" Spectat. No. 257.

AFFLICTIVE, *adj.* (from *afflict*) that which occasions torment, misery, or a sensation of pain on account of its disagreeableness; that which concerns; sorrow. "With all that was terrible and *afflictive* to human nature." SOUTH.

AFFLUENCE, *S.* (*affluence*, Fr. *affluentia*, Lat. from *ad*, to, and *fluo*, to flow) in its primary sense, the flowing to any place; resort, or concourse. *** It is almost always used figuratively. "The *affluence* of young nobles from hence into Spain." WATSON. Abundance of wealth; plenty. "Let joy or ease, let *affluence* or content." POPE.

AFFLUENCY, *S.* the same with **AFFLUENCE**, which is most used.

AFFLUENT, *part.* (*affluent*, Fr. *affluens*, Lat.) in its primary sense, flowing to any part. "The *affluent* blood." HARVEY. In its secondary, abundant in wealth; plentiful; exuberant; wealthy. "Loaded and blest with all the *affluent* store." PRIOR.

AFFLUENTNESS, *S.* (from *affluent* and *ness* of NS, Goth. importing abstraction) the quality of being wealthy, or abounding with all the conveniences of life.

AFFLUX, *S.* (*affluxus*, Lat.) the act of flowing, or thing which flows. "It must be by new *affluxes* to London." GRAUNT. "By agglutinating one *afflux* of blood to another." HARVEY.

To AFFORD, *v. a.* from *ferdern*, or *fordern*, Teut. or *worderen*, Belg. to promote, or assist) to yield or produce. "The soil affords grain." To supply, cause, or grant. "His ubiquity affordeth continual comfort." BROWN'S Vulg. Err. To be able to sell, without losing. "They may afford cheaper." ADDIS. To be rich enough to support or bear a particular charge, or expence. "Wealth enough to afford that their sons may be good for nothing." SWIFT. Mod. Educ.

To AFFOREST, *v. a.* (*afforestare*, law Lat.) to turn ground into a forest. "He afforested many woods and waikes." DAVIE.

AFFORESTATION, *S.* (from *afforest*) the act of turning grounds into forests. "Rich. I. and Hen. II. made new afforestations." HALES'S Com. Law.

AFFORESTING, *S.* (*afforestatio*. See AFFOREST) the act of turning lands into forests. "William the Conqueror and his successors continued afforesting the lands of his subjects, insomuch that they were obliged to sue for relief in order to put a stop to it." CHAMB.

To AFFRANCHISE, *v. a.* (*affrancher*, Fr.) to make free.

AFFRAID, *part.* (from *affrayer*, Fr.) to be timorous; to be affected with fear, either by a present object which may endanger our safety, or by the prospect of a distant, or future evil, which may disturb and destroy our happiness. It is generally spelt with a single *f*; but this is more consistent with analogy.

To AFFRAY, *v. a.* (from *effrayer* Fr. of *afayer*, Latin, from *a* *froid* cold, or chilly, the blood of people thus affected being supposed to be chilled) to strike with terror or fear; to fright. "Or when the flying heavens he would affray." Fairy Queen.

AFFRAY, or AFFRAYMENT, *S.* (see To AFFRAY the verb) in law, formerly an affright caused to one or more, by persons appearing in unusual armour, 2 Ed. III. c. 3. At present, a skirmish or fighting, wherein some blow is given, or some weapon drawn. It differs from an assault, as this is a public, but that a personal wrong; and is punishable by justices of the peace, constables, or private persons may seize the persons engaged, if they do not desist after being admonished, 3 Inst. 158. Lamb. lib. 2. H. P. C. 135. Dalt. 35. 38.

AFFREIGHTMENT, *S.* (from *fret*, Fr.) in law, the freight of a ship. See FREIGHT.

AFFRICATION, *S.* BAILEY. A word of no authority; the same as

AFFRICTION, *S.* (*affrictio*, Lat. from *ad*, to, and *frico*, to rub) the act of rubbing two bodies together, or one thing on another. "The affriction would quickly blacken them." BOYLE. * * Friction is the word now in use.

To AFFRIGHT, *v. a.* (from *a* expletive, and *fright* of *fribtan*, Sax. to fear; *fryet*, Dan. of *fryeter*, to dread; all which seem to be borrowed from *φρίσσω φρίττω*, Gr. to be struck with horror) to affect with fear, including in it the idea of something dangerous and mischievous, something that can deprive us of pleasure, or affect us with pain; and that the impression of this passion, is sudden. "Thy name affrights me, in whose sound is death." In the passive, used with *at*, to be intimidated, disheartened, and deprived of every spark of courage. "Thou shalt not be affrighted at them." Deut. vii. 21. Sometimes it has *with* before the cause; but this seems to be an improper use of that word, instead of *by*. "As one affright—With he lish fends." Fairy Queen.

AFFRIGHT, *S.* (from to affright, the verb) terror, fear, denoting a sudden impression in opposition to fear which implies a long continuance. "In fear and sad affright." Fairy Q. The object which excites, or causes the passion of fear. "By sending these affrights." JOHNS. Catal. The use of this word is chiefly among the poets.

AFFRIGHTFUL, *adj.* (from affright, and *full* Sax. and Teut.) abounding in such qualities as may cause fear. "All that is destructive or affrightful to human nature." Dec. of Piety.

To AFFRO'NT, *v. a.* (the *o* is pronounced like an *u* short, as *affrint*, from *affronter*, F. of *ad* to and *fróntem*, L. the forehead or face) In its primary signification, to meet face to face, to confront. "We have sent for Hamlet hither—that he may here—A front Ophelia." SHAKESP. Ham. To meet, to encounter. "Affronted the king's forces at the entrance of a highway." HAYWARD. To meet like an enemy, alluding to the opposition of the fronts of two armies approaching each other to engage. "And with their darkness durst affront his light." Par. Lost. These senses are now grown obsolete. Figuratively, to injure a

person before his face, including in it the secondary idea of contempt, disdain, and entire neglect of decorum; "Dared to affront the wife of Aurelius." ADDIS.

AFFRO'NT, *S.* (*affront* Fr. *affronto*, Ital. see the verb) an insult, or injury offered to the face; including the ideas of contempt and rudeness. "Doing affronts to his son." BAC. Indecent behaviour, outrage. "Oft have they violated—The temple, of the law with foul affronts." PAR. Reg. The offer of battle; attack or encounter, alluding to the front of an army. "Dreaded—on hostile ground, none daring my affront." MILT. Samson. This sense is very unusual, though agreeable to analogy. Disgrace or shame, alluding to the effect of this kind of insult. "Antonius was defeated, upon the sense of which affront he died with grief." ARBUTH. * * This sense seems peculiar to the North Britains.

AFFRO'NTER, *S.* (from *affront*, and *er* implying an agent, from *wair* Goth. or *war* Sax. a man. See AFFRO'NT) the person who offers the affront.

AFFRO'NTING, *part.* (from *affront*) that which occasions or causes an affront. "Among words, some are kind, others affronting, because of the secondary idea, which custom has affixed to them." WATT'S Log.

AFFRO'NTIVE, *adj.* (from *affront*) that which may give offence; or one who is frequent in offering affronts.

AFFRO'NTIVE, *S.* (from *affrontive*, and *ness* of NS. Goth. implying quality in the abstract) a quality of giving, or offering affronts.

AFFUSION, *S.* (*affusio*, Lat.) the act of pouring one thing upon another. "The affusion of tincture of galls." GREW'S Musæum.

To AFFY, *v. a.* (*affir*, Fr.) to oblige one's self by contract, to marry; to betroth. "For daring to affy a man, lord." Neuterly it implies to place confidence in; alluding to that which is the effect of betrothing. "I do affy—In thy uprightness and integrity." SHAKESP. Tit. and Andronicus.

AFIELD, *adv.* (the *i* is dropped, and the *e* lengthened like a double *e* in the pronunciation, from *a* to, and *field* of *feld* Sax. and Teut. or *feuld* Hung) to the field, "Afield I went amidst the morning dew." GAY.

AFLA'T, *adv.* (from *a* and *flat*, see FLAT) level with the ground. "Lay all his branches aflat upon the ground." BAC. This word is now out of use, being superseded by FLAT.

AFLO'AT, *adv.* (the diphthong is accented upon the *o* which is pronounced like *o* in *rote*, with an obscure, though scarce sensible sound of the *u*; from *a*, and *float* from *flotter*, Fr. to swim on the surface of the water) borne up by the water; floating. "On such a full sea are we now afloat." SHAKESP. Jul. Cæs. Figuratively, fluctuating. "Take any passion of the soul of man, while it is predominating and afloat." SOUTH.

AFO'OT, *adv.* (from *a* and *foot*) walking, in opposition to riding. "Come afoot thither." Hamlet. Figuratively, in agitation; commenced. "When thou seest that act afoot. Idem. On their march, in motion, applied to forces. "Albany's and Cornwall's powers—'Tis said they are afoot." SHAKESP. Lear.

AFO'RE, *prep.* (from *a* and *fore*, of *foran*, Sax. see BEFORE) nearer in place, in opposition to behind. "He stood before her." Sooner, applied to time, "I shall be there afore you." SHAKESP. Lear.

AFO'RE, *adv.* (from *a* and *fore*, Sax. *for* Dan. *vor* Belg.) applied to time, that which is past; prior or antecedent to a thing mentioned. "I wrote afore in few words." Ephes. iii. 3. First, with respect to place or order. "Will you go on afore." Othello. In front, or in the forepart. "He rear'd high afore—His body monstrous." Fairy Queen.

AFO'RE-GO'ING, *part.* (compounded of *afore* and *going*) the which precedes a nothing in order, or motion.

AFO'RE-HAND, *adv.* (compounded of *afore* and *hand*, from Sax. termination *an*, which implies order, or place as *at-next-an* next in order or place, *behind-an* after another in order or place) previous; or before an event in the order of time; "She is come afore-hand to anoint my body." Matth. xiv. 8. Having the start; "afore-hand in all matters of power."

AFO'RE-MENTIONED, *part.* (compounded of *afore* and *mentioned*) something taken notice of in a former part of a book or discourse.

AFO'RE-NAMED, *part.* (compounded of *afore* and *named*) that which has been mentioned in a former part of a work or discourse. "In all other aforenamed proportions." PEACHUM.

AFO'RE-SAID, *part.* (from *afore* and *said*) that which has been said or mentioned, prior to the time and place in which it is referred to. "The *aforesaid* experiment." BOYLE.

AFO'RE-TIME, *adv.* (from *afore* and *time*) in times past, or those which have preceded that in which they are referred to. "Whatsoever was written *aforetime*." Rom. xv. 4.

AFRAID, *part.* (from *affrayer*, Fr. and should therefore be written with a double *f*, as observed in *affraid*. The diphthong is accented on the *a*, the sound of the *e* being very confused; and the word pronounced as if the *i* was dropped and written with an *e* final, thus *afrade*) to be affected with fear, to dread. "They were *afraid* to come nigh him." Exod. xxxiv. 30. Sometimes with *of*, and other times *at* before the object of terror. "Nor shalt thou be *afraid of* destruction." Job. v. 21. "They that dwell are *afraid at* thy tokens." Psal. lvi. 8.

AFRE'SH, *adv.* (from *a* and *fresh*, of *fersch*, Sax. *frisch*, Belg. whence *frâis*, Fr. new) a new; again; a second time. "They crucify the son of God *afresh*." Heb. vi. 6.

AFRO'NT, *adv.* (*àfront*, Fr. to the face) in the front; or in such a direction, that the face of one is directly opposite to that of another. "These four came all *afront*." SHAKESP. Hen. IV.

A'FRICA, *S.* (*αφρικη* Gr. from *α* Gr. negative, and *φριξη* *phrike*, Gr. cold) one of the four principal parts of the world; bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the Red Sea, and on the S. and W. by the main ocean. It extends from the 35th degree S. to the 37th N. latitude; being from N. to S. 72 degrees, or about 4320 miles; from E. to W. it reaches from 17 W. to 60 E. or 77 degrees of longitude, *i. e.* 4620 miles. Its situation for commerce is preferable to either of the other quarters of the world; as it stands in the center, and has a nearer communication with Europe, Asia, and America, than any other quarter with respect to the others. It is furnished with the greatest and most convenient navigable rivers; is populous beyond credibility; its soil is fruitful, and produces corn, in abundance. Gums, ivory, wax, civet, and ostrich feathers are in such quantities, that they never can be exhausted by the hand of profusion. They have very rich mines of copper, and as for gold and silver there is no country in the world, that can produce more. The Nubian geographer tells us, that the king of Guinea, has a mass of gold of thirty pounds weight, which was naturally produced in the mines, and is completely tough and maleable, without ever having been refined, or smelted. The trade with Africa, in its present state, is of as great advantage as any we carry on, as it is almost all profit; the first cost being some of our own manufactures, for which we have in return gold, teeth, wax, and negroes. The last article are the hands by which our plantations are improved, and such quantities of sugar, tobacco, cotton, &c. raised, which employ a great quantity of shipping, become a nursery for sailors, an encouragement for manufactories, the source of wealth and power to this kingdom, and the means of its being able, at present, to give laws to the whole world. While we are thus decanting on these advantages, we cannot, without ingratitude, forbear to acknowledge, that we owe the extension of this valuable trade, to one Thomas Cumings, a quaker, who projected the taking of Goree and Senegal, and by that means has opened a source of wealth, till then unknown, but at present sensibly felt by almost every individual in this nation.

AFTER, *prep.* (from *after*, Sax. *afar* or *afaruh*, Goth. *ebre*, Arm. *abar*, Per.) it is applied both to time and place. Applied to time, it denotes that something had been done before. "After the sop Satan entered into him." John xiii. 27. Joined with verbs it has a reference to time with succeeding or following. "On the second sabbath after the first." Luke vi. 1. Applied to place, behind, or following. "That he might bear it after Jesus." Luke xxiii. 26. When used with *come* it implies pursuit. "After whom is the king come out." 1 Sam. xxiv. 14. Concerning. "Thou enquirest after my iniquity." Job. x. 6. According to; in proportion to; "Give them after the work of their hands." Psal. xxviii. 4. Agreeable to, in imitation of. "Made after the same design." ADDIS. "After the oriental manner." POPE.

AFTER, *adv.* (it is distinguished from the preposition because it has a relation to that which goes before it; but that to the sentence which follows it) Succeeding or following in time. "The law which was 430 years after." Gal. iii. 17. Second or following in place, in opposition to *before*. "Let him draw thee after." SHAKESP. Lear. †† As this word is used of time with respect to some action which pre-

ceded it; it cannot with any propriety, be introduced, without the mention of something as having gone before it. Thus, it would be very improper to say I shall be happy after, but we say hereafter; and had we premised any circumstance as preceding the state of future happiness, the first expression would have been highly proper; as, "though I was then very much afflicted, I was happy after." After is compounded with several words, wherein it is used in its primary signification, as may be perceived by those which follow.

AFTER-ACCEPTATION, *S.* (from *after* and *acceptation*) a signification, which was not first admitted; but adopted in process of time. "The church's after-acceptation." DRYD.

AFTER-AGES, *S.* (from *after* and *ages*) ages which are to come, or future. "What an opinion will after-ages entertain." ADDIS.

AFTER-ALL, taking every thing into consideration; in fine; notwithstanding all that has been said; at last. "After-all if they have any merit." POPE.

AFTER-BIRTH, *S.* (from *after* and *birth*) in midwifry, the coat, membrane, or case wherein the fœtus, or child is inclosed in the womb, called the secundine, and deriving its name from its coming away after the birth of the child. In brutes it is called the *beem* or *cleaning*. See HEAM.

AFTER-CLAP, *S.* (from *after* and *clap*, of *clap*, Brit. a stroke) some unexpected incident after an affair is supposed to be ended. "For fear of after-claps." SPENSER. It is used in an ill sense, but seems a low expression.

AFTER-COST, *S.* (from *after* and *cost*) expences which are incurred after the original bargain, or plan is finished. "Left, your after-cost and labour prove unsuccessful." MORTIMER.

AFTER-CROP, *S.* (from *after* and *crop*) the second crop or produce of a ground in one year. "After-crops I think neither good for the land," &c. MORTIM. Husband.

AFTER-DINNER, *S.* (from *after* and *dinner*) that space of time which follows, our second meal called dinner, and sometimes used for afternoon. "An afterdinner's sleep." SHAKESP.

AFTER-ENDEAVOUR, *S.* (from *after* and *endeavour*) a second attempt, or trial; "Their after-endeavours should produce the like sounds." LOCKE. This word is seldom used.

AFTER-ENQUIRY, *S.* (from *after* and *enquiry*) enquiry made after a thing is performed; or after death. "Lump the after-enquiry on your peril."

AFTER-EYE, *v. a.* (from *after* and *eye*) to pursue with one's eye; to keep in view. "Left to after-eye him." SHAKESP.

AFTER-GAME, *S.* (from *after* and *game*) an expedient after the original plan, or first attempt, has miscarried. My first designs, my friends, have proved abortive—Still there remains an after-game to play." ADDIS. Cato.

AFTER-HOURS, *S.* (seldom used in the singular, from *after* and *hours*) the hours which succeed or follow any action. "That after-hours with sorrow chide us not." Rom. and Juliet.

AFTER-LIVER, *S.* (from *after* and *liver*) he that lives after; a survivor; in the plural, posterity. "Let after-livers know." SIDNEY. Now obsolete.

AFTER-LOVE, *S.* (from *after* and *love*) a second or later love. "To win thy after-love I pardon thee." SHAKESP.

AFTER-MATH, *S.* (from *after* and *math* of *maitan*, Goth. to cut) the after-grass, or second mows of grass, cut in autumn.

AFTER-NOON, *S.* (from *after* and *noon*) that space, or interval, which is from twelve at noon to the evening. "On dice and drink, and drabs, they spend the afternoon." DRYD. Figuratively, in the decline. "Even in the after-noon of her best days." SHAK. Rich. III.

AFTER-PAINS, *S.* (never used in the singular, from *after* and *pains*) In midwifry, those pains which are felt in the loins, groin, &c. after delivery, proceeding from a distension of the ligaments of the Uterus; which are seldom dangerous, unless heightened by a detention of the Lochia; and usually cured by a proper regimen, and the observance of a due posture, without any particular medicine. Not but the free use of oil of Sweet Almonds, Sperma Ceti, Troches of Myrrh, Confectio Thebaica, &c. are prescribed to prevent, or remove these pains, with good success.

AFTER-PART, *S.* (from *after* and *part*) the decline or latter part. "In the after-part reason and foresight begin a little to take place." LOCKE.

AFTER-PROOF, *S.* (from *after* and *proof*) evidence, following that which has been produced. "Under the expectation of his after-proof." WOTTON.

AFTER-TASTE, *S.* (from *after* and *taste*) that taste which is perceived by the organs of sensation after, which was not sensible during the act of drinking.

AFTER-THAT, *adv.* (from *after* and *that*) afterwards, or next in order of time. "After that he was seen of above 500 at once, 1 Cor. xv. 6. It being so. "After that I was turned, I repented." Jerem. xxxi. 19. This expression is used by way of connection to discourse. GREENW. Gram.

AFTER-THOUGHT, *S.* (from *after* and *thought*) an expedient formed too late; reflection, or thought arising after the finishing of a thing: not properly used for second thought, as that is generally taken in a good sense, but this in a bad one. Repentance. "Expence, and after-thought, and idle care." DRYD.

AFTER-TIMES, *S.* (from *after* and *times*.) Seldom used in the singular) future ages; in time to come. "In after-times shall hold the world in awe." DRYD.

AFTER-TOSSING, *S.* (from *after* and *toss*) the motion of the waves after a storm. "The after-tossings of a sea, when the storm is laid."

AFTERWARD, or AFTERWARDS, *adv.* (from *after* and *ward*, Sax. of *wairth*, or *wairths*, Goth.) in succeeding, or future time, referring to something which preceded, and which it is supposed to follow. "Prepare thy work, and afterward build thy house." Prov. xxiv. 27.

AFTER-WIT, *S.* (from *after* and *wit*) an unseasonable expedient, or a contrivance which is too late. "After-wit comes too late." L'ESTRANGE.

AFTER-WRATH, *S.* (from *after* and *wrath*) anger, when the provocation seems past. "They excuse their after-wrath."

AGA, *S.* (Arab. *lord*) a title used among the Mogols and Turks, for a commander; as the *aga* of the Janizaries, is their colonel; and the *capi-aga*, the captain of the gate of the seraglio; it is likewise given as a title of distinction to persons invested with no command, but, like a pocket commission among us, a power to assume the office when they please.

AGAIN, *adv.* (*agen*, Sax. *igien*, Dan. of *æc*, Sax. one more, and *æne*, Sax. *one*, according to Skinner) a second time, implying the repetition of the same action. "I will not again curse, nor again smite." Gen. viii. 21. At the beginning of a sentence, it imports an addition to what has been said before. "Again I will be to him a father." Heb. i. 5. On the other hand, denoting a correspondence or reciprocation of action. "His fortune worked upon his nature, and his nature again upon his fortune." JOHNS. Dict. After *ask*, a return of a thing given. "I did never ask it you again." SHAKESP. King John. Return, by way of recompence; or reimbursement. "That he hath given, he will pay again." Prov. xix. 27. Besides, in any other place or time, excluding any thing else of the same sort, "There is not in the world again such a spring and femininity of brave military people, as in England, and Ireland." BAC. After *much*, or words implying dimension, a repetition of the same quantity which preceded. "As large and as deep again as ours." DRYD. "Want as much again to manage it." POPE. When doubled, it implies frequent repetition. "It must be repeated again and again." After *answer*, it denotes in reply, or opposition to something asserted. "Who art thou that answerest again?" Back; applied to message, or enquiry. "Bring us word again, which way we shall go?" Deut. i. 22.

AGAINST, *prep.* (*agen*, *ongean*, Sax. *gegen*, Teut.) used of persons in opposition, alluding to the position of two armies ready to attack each other. "He that is not with me, is against me." Matth. xii. 30. In contradiction, applied to things or opinions. "The church clergy have written the best collection of tracts against popery." SWIFT. After *speak*, to be represented in a bad light. "This sect is every where spoken against." Acts xlviii. 22. applied to motion, contrary direction; or that in which one body meets with another. "Trouts and salmons swim against the stream." BAC. Applied to place, opposite to, or facing; "Against the Tiber's mouth." DRYD. Close to, joining, or contiguous. "The picture hangs against the wall." * * * Used adverbially, it implies a limited space of time, within which something is to be done. "Urijah made it against king Abaz came." 2 Kings, xvi. 11. Immediately preceding; previous to, or near. "Ever against that season comes." SHAKESP. Ham.

AGALAXY, *S.* (from *a* Gr. privative, and *γαλα* *galé*, Gr. milk) want of milk, applied to a mother, who labours under a want of that nutritious fluid, by old medical writers; but now out of use.

AGA'LLOCHUM, *S.* a species of aloes wood, in the East-Indies, spotted with various colours, odoriferous, and acrimonious to the taste; it yields abundance of sap when put on the fire, which is, by French physicians, reckoned a very powerful cardiac. See ALOES.

AGAPE', *S.* (from *αγαπη*, Gr. love) love feasts, exercised by the primitive christians; originally of such service, that they caused the admiration of the heathens, but in process of time were abused so much, that it was thought prudent to decline them. They were celebrated in commemoration of Christ's last supper, were kept in the church towards evening after the services was over, in which the members eat what each had brought with him, without any regard to external advantages of wealth or dignity; the supper over, they communicated, and saluted each other with a kiss. But this latter circumstance being attended with some incidents which are better guessed at, than mentioned, the whole was at length disused. The Jews seem to have had devotional entertainments similar to these on their great festivals, to which they invited their relations, the priests, the orphans and the poor, and to those, who could not attend, sent portions of their sacrifices. These feasts were held in the temple, and there were certain sacrifices dedicated to the celebration of them.

AGAPE, *adv.* (from *a* and *gape*, from *gape* Isl. *glapan*, Sax. *gaepen*, Belg. to set any thing, and particularly the mouth, wide open; from the same origin are *geba*, Pol. and *guba* S. signifying the action of opening the mouth wide) a stupid kind of admiration; wond'ring as expressed by the ignorant with open mouths. "The whole croud stood agape." Spect. No. 572.

AGARD, (ARTHUR) the son of Clement Agard, of Toston, in Derbyshire, born A. D. 1540, bred to the law, and made deputy clerk in the exchequer office, which place he held forty-five years. Passionately fond of antiquities, he made use of the advantage his place afforded him, in making large collections, and in acquiring knowledge in those parts of this study, which are most abstruse; and perhaps productive of the greatest utility. In order to corroborate, what has been insinuated of his abilities, we have both the testimony of Camden, who calls him "A most excellent antiquary," and that of Selden, who speaks of him as, "A man known to be the most painful, industrious and sufficient, in this branch of study:" To these testimonies we might add, the titles of his works, which are, 1st, The Antiquity, &c. of the High Court of Parliament. 2d, The Antiquities of Shires, of which he thinks Alfred was the author. 3d, The land Measures of England. 4th, The Authority and Office of Heralds. 5th, The Antiquity and privileges of Inns of Courts, &c. 6th, The Diversity of the Names of this Island. All these were published by Hearne; the manuscripts he left behind, were, A learned and elaborate Treatise of the Use of the Doomday-Book, together with twenty-six more volumes of manuscripts, he left to Sir Robert Cotton, in whose collection they are still preserved. After thus having spent his days in learned tranquility, he caused a monument to be erected for himself and his wife, in Westminster-Abbey, in his life time, where, after his death, which happened in 1615, he was interred.

AGARIC, *S.* (*agaricus*, Lat.) in botany, an excrescence growing, in the shape of a mushroom, upon the trunk and great branches of the Oak and other trees, but the Larch tree especially. It is distinguished into male, female, and spurious. The male, is of a yellowish colour, and pretty solid, is used in dying black, and one of the not colouring drugs which the French dyers are obliged to make use of in striking that colour. The female is used in medicine, and should be chosen white, large, light, brittle, and of a lively penetrating scent. The spurious, or false, is the Agaric of the Oak, which is commonly reddish and very heavy. Modern practitioners have lately cried this up as a great styptic, and recommended it for stopping the effusion of blood, after amputation, in the larger blood-vessels. But its efficacy has been very much controverted by very eminent surgeons; those who would see its merits discussed with candour, and established by experiments, need only peruse, A treatise on the Agaric of the Oak, by Mr. Neal, surgeon to one of our London hospitals, a gentleman of eminent abilities in his profession. The female, however cried up by the ancients, is almost struck out of modern practice, on account of its being slow in operation, and by its long stay in the stomach exciting vomitings, insupportable nausea, sweats, faintings, long weaknesses, and a strong aversion to all kinds of food. Mineral Agaric, is a kind of stone found in the clefts of rocks in Germany; when it is first found it is white and of the consistence of curdled milk; whence it is called *lac lunæ*, or, Milk of the Moon; *li-*

ihomagra, or Marrow-Stone; by drying, it becomes brittle, and resembles the natural Agaric, on which account it has received its name.

AGA'ST, *adv.* (from *a* and *gaſt*, Sax: a spectre, *i. e.* terrified as if one had seen a spectre or ghost, according to Skinner: but is it not more natural to derive it from *αγαζομαι*, *agazomai*, Gr. to look upon with amaze) With all the signs of a person who is terrified at sight of some dreadful object: "With shudd'ring horror pale, and eyes *agaſt*." Par. Loft.

A'GATE, S. (*agate*, Fr. *agat*. Belg. of *αχατης*, *achates*, Gr.) a precious stone of the flint kind, much harder than jasper, and receives a better polish. Its colours are various, and in some of them represent such figures as are very surprising; some account of which we have given already in the article ACHATES, to which the reader is referred; and at the same time informed, that it is possible to give those stones all their beauteous cloudings, by means of a liquor, which was not unknown to the antients, and has been successfully imitated by some learned foreigners. AGATE, likewise, among the gold wire-drawers, is the instrument they make use of in burnishing, and derives its name from the agate stone, which is in the middle and forms the most considerable part of it.

A'GATY, *adj.* (from *agate*) partaking of the nature of Agate. "An *agaty* flint." Woodw.

AGA'VE, S. (Lat.) in botany, the common American Aloe. This is the 390th genus of Linnæus, who has separated it from the Aloe, among which they were classed before, because the stamina and style in their flowers are extended much longer than the corolla, and they rest upon the germen. To this may be added, that their center leaves fold closely over each other, and embrace the stem which is formed in the center; whereas the flower stem of the Aloe is produced on one side of the center. They flower annually, and their leaves are more expanded. There are eight species. The first, named the Common great American Aloe, with a branching stalk, have been long preserved in this island, and some of them lately seen in blossom. The stem rises generally twenty feet high, and branches out on every side, so as to form a pyramid; or a resemblance of the picture of the golden branch in Solomon's temple. The shoots are adorned with flowers of yellowish green, which stand erect, and grow in thick clusters, at every joint. When in flower they make a fine appearance, and sometimes produce a succession of flowers for three months together. The opinion that it does not blossom till it is an hundred years old, is a great mistake; because, as that depends on the growth of the plants, in hot countries they flower in a few years; in cold ones they shoot up their stem slowly; and must be a longer time before they can boast this beautiful vicissitude.

To AGA'ZE, *v. a.* (from *αγαζομαι*, *agazomai*, Gr. to admire) to terrify prodigiously: including the idea of something which is horrible. "Or other grisly thing that him *agaſt*." Fairy Q. Now obsolete.

AGA'ZED, *part.* (from *agaze*) struck with a sudden terror; terrified to stupidity. "All the whole army stood *agazed* at him." SHAKESP. Hen. VI.

A'GE, S. (the *e* not pronounced, and serving only to lengthen the sound of the *a*, and soften that of the *g*; from *age*, Fr. *atba*, Sax. or *æ* Run. and Dan. always) any limited part of duration, or time, applied both to persons and things. "His life being seven *ages*." SHAKESP. The number of years of which a person's life consists; the period of his existence. "The whole *age* of Jacob was 147 years." Gen. xlvii. 28. A race of men. "New heaven and earth shall to the *ages* rise." MILTON. The advanced part of a long life; that state of life wherein a person has seen a great number of years, in opposition to youth. "Nor men, the weak anxieties of *age*." ROSCOM. The space of 100 years. In horsemanship, the method of distinguishing how many years the horse is old from his teeth, hoofs, coat, tail, and eyes. In hunting, is in a hart discovered by the furniture of his head. In astronomy, applied to the moon, it is the number of days elapsed since the last conjunction, or full moon, stiled her quarter. In chronology, a certain period of years passed since the creation. This by some is reduced to three portions; viz. the age of the law of nature, from Adam to Moses; the age of the Jewish law, from Moses to Christ; and the age of grace from thence to the present glorious year 1759. Others divide this grand period into six ages; the 1st, from the creation to the deluge, contains 1656 years. 2d, From thence to Abraham's entering the promised land, 426 years. 3d, To the deliverance from Egypt, 430. 4th. To the foundation

of Solomon's temple, 467. 5th. To the foundation of the temple in the Babylonish captivity, 424. And the 6th, From the Babylonish captivity to the birth of Christ, including 484 years. The Romans divided time into the following periods: 1. The obscure and uncertain age. 2. The heroic, or fabulous age, terminating at the first Olympiad. 3. The historical, which began at the building of Rome. The poets divide the world into four ages; called the Golden, Silver, Brazen, and Iron Age: Agreeable to this the East Indians divide theirs in four ages likewise. The first, or Golden, which lasted 1,728,000 years, was that in which their God Brahma was born, men were giants, their manners innocent, and their lives four hundred years, exempt from diseases. Second, which lasted 12,960,000, when their Rajas were born, vice crept into the world, men's lives were shortened to 300 years, and their stature diminished in proportion. The third age continued 106,400, when vice increased, and men lived only two hundred years. The last, is the present age, of which they hold that 4,027,200 years are elapsed, and men's lives shortened to a fourth of their original duration. Age in law, is that time of life at which a person is qualified to assume and exercise certain offices of society, which before he was, for want of years, incapable of. The age of twenty-one is the full age, when a man or woman may contract and manage for themselves with respect to their estates. Where any persons marry, the man under fourteen; and the woman within twelve, they may at those ages disagree to the marriage. At fourteen a person may dispose of goods and personal estate (but not of lands) by will; and by law, be a witness. All under this age are not generally punishable for crimes, though they must answer damage for trespass. 1 Inst. 78. 171. 247. 2. 33. 21 Hawk. 434. Mod. Caf. 260.

A'GED, *adj.* (from *age*) that which has lived a long course, or series of years, generally applied to animals. "The grey headed and very *aged* men." Job. xv. 20. To continue for many years; to practice long. "It is dangerous to be *aged* in any kind of course." SHAKESP. Figuratively, that which has stood for many years; decayed by length of time, applied to inanimate things. "Of the *aged* oaks." STILLINGF. This sense, though somewhat improper, may be allowed, when we consider the vegetable creation, has been generally said to be indued with a principle stiled a vegetable soul; which is the cause of its increase.

A'GEDLY, *adv.* (from *aged*, and *ly* of *lie*, Sax. like, or manner) after the manner of a person advanced in years, or in the decline of life.

A'GELNOTH, EGELNOTH, or ÆTHELNOTH, S. (*achelnotus*, Lat. from *agaled*, Sax. terrified, *eglan*, Sax. to be afflicted; and *æthel*, noble, and *noth*, not) he was surnamed the good, the son of E. Aigelmer, and archbishop of Canterbury. In his way to Rome, to receive his pall he purchased the arm of St. Augustin, which he sent as a present to Leofric, earl of Coventry: He was in great favour with king Canute, whom he both excited to acts of piety, and restrained from excesses. On that king's death he refused to crown Harold, alledging a promise he had made the late king, to which he was resolved to adhere. After this declaration, he laid the crown upon the altar, uttering, at the same time, an imprecation against those bishops, who dared to perform the ceremony. And, notwithstanding Harold tried both by menaces and promises, to engage him to alter his resolution, he never would change it. He died in 1038, having sat on the see of Canterbury seventeen years.

AG'EN, *ad.* (*agen*, Sax.) a repetition of the same deed; something by way of reply to what had been said. "Thus her son reply'd *agén*." DRYD. This is the true spelling, though now used only by poets for the sake of rhyme. See AGAIN.

A'GEN, S. (Fr.) the capital of Aginois in France, situated on the Garonne, a bishop's see, who stiles himself count of Agen; and the birth place of the famous Joseph Scaliger. It carries on a considerable trade in tanned leather, stockings, woollen goods, wines, and brandy. Lat. 44 deg. 20 min. N. Long. 30 min. E.

AGEMO'GLANS, AZAMOGLANS, S. (from *אגמ*, *agem*, Arab. a barbarian, and *אגל*, *agel*, Arab. a child) children of tribute, taken every third year by the grand seignior's officers, from those Christians whom he tolerates in his dominions; they always claim one in three, which are generally chosen for their beauty and vivacity: As soon as seized on, they are conveyed to Gallipoli or Constantinople, circumcised, instructed in the Mahomedan religion, taught the Turkish language and military discipline, and placed among the troops

troops called the Jannizaries. Such as are not fit for the army, are employed in the lowest and most servile offices in the seraglio.

A'GENCY, *S.* (from *agent*) the quality of acting; action; the state of being in, or exerting action. "The superintendence and agency of Providence." Woodw.

AGENHINE, *S.* (from *Agcu*, Sax. *Eygen*, Teut. one's own, and *hine*, a servant) in law, a guest, at an inn, who after three night's continuance therein, is deemed one of the family.

A'GENT, *part.* (from *agens*, Lat. part of *ago* to act) that which acts, or is active, in opposition to patient, or passive. "The force of imagination upon the body agent." BAC. Nat. Hist.

A'GENT, *S.* (*agens*, Lat.) a being indued with the power of action. "A miracle is a work exceeding the power of any created agent." South. In physick, that which is indued with power to act on another, and to produce a change, or alteration by such action. The schools divide agents into natural; or free. Natural, are those which are determined by the great author of nature; to one sort of effect with an incapacity to perform any other, as fire to heat only, not to cool. These are subdivided; into univocal, or such as produce the effects of the same kind as the agents themselves; and, 2, into equivocal whose effects are of a different kind. A free agent is, that which may do or not do any action, and has the conscious perception that his actions are caused by his own will, without any external necessity, or determination whatever. If there were no free agents, all would be meer mechanism, and the best and noblest part of nature would be cut off: There would be no creatures capable of gratitude or reasonable obedience to the Deity; no opportunity for him to display his wisdom, goodness and mercy in the government of them, nor any means of bringing them to the sublimest degree of intellectual happiness, viz. that which arises from morality. In commerce, an *agent*, is a person intrusted with transacting business for another at a distance, or the negotiation of the affairs of a state or corporations. Likewise the person who takes care of the affairs of a prince at a foreign court, a sort of under-ambassador, from whom he is distinguished as not making a public entry, not assuming the character of the king's representative, and not indued with so ample a power. *Agent* of the bank, is the same as a broker, who acts between merchants, traders, bankers, and other persons in trade, to facilitate the traffic of money, and the negotiation of bills of exchange. This word seems peculiar to the French.

A'GENT and PA'TIENT, in law, is a person who does or gives something to himself, being, both the doer of a thing and the party to whom it is done. Thus, a creditor, being left executor, he may retain so much of the estate of the deceased, as will pay his debt, and by that means become both *agent* and *patient*, i. e. the party to whom the debt is due, and the person who pays it. 8 Rep. 138.

To A'GGERATE, *v. a.* (from *agger*, a hill or mount) to heap. Wants authority.

AGGERHU'US, *S.* (from *agger* and *haus* of *hus*, Sax. and Goth. *har*. Hung. a house) called likewise Christiana, the largest diocese in the South of Norway, being from S. to N. 300 miles, and from E. to W. 120. Likewise a considerable fortress of this district; the date of its foundation unknown. In 1310 it was, in vain, besieged by duke Erick of Sweden; and in 1567 by the Swedish again, for eighteen weeks, who were likewise defeated; in 1717 Charles XII. of Sweden made likewise a fruitless attempt against it. Lat. 59 deg. 25 min. N. Long. 10 deg. 30 min. E.

AGGEROSE, *adj.* (from *agger*, Lat.) full of heaps. Of no authority.

To AGGLO'MERATE, *v. a.* (*agglomer*, Lat.) to gather up in a ball; to gather together.

To AGGLO'MERATE, *v. n.* to cluster together, applied to the swarming of bees. Figuratively, to stick together so as to compose one mass. "The hard agglomerating salts." THOMS.

AGGLU'TINANTS, *S.* (*agglutinans*, from *ad* to, and *gluten*, glue) in its primary signification those substances which have a quality of glueing, or sticking any bodies together. In physick, strengthening medicines, which adhering to the solids in the human body, recruit, and supply what is wasted in the animal actions: The things under this class are; Isinglass, Olibanum, Gum Arabic, Dragon's-Blood, Cassia, Sago, Vermicelli, Pulse, Comfrey, Plantain, &c.

To AGGLU'TINATE, *v. a.* (see AGGLUTINANT) to unite one part to another, as it were, with glue; to make one part stick to another. "Agglutinating to those parts." HARVEY. Used with the particle *to*.

AGGLUTINATION, *S.* (from *agglutinate*) in its primary signification, to join two bodies fast together; in medicine, the adhesion of a new substance, or giving a greater consistence to the animal fluids, to render them fitter for nourishment. "The occasion of its not healing by agglutination." WISEM. Surg.

AGGLU'TINATIVE, *adj.* (from *agglutinate*) in medicine, that which has the power of thickening the animal juices, so as to render them fit for nourishing. That which has the quality of joining one thing to another. "Roll up the member with the agglutinative roller." WISEM.

To AGGRANDIZE, *v. a.* (*aggrandiscere*, Fr.) to exalt, prefer, or make considerable by the addition of posts and pensions. "Only to aggrandize covetous churchmen." To enlarge, exalt, or ennoble, applied to the faculties and sentiments of the mind. "To raise and aggrandize our conceptions." WATTS's Improvem.

AGGRANDIZEMENT, *S.* (from *aggrandize*) the act of promoting to a high place in a state; or the act of conferring power, honour, and wealth, on a person; it includes in it a precedent baseness, and carries the secondary idea of something selfish. "During his administration, we saw power not applied to the aggrandizement of a family, but to making his country the admiration and envy of all foreigners."

AGGRANDIZER, *S.* (from *aggrandize* and *er*, implying agency, from *swair*, Goth. and *swer*, Sax.) the person, who confers honour and riches on another, or one who makes great.

To AGGRATE, *v. a.* (of *aggrare*, Ital. *gratus*, Lat.) to ingratiate one's self; to gain the esteem of a person; applied to the addresses of a suitor to the object of his love. "Each one sought his lady to aggrate." Fairy Queen.

To AG'GRAVATE, (*aggravatus*, supine of *aggravo*, Lat. from *ad*, to, and *gravis*, heavy) to increase the weight of a thing; in its primary sense. In its secondary or figurative sense; to add to the enormity, applied to crimes. "Aggravating crimes increase their fears." DRYD. To heighten, or render more painful, applied to punishment. "To aggravate—Their pittance." MILTON.

AGGRAVATION, *S.* (from *aggravate*) the act of making worse, applied to the demerit of actions. Some circumstance which heightens the guilt of any crime, &c. "The aggravation superseded of committing against knowledge." HAMMOND.

AG'GREGATE, *adj.* (*aggregatus*, Lat.) an assemblage, or collection, of the particles into one mass. "Aggregate forms of particular things." RAY.

AG'GREGATE, *S.* (*aggregatus*, Lat.) an assemblage formed of several particulars. "An aggregate of mistaken phantasms, GLANV." The sum total, or result of several things added together. "Compounded and constituted of the aggregates of them all." BENT.

To A'GGREGATE, *v. a.* (*aggrego*, Lat.) to collect together several particulars into one sum, or several parcels, or particles into one mass. "The aggregated soil." PAR. Loft.

AGGREGATION, *S.* (from *aggregatio*, Lat.) a whole made up of several parts added together. "These extraordinary aggregations of this fire." Woodw. In arithmetic, the sum total, formed by the addition of several units together. "They are enlarged by their aggregation and being erroneous in single numbers." BROWN's Vulg. Errors. In physics, an assemblage of several things, which have no natural connection with each other, into one whole, as a mass of ruins. Figuratively, the joining, enrolling or admitting to a society. "An aggregation of several doctors to the faculty of laws."

To AGGRESS *v. a.* (from *aggressum*, supine of *aggrader*, Lat: to attack, to set upon) to commit the first act of hostility; to make the first attack; to occasion, or begin a quarrel; including the idea of blame with regard to the agent. "To turn the war and tell, aggressing France,——How Britain's sons, and Britain's friends can fight."

AGGRES'SION, *S.* (*aggressio*, Lat.) the act of beginning a quarrel, either with respect to private persons or kingdoms, by being guilty of the first attack. "A conspiracy of common enmity and aggression." L'STRANGE.

AGGRE'SSOR, *S.* (See AGGRESS) the person who commits the first act of hostility or injury. "We are in danger already of appearing the first aggressors." SWIFT. || With due

due deference to so great a genius, let it be observed, that the word *first* is used very improperly in this sentence, it being included in the word *aggressor* itself.

AGGRESTE'IN, S. (from *agreste*, Fr. of *aigre*, Fr. four, as Skinner imagines, from the acidity which occasions the disorder) in falconry, a disease in hawks. Now obsolete.

AGGRIE'VANCE, S. (see AGGRIEVE, accented on the *e*, as if the *i* was dropt) an action which causes pain, or uneasiness in the person to whom it is done, and includes in it the secondary idea of injury, or something undeserved.

To AGGRIE'VE, S. (from *ag* for *ad* to; and *grieve*, formerly wrote *grieve* from *grever*, Fr. to vex, of *gravis*, Lat. grievous) to do or say something which shall make a person uneasy. "Which yet *aggrieves* my heart." SPENSER. To offer an injury, which shall occasion vexation. "Aggrieved with some practices of the pope's collectors." CAMD. To suffer loss or damage, used in the passive, and with the particle *by*. "Aggrieved by the falling of his rents." N. B. In all these senses, the idea of grief is included, as flowing from their disagreeableness, or the inconvenience to which they subject the person who endures them.

To AGRO'UP, *v. a.* (*agropare*, Ital.) in painting, to join or introduce several figures in one piece. "Bodies of divers natures, which are *cgrouped* (or combined) together, are agreeable and pleasant to the sight." DRYD. Dufresn.

AGHA'ST, *adv.* (from *αἰσέσθαι* *agázomai*, Gr. to be astonished; but according to Skinner, from *a* and *ghast*, Sax. and Goth. a spectre, or apparition, or ghost, because they who see those sights are affected with this passion) all the signs of a person terrified by an apparition; like one who had seen a ghost. "With dreary drooping eyne look'd up like one *aghast*." SPENSER. Elegantly applied to inanimate things, as in the following sentence to the earth at the resurrection. "The aged earth *aghast*—Shall from the surface to the center quake." MIL. Chr. Nat.

A'GHRIM, S. a village and castle of Galway in the province of Connaught in Ireland, where general Ginkle obtained a victory over the Irish and French; in which St. Ruth, the French general, with about 1000 men were slain, and about 650 taken prisoners.

AG'ILD, *part.* (*agild*, Sax. from *æ* negative, and *gild*, Sax. a fine, or a price set on a person's life, from *gildan*, Sax. to pay) free from penalty, or not subject to the customary fines and taxes. Skinner says it is applied to outlaws, for whose death no compensation need be made.

A'GILE, *adj.* (of *agile*, Fr. *ágiles*, Lat.) active; acting with great speed and readiness; nimble. "Forewarn'd struck his *agile* heels." SHAKESP. Hen. IV. Applied to the mind, alert, vigorous, in opposition to slow, and stupid. "Render it *agile*, witty, valiant, sage." PRIOR.

A'GILENESS, S. (from *agile* and *ness* of NS. Goth. implying an abstract quality) the quality of performing with speed, quickness, or nimbleness.

AG'ILITY, S. (*agilité*, Lat. from *ágilis*, Lat. nimble) a capacity of moving without pain, or any other impediment. "Recover its former *agility* and vigour." WATTS.

AGH'ELARIUS, S. (from *agellum*, a herd of cattle) in old law books, a hayward or keeper of cattle; who, on account of his office is exempt from all services to the lord. PAROCH. Antiq. 534.

A'GINCOURT, or AZINCOURT, S. a village of Ponthieu in Picardie, memorable for the glorious victory, which the English, under the command of Henry V. gained over the French, the 25th of October 1415, losing only 1600 men, and killing 6000 of the enemy. Lat. 50 deg. 39 min. N. Long. 2 deg. 10 min. E.

A'GIO, S. (*venet*, aid or assistance) in commerce, the exchange or difference between bank and current money, or cash. Thus if a bargain be made to pay either 100 livres bank, or 105 cash, the *agio* is said to be 5 per cent. The *agio* varies almost every where; at Amsterdam it is usually from 3 to 5 per cent. at Rome near 25 per 1500; at Venice 10 per cent. fixed; and at Genoa from 15 to 16. It likewise signifies the profit which arises from money advanced, and is the same as premium.

To AGIST, *v. n.* (according to Skinner from, *gisse*, Fr. a bed, or place to lie down in; but Kennet conjectures from *ager*, Lat. a field) in common law, to take in the cattle of strangers into the king's forests, and collect the money due for it. CHART de Forest, 9 Hen. iii. c. 9.

AGISTAGE, S. See AGISTMENT.

AGISTER, S. (from *agist* and *er*, signifying an agent, from *avair*, Goth. *avær*, Sax. a man) in common law, officers appointed by patent, to take in and feed the cattle of strangers, and collect the money arising from thence, of which there are

four in every forest, where the king hath any pawnage MANW. For. Laws, 80.

AGISTMENT, S. (from *agisto*) in common law, the feed of other people's cattle, taken into any ground, at a certain rate per week. In a large sense, it extends to all manner of common or herbage, or the profits arising from thence. Inst. 643.

AGISTOR, S. (from *agist*) see AGISTER.

A'GITABLE, *adj.* (*agitabilis*, Lat.) that which may be put into motion.

To A'GITATE, *v. a.* (*agito*, Lat.) to move by repeated actions. "The surface of the water is *agitated* by the winds." To shake so, as to put the particles of any liquor into motion, or fermentation. "The vessel was broken by *agitating* the liquor." To actuate, act upon, or give motion to. "Informs each part and *agitates* the whole." BLACKMORE. To disturb, or disorder by the distractions of different motives. "The mind of man is *agitated* by various passions." To toss from one to another, to discuss or controvert with great warmth; "Tho' this controversy be revived, and hotly *agitated* among the moderns." BOYLE.

AGITA'TION, S. (from *agitatio*, Lat.) the act of shaking or putting the particles of a body into a motion. "Disturbed by any *agitation*." BAC. Deliberate and careful examination, or discussion of a question. "Rather a logical *agitation* of the matter." L'ESTRANGE. Disorder of the mind, arising from the violence of different passions. "His mother could no longer bear the *agitations* of so many passions." Tatler No. 55. Consideration, or deliberation of several persons. "The project now in *agitation* for repealing the test." SWIFT.

AGITA'TOR, S. (from *agitare*) the person who projects any scheme; occasions any disturbance; or causes any motion. He who manages and conducts the affairs of another. "The *agitators* of the army." This sense is very uncommon, if not improper. "*Agitatio animalium in foresta*, law term, the *agitation*, or drift of cattle in forests." LEG.

AGI'TO, S. a small weight used in Pegu, two of which makes a bize, weighing 100 recales, or 2 lb. 5 oz. heavy weight, or 3 lb. 9 oz. light weight of Venice.

A'GLETS, S. (*aiguillette*, Fr.) a sharp point, a tag, formed to resemble some animal, but especially a man. "His gown addressed with *aglets*." HAYWOOD. In botany, the pendants hanging on the tips, or apices, of the chives, and stamina of flowers; as in the tulips, roses, &c.

A'GMINAL, *adj.* (from *agmen*, Lat. a troop) part of, or belonging to, a troop. A word of no use.

AGNA'TI, S. (from *ad* to, and *nascor*, to be born) in the Roman law, the male descendants from the same father, distinguished from *cognati*, which includes the female descendants.

A'GNADELE, or AGNADE'LLO, S. a small place of the lanese in Italy; noted for a great victory Lewis XII. of France gained over the Venetians in 1500; and since for another, fought between prince Eugene, and the duke de Vendome in 1705. Lat. 44 deg. 58 min. N. Long. 29 deg. 43 min. E.

AGNA'TION, S. (see AGNATI) in the civil law, the relation between the descendants from the same father, including only males.

AGNINA MEMBRANA, or PELLICULA, S. in anatomy, the membrane, including the fœtus, so named by Actius, called likewise amnios.

AGNITION, S. (*agnitum*, Lat. see AGNIZE) an acknowledging.

To AGNIZE, *v. a.* (from *agnosco*, Lat.) to own; to avow; to acknowledge. "I do *agnize* a natural and prompt alacrity—I find in boldness." OTHELLO. Obsolete.

AGNOMEN, S. (Lat. from *ag* for *ad* to, and *nomen*, a name) an addition or name added to the surname of a person on account of some peculiar action, or circumstance; as the addition of Africanus to the name of Scipio, on account of his exploits in Africa; and of Cicero to that of Tully, on account of a protuberance in his nose, like a vetch, which Cicero signifies.

AGNOMINA'TION, S. (*agnominatio*, Lat.) the resemblance or allusion of one word to another, both in sound and sense. "Pleasantly running upon *agnominations*." CAMDEN.

AGNOETÆ, S. (*αἰνοῦται*, *agnoetai*, Gr. from *αἰνοῦναι*, *agnoro*, Gr. to be ignorant of) in history, a sect of heretics, who held that Christ, with respect to his human nature, was ignorant of some things, and especially the day of judgment, founding their opinion upon the celebrated text of

of St. Mark xiii. 32. As the Arians have appealed to the same text for a confirmation of their opinion, we may observe, that neither of these heresies can receive any sanction from it: if we explain it as intimating that the knowledge of the day of judgment does not concern our saviour, considered as the Messiah, but as God.

A'GNUS-CASTUS, S. (from *agnus*, a lamb, and *castus*, chaste) in botany, called likewise *vitis*. Its leaves resemble those of the olive, but are somewhat longer; the blossoms are of a purple colour and sometimes white; it is reputed a cooler and preserver of chastity, on which account the Athenian ladies used to lay on beds of it during the feast of Ceres; but modern practice seems to have entirely disclaimed the use of it.

A'GNUS DEI, (Lat. the Lamb of God.) In the Roman church; a flat piece of white wax of an oval form, stamped with the figure of the lamb, and consecrated by the pope. They are now prohibited to be brought into England, by 13 Eliz. c. 2.

AGO, *adv.* (from *agan*, Sax. past; whence some counties still pronounce it *agone*) past. "Sometime ago." **ADDIS.** * * When we reckon past time, *towards*, or ending with the present, we use *since*; as, "It is a year since it happened." But when we reckon *from* the present, and end with the past, we use *ago*; as, "It happened three nights ago." This is a nicety, which foreigners ought peculiarly to attend to, if they would write and speak with propriety.

AGO, *adv.* (*agogo*, Fr. as, *ils vivent a gogo*, they live as they please, or according to their willies) eager for the possession of something; longing; with the particle *for* before the object. "Set the heads of our servant maids *agog for* husbands." **Spectat.** To set one's fancy or affections on, with the particle *on* before the subject. "On which the faints are all *agog*." **HUDIBRAS.** Used with the verbs *set* and *am*, as may be collected from the authorities produced.

AGO, *adv.* (*agan*, Sax. past. See **AGO**) past, with respect to time; formerly. "As you speak him long *agone*." **B. JONSON.**

AGONISM, S. (*αγωνισμα*, *agonisma*, Gr. a contention for superiority, or for a reward; in allusion to those at the Olympic and Isthmian games. This word wants authority.

AGONIST, S. (see **AGONISTES**) a champion or contender for a prize.

AGONISTES, S. (*αγωνιστης*, Gr.) one who used to exhibit at the public games of Greece and Rome; being a candidate for the prizes awarded for superiority of strength, &c. In allusion to this Milton has stiled his tragedy Sampson Agonistes.

AGONISTICAL, (from *agonistes*) that which relates to prize-fighting.

AGONISTICI, S. (Lat. from *αγων*, *agon*, Gr. a combat) the name given by Donatus to those of his sect, whom he sent into fairs and markets to propagate his doctrines, being, as the name imports, theological knights-errant.

To **AGONIZE**, (*agoniser*, Fr. from *αγωνίζω*, *agonizo*, Gr. of *αγων*, *agone*, Gr. an agony) to be affected with acute and excessive pain. "To smart and *agonize* at every pore." **POPE.**

AGONOTHEIC, *adj.* (from *αγων*, *agone*, Gr. a combat, and *τιθημι* *tithemi*, Gr. to dispose of, appoint, or ordain) presiding at public combats, &c. This word wants authority.

A'GONY, S. (from *αγων*, a sharp contest, or struggle) excessive pain, wherein all the powers of Nature are convulsed, and the struggles, as it were, with death for the mastery. When applied to the conflict, which our blessed Redeemer experienced in the garden, it comprehends not only the corporal anguish just mentioned, but the greatest perturbation of mind likewise. "By thine *agony* and bloody sweat; by thy cross and passion; by thy precious death and burial; by thy glorious resurrection and ascension; and by the coming of the Holy Ghost, good Lord deliver us!" Church Litany.

AGONYCLITES, S. (from *α*, Gr. negative, *γων*, *gonu*, a knee, and *κλινω*, *kline*, Gr. to bend) a sect in the seventeenth century, who derived their name from their distinguishing principle, never to kneel, but to say all their prayers standing.

AGOUTY, S. a beast found in the Antilles of the size of a rabbit; the hair of its body is of a bright red, but its tail has none. He has but two teeth in each jaw, holds his food in his fore paws, and has a remarkable cry. When angry, his hair stands on end, and he strikes the earth with

his hind feet; when pursued he flies to a hollow tree, which he will not quit till expelled by smoke.

A'GRA, S. (Perf.) the principal kingdom of the empire of the Mogul. It has Bando on the W. Dely on the N. Sambal on the E. Gualcar and part of Naivar on the S. Its quota of forces, to the Mogul's army, is 15,000 horse, and 30,000 foot; and its revenue is computed at near three millions sterling. Agra, its capital, founded in 1566, by Eckbar, or Eckbarat, is a place of great traffic, having merchants from China, Persia, all parts of India, and from England and Holland. Its indigo is reckoned the very best in the world; besides which they export a great many stuffs and linens, tissues, lace, rice, and cotton. The number of its meidans, or public bazars, covered bazans, or quarters for merchants, some of which are a quarter of a league long; together with its caravanserais, which are about eighty, are sufficient to convince us both of the prodigious extent, and of the immense trade which is carried on in this city. Lat. 26 deg. 29 min. N. Long. 79 deg. 12 min. E.

To **AGRA'CE**, *v. a.* (from *a*, expletive, and *grace*, Fr. a favour) to grant favours to; to confer benefits on; to inculcate or inspire with graces by virtue of instruction. "She granted, and that knight so much *agra'ce*." **Fairy Q.** Now obsolete.

AGRA'MMATIST, S. (from *a* Gr. negative, and *γραμμα*, *gramma*, Gr. a letter) one who cannot read, or distinguish his letters; an illiterate person. This word wants authority.

AGRA'RIAN, *adj.* (*agrarium*, Lat. of *ager*, a field) in the Roman laws, a term applied to such laws, as relate to the division and distribution of lands. Appropriated by way of eminence to the law enacted by Spurius Cassius, about the year 268, for an equal division of the conquered lands to all the citizens, and limiting the quantity of ground to be possessed by each of them.

To **AGRE'ASE**, *v. a.* (from *a* and *grease*, of *graisse*, Fr. *grasso* and *grascia*, Ital. from *γρᾶσθ*, *grasis*, Gr. filth) to grease, daub, or make filthy. "Engrois'd with mud which did them fore *agrease*." **Fairy Q.** Now obsolete.

To **AGRE'E**, *v. a.* (*agrée*, Fr. from *gré*, liking, consent, approbation, or good will) to be friends, or in concord, *i. e.* a state whereby the sentiments of one person are similar or the same as those of another, used with the word *together*. "The more you *agree together*, the less hurt can your enemies do you." **POPE.** To consent to do a thing upon certain conditions; to bargain. "When he had *agreed* with the labourers for a penny." **Matth. xx. 13.** To resemble; to be like. "Thou art a Gallilean; and thy speech *agreeth* thereto." **Mark xiv. 70.** To match, applied to colour. "Taken out of the new, *agreeth* not with the old." **Luke v. 36.** Applied to the evidence of several persons; to tally with; to be consistent with; used with *together*. "Their witness *agreed* not *together*." **Mark xiv. 50, 59.** To make a difference, by consenting to conditions proposed; in opposition to a further prosecution by law, followed by the particle *with*. "*Agree with* thine adversary quickly." **Matth. v. 25.** To yield one's consent, to grant, or admit, with the particles *to*, *on*, or *upon*. "*Agreed to* all reasonable conditions." **2 Maccab. xi. 14.** "That is *agreed on* by all." **BURNET.** Applied to the effect which things have on the organ of taste, and the human constitution, to cause no disagreeable sensation in the one, or occasion any nauseousness, or other disturbance in the other; used with the particles *to* and *with*. "Didst send bread *agreeing to* every taste." **WILK. xvi. 20.** "*With* such as it *agrees with*." **ARBUTH.** It may be observed that the repetition of the particle *with*, both at the beginning and the end of this sentence is an impropriety, and what may be met with in most authors, owing to their inadvertence. To *agree*, neuterly used, implies to put an end to a strife; to accommodate a difference; to reconcile. "The mighty rivals—Are now *agreed*." **ROSCOMM.**

AGRE'ABLE, *adj.* (*agreeable*, Fr.) suitable; conformable to, or consistent with; in opposition to repugnant; used with the particles *to* or *with*. "The practice of all piety and virtue is *agreeable to* our reason." **TILLOTSON.** "What you do is not at all *agreeable* either *with* so good a Christian." **TEMPLE.** Pleading; grateful; as suitable to our inclinations, or faculties. "Called to mind a thousand *agreeable* remarks." **Spectat. No. 241.** Sometimes used with the particle *to* before the subject. "*Agreeable* and grateful to the nature of man." **BAC. Nat. Lift.**

AGRE'ABLENESS, S. (from *agreeable* and *ness*, of *NS.* Goth. implying abstraction, or a quality considered in the abstract) the quality which renders a thing grateful to the

taste, in opposition to nauseous, used with the particle *to*. "Pleasant tastes depend not on the things themselves, but their agreeableness to this or that particular palate." LOCKE. The quality which renders a thing pleasing, implying a calm and lasting satisfaction, below rapture, and less than admiration. "It is very much an image of that author's writing, who has an agreeableness that charms us, without correctness." POPE. Likeness; affinity; resemblance; used with the preposition *between*. "The agreeableness between man and the other parts of the universe." GREW.

AGREE'ABLY, *adv.* (from *agreeable*, and *ly* of *lic*, Sax. implying *like*, or manner) in a manner consistent with, or conformable to; used with the particle *to*. "Agreeably to that which is in the law." 1 Ed. xviii. 12. In a manner, which affords a pleasing satisfaction. "So advantageously and agreeably." SWIFT.

AGREE'D, *part.* (from *agree*) settled by mutual consent. "When they had got known and agreed names." LOCKE.

AGREE'INGNESS, *S.* (from *agreeing* and *ness* of *NS.* Goth. implying quality) suitableness; conformity to; resemblance of, and likeness to. Wants authority.

AGREE'MENT, *S.* (*agreement*, Fr. in law Latin *agreementum*, which Coke would willingly stretch into *aggregatio mentium*, an aggregation of mind) friendship; alliance; concord. "What agreement hath the temple of God with Belial?" 2 Cor. vi. 16. A contract, bargain, or compact. "Your agreement with hell shall not stand." Ilii. xxviii. 11. Resemblance; "Expansion, and duration hath this further agreement." LOCKE. In law, the joining together two or more mind, in any thing done, or to be done: This is divided into three kinds, 1st, An agreement already executed, as when money is paid for the thing agreed to. 2dly, An agreement after the act, where one does an act, and another agrees to it afterwards. And, 3dly, an agreement executory, when both parties are agreed that a thing shall be executed or performed in time to come. In case a party be forced into an agreement, he shall not be compelled to perform it. 1 Lill. 48. Plead. 17. 5. 5. Terms de Ley, 31. Hob. 79. 22 Car. I. 29 Car. II. c. 1. 1 Lev. 155. Dyer. 167. 1 Inst. 79. 5. Rep. 119. 1 Lill. 48.

AGRE'SSES, *S.* (*agresses*, Fr. bullets, from *aga*, Sax. terror; because they excite fear, and are always painted black, which is a terrible colour, Skinner) in heraldry, the same as pellets. See ORNATUS.

AGRE'STIC, or AGRE'STICAL, *adj.* (*agrestis*, Lat.) favouring of, or belonging to, the country; clownish; rude. Seldom used.

AGRESTIS, *adj.* (Lat.) wild. In botany, applied to those plants which grow in the fields, in opposition to those that are cultivated. Likewise used to distinguish wild animals from tame.

AGRIA, *S.* (called *eger* from *egg* an army, or *ego* fear, and *carere* by the inhabitants, which implies the same) situated on a little river of the same name, between Buda and Cashaw in Hungary. It was founded by king Stephen the saint. In 1552, the Turks, under Suliman II. laid siege to it with 70,000 men, but it was so gallantly defended, that after battering it forty days with fifty pieces of cannon, they were obliged to raise it, with the loss of 8000 men. The garrison, which consisted only of 2000 Hungarians, bound themselves by oath, to hold out to the last extremity; and the courage of the women, during the assaults, was surprising. In 1596, it was taken by Mahomet III. who put the garrison to the sword. In 1687, it was retaken by the Imperialists, after a blockade of three years; in 1704, it was captured by the malecontents under P. Rákóczi; but, in 1706, fell into the hands of the Imperialists, and was retaken by the Hungarians, who kept it till 1710, at which time it surrendered to the Imperialists. Lat. 48 min. 15 deg. N. Long. 20 deg. 10 min. E.

AGRICULTURE, *S.* (from *agri* the gen. of *ager*, Lat. a field, and *cultus*, Lat. usage, from *cile*, Lat. to till) the art of tilling and manuring the ground, so as to make it fruitful and bear plants; consisting in manuring, fallowing, sowing, harrowing, reaping, mowing, &c. the management of the productions of different soils, and planting; together with the culture of forests, timber, &c. This art has been cultivated by the greatest men, with the most indefatigable industry. It took its rise among, and was perfected by the ancients. It was purified and reduced into an art by the Greeks. The Carthaginians made it their favourite study; and at Rome it was an honourable employment; the highest encomium that could be given a man, was, that he cultivated his own plot of ground well; the most numerous senate applied themselves to it, and their dicta-

tors were taken from the plough. The Spaniards have a complete treatise on this subject, composed by J. Ferris, at the command of cardinal Ximenes. The French writers have distinguished themselves on this subject, and as for our countrymen, let the prodigious quantities of corn, beer, wool, and horses, our island produces, speak our praise, rather than the systems of those, whose genius has immortalized their names, by the pieces which we have on this subject. To conclude this article, it may be added, that agriculture, or husbandry, is the original source of most of our treasures, and the great fountain of all materials for commerce; and that the articles of commerce must consequently endeavour themselves to those who trade in them, and render agriculture still more amiable in their eyes. It will always be good policy, to ease the land, to promote trade; and to encourage the trading interest, in order to promote the landed.

AGRIFO'LIUM, *S.* (Lat. from *agrus* *ágrus*, Gr. rough, and *φύλλον* *phullon*, a leaf) in botany, the Holly Tree. Miller reckons thirty-three species of it; but, as the plant itself is very well known, and it has no medical virtues, we say no more.

AGRIMONIA, *S.* (Lat.) in botany, Agrimony. The flower cup is of one leaf, divided into five acute segments, and rests on the germen. The flower has five petals, plain and indented at their extremity, and narrow at their base. In the centre rises a double style resting on the germen, which it attended by twelve slender stamina, with double compressed summits. This genus of plants is ranged by Linæus in the second sect of his first class, entitled Dodecandria Digynia, from the flowers having twelve stamina and two styles. There are five species. The first of which, the Common Agrimony, grows by the sides of hedges and in woods, and is used in medicine. They are all hardy perennial plants, will thrive almost in any soil, require only to be cleared from weed, and may be propagated by parting their roots, in autumn, when their leaves begin to decay.

AGRIPPA, *S.* (from *Agrippa*, of *agre partus*, Lat. born with difficulty) a name applied to children, who are born, or come into the world with their feet foremost; derived from *Agrippa*, who was reported to have been born in this manner.

AGROU'ND, *adv.* (from *a* and *ground*, implying on ground) a nautical term, stand d; stuck fast upon shore, so as not able to be got off, and pursue a voyage; hindered by the ground from passing further. "We durst not approach, we having been all of us aground." RALPH. Figuratively, meeting with some impediment or obstacle, which renders it impossible to advance in, or go on with, an affair. "The negotiators were aground at that objection." JOHN. Diet.

AGRYNIA, *S.* (from *a* Gr. negative, and *νύξ* *nyx*, Gr. sleep) in medical authors, is want of sleep. Now seldom used.

AGUE, *S.* (from *aigu*, Fr. acute, on account of the acuteness and violence of the pain it occasions during the fit; tho', as Skinner observes, with respect to the duration, it is more properly named *chronical*) a periodical species of fever, beginning with a cold shivering, which is succeeded by heat, and terminates in a sweat. When the cold fit is scarcely perceptible, and there is a return of the hot one only, it is called an *intermitting fever*. According to the return of the fit, it is differently denominated. If it returns every day it is then called a *quotidian*; if every third day, a *tertian*; and if every fourth day, a *quartan*. It seizes the patient with a languor of the body, and a heavy pain in the head, back, loins, and legs; the hands and feet become cold, the whole body pale, the countenance and nails livid; this is succeeded by a horror and rigour; the tongue and lips tremble, the breathing is difficult, the pericordia uneasy, the pulse contracted, hard or unequal, after which the skin becomes moist, an unusual sweat succeeds, and the fit ends. This disorder is owing to an obstructed perspiration, or whatever else, by overloading the juices, produces a lensor, or want of due circulation in the blood. The shorter the intervals are between the fits, the sooner are they cured. Vernal agues, or those which are caught in the spring, disappear of themselves, at the approach of warmer weather; autumnal agues, at the approach of cold, are increased. The usual method of cure is by a vomit of ipecacuanha, given an hour before the fit, as a preparation for administering the bark. As nothing can contribute more to increase its effects than the minuteness of its particles, it is recommended to the faculty to powder it as fine as possible. If the bark be good, six drachms, taken in the interval of two fits may stop a vernal ague, and an ounce an autumnal one: But though this quantity may remove the fit for the present, it is advisable to continue the medicine, even after it seems to have

have left the patient, for fear of a relapse. A circumstance that ought to be dreaded, and guarded against by a compliance with this advice.

A'GUED, *part.* (from *ague*) struck or affected with an ague; figuratively, cold, shivering, trembling, in allusion to the effects of this disorder. "With flight and *agued* fear." SHAKESP. Coriol. This sense is seldom made use of by present writers.

A'GUE-FIT, *S.* (from *ague* and *fit*) the cold, chivering, trembling fit, which affects people in the ague; used figuratively, "The *ague-fit* of fear is overblown." SHAKESP. Rich. II.

A'GUE-PROOF, *adj.* (from *ague* and *proof*) able to resist the causes which produce agues, without contracting that disorder. "They told me I was every thing; 'tis a lie; "I am not *ague-proof*." SHAKESP. K. Lear.

A'GUE-TREE, *S.* (from *ague* and *tree*, of *tree*, Sax.) the Sassafras tree, so called, according to Skinner, from its supposed virtues in curing agues.

To AGUISE, *v. a.* (accented on the *i* and pronounced as if the *u* was entirely dropt, from *guise*, Fr. *guise*, Ital. *guiso*, Belg. a form, fashion, or particular cut of a garment) to dress adorn, embellish, or set off with external ornaments. "Sometimes her head she fondly would *agnise*." Fairy Q.

A'GUISE, *adj.* (from *ague* and *if*, of *if*, Sax. *if*, or *if*, Goth. which, being added to a substantive, imports likeness) like, or having the properties of, an ague. "Her *anguish* love now glows and burns." GLANV.

A'GUISENESS, *S.* (from *agnise* and *ness* of *NS*, Goth. implying quality) the quality which resembles an ague.

A'H! an *interje.* (*ach*, Teut.) a word made use of to denote some sudden dislike, and occasioned by the apprehension of evil consequences. "Ab! sinful nation." Isaiah i. 4. Sometimes it expresses contempt, and sarcastic reproach. "Ab! thou that destroyest the temple." Mat. xv. 29. Sometimes grief, and an appeal to the passion of pity and compassion. "Ab! Lord, wilt thou destroy the residue?" Ezek. ix. 8. Before *me*, it denotes sorrow arising from the contemplation of misery; and implies woe! "Ab! me!" Before *that* it denotes wishing, and seems substituted instead of *oh*! "Ab that we lov'd ourselves but half so well." DRYD.

AHA', an interjection denoting the triumph of contempt; intended to express joy at the calamities of others, and to increase the uneasiness which they themselves experience. "They said, *aha!* our eye hath seen it." Psal. xxxv. 21. When doubled it implies a greater degree of transport mingled with contempt. "Let them be turned back that say, *aha!* "aha!" Psal. lxx. 3.

A'HAB, *S.* (אחאב *achab*, Heb. the father's brother, from אח *ach*, a brother, and אב *ab*, a father) the son of Omri, whom he succeeded in the kingdom of Israel. He is represented in sacred writ as one of the most wicked kings that ever reigned over the Israelites: he married Jezebel, the daughter of Ethbaal, king of the Zidonians; abandoned himself entirely to her counsels, which were dictated by pride, and enforced by cruelty; he was an idolater, and the first that built altars to Baal in Samaria; he was an hypocrite, humbling himself to God, when under apprehensions of approaching calamity; but insolently impious, as soon as the danger was removed: he was an insatiable thirster after blood, having slain a prodigious number of the prophets, and endeavoured to add the prophet Elijah to the rest. He was an arbitrary tyrant, being uneasy till he had got a poor man's possessions, and in order to compass his ends, had the owner put to death by a false accusation. For ages after his death, his impiety and punishment were proverbial; and that no remains of so great a monster might pollute the earth, his whole race, by the command of God, was extirpated. But Ahab was a king! Hear it, O ye monarchs, and tremble at his fate. That God, who inspired the pen-man of his history thus to describe his horrible dignity, will be the judge of those who imitate his actions. Ye who live in the low vale of social life, hence learn the misery of power, when not supported by religion; and while you drop a tear over the ashes of earthly greatness, support yourselves with the thought that the noblest title, mortals can enjoy, is that of being called the sons of God; and remember that we have received the spirit of adoption, whereby we can address God by the title of *abba*, i. e. father.

AHASUE'RUS, *S.* (אחשורוש *Achsharosh*, Heb. prince, head, or chief, from אחש *Achsh*, a prince, and ראש *resh* Chald. Syr. Arab. and Heb. a chief prince, head, or governor.) This is the scripture name for Artaxerxes the son of Xerxes, who, though his third son, succeeded him in the throne, in the year of the world, 3540. For his father being mur-

dered by Artabanus, the captain of the guards, the villain accused Darius, his eldest brother of the fact; assisted him in putting him to death, and set him upon the throne, intending afterwards to seize the government in the absence of Hystaspes, Darius's second son. But this plot being discovered, he was put to death; and Artaxerxes confirmed in the throne by the defeat of the partizans of Artabanus, and his brother in Bactria. It was at a feast celebrated on occasion of this victory, that Esther was introduced to court, on account of Vassiti, his former queen's, not obeying a command he made her. The exaltation of Esther including with it that of Mordecai, gave rise to the envy of Haman, and had like to have proved the destruction of all the Jews: but, such is the fate of wicked enterprizes! he involved himself in the ruin he intended for them: and his endeavour to ruin Esther and her friends, in the opinion of the king, turned out an occasion of bringing them into the greatest favour. From this short extract of this prince's life, the ruler may see the possibility of being imposed on by favourites; the favourite may learn the precariousness of court indulgence, and the jealousies it raises in the bosoms of the people; and the people be taught, that grievances will meet with redress, when born with patience and represented with decency.

ACHI'TOPHEL, *S.* (אחיתופל *Achitophel*, Heb. the brother of ruin, or the brother of defect, from אח *ach*, a brother, and נפל *naphel*, defect; or the brother of stupidity, from אח *ach*, a brother and תפל *tiphel*, something stupid.) One of the counsellors, perhaps prime-minister, of king David; who, on the revolt of his son, left him and sided with Absalom; though a person of great abilities, he is represented as giving the latter very weak counsel, and finding his opinion rejected, went home and hanged himself. Let the temporizing statesman learn from him, the consequences of his changeableness; let the honest and firm patriot from him learn patriotism; and the disinterested patriot learn patience; and the minister of distinguished abilities be taught humility. The man of bright parts, may likewise from hence see, on what a slender thread his fame suspends; the scholar know the true value of his acquisitions, which a fever may destroy in an instant; and the devout be taught that there is but one origin of wisdom, and the trust that a man can boast of is that of being wise to salvation.

AHEAD, *adv.* (from *a* and *head* of *head*, Ill. height) a sea term; beyond; implying a greater degree of swiftness. "And now the speedy dolphin gets *ahead*." DRYD. Applied to persons, to contrail an inveterate habit, which is not to be easily surmounted by advice, or instruction. "They suffer them at first to run *ahead*; and when perverse inclinations are advanced into habits, there is no dealing with them." L'ESTRANGE.

AHEIGHT, *adv.* (from *a* and *height*) on high; a great distance above us. "Look up *abeight*." SHAKESP. K. Lear.

AHOUEI, *S.* in botany, a plant which has flowers of one leaf, shaped like funnels, and divided into different segments at the top; the pointal is fixed to the inner part of the flower, and turns to a fleshy fruit, shaped like a pear, inclosing a corner'd or triangular nut. There are two species of this plant, the first of which grows to the height of our common cherry-tree, the wood of which sinks prodigiously, and the nut is a poison, for which no antidote has yet been discovered. The second sort, bears an oleander leaf, and a yellow flower; the fruit of which is a beautiful red when ripe, and not less poisonous than the former.

AJAN, *S.* (from *aj* and *an* Teut. water.) A coast or country of Africa, bounded on the S. by the river Quilmanci; on the W. by the mountains, from which that river springs; on the North by Abyssinia, and the state of Babel-mandel; and on the E. by the Indian ocean. Most of the inhabitants are fair, with long black hair; but the Negroes intermarrying with the Beduins produce a race of Mulattoes, to be found in the inland countries. The kings, who are often at war with the Abyssinians, sell all the prisoners they take, together with gold and ivory, to the merchants of Cambaya, Aden, and the Arabs, for coloured cloths, glass beads, raisins and dates. This coast abounds in all the necessaries of life, and has plenty of very good horses.

AJALON, *S.* (אילון *Ailon*, Heb. an Oak; strength, or a stag, from איל *ail*, Heb.) the name of a valley, famous for a battle of the Israelites with the allied nations, after the taking of Jericho, during which, the sun is, by the sacred writer, asserted to have stood still, in, or over this valley, by Joshua's command. This remarkable event has given no small triumph to the minute philosophers and infidels of this age. But has been freed from all objections by the most celebrated astronomers, and is ingeniously accounted for by the

the authors of the Universal Hist. in the 10th vol. 8vo. The best solution that ever the compiler of this work hath read or heard, is that of Mr. Neal, the inventor of the patent GLOBES, of whom we shall speak more largely in that article.

AI'CHSTADT, S. (from *aa*, Isl. and Teut. AOA, Goth. *ea*, Sax. water, and *stadt* of *stader*, Isl. *stath*s and *stads*; and *Sted*, a city) the capitol of the bishopric of the same name, in Franconia, Germany; which has a curious cathedral, to which one of the bishops presented a pyx, or box for the host, of pure gold, in the form of a sun, weighing forty marks, and set with diamonds and other jewels, to the value of 60,000 guilders. Lat. 48 deg. 56 min. N. Long. 11 deg. 10 min. E.

To AI'D, *v. a.* (pronounced as if the *i* was dropped and written with *aa* or *e* final, as *áad*, or *áde*, from *aider*, Fr.) to give assistance or succour to; to deliver a person in danger, or distress, out of it, by giving him all the assistance, help, or succour in one's power. "Into the lake he leapt his lord to *aid*." To supply with, or support, when applied to the means used to free a person from want. "Aid them with victuals, weapons, money or ships." Maccab. viii. 26. To support, a person, or thing, in a declining state; to give vigour to. "By the loud trumpet, which our courage *aids*." ROSCOMMON.

AI'D, S. (from *aide*, Fr. *aita* or *ainte*, Ital. of *ajuto*, Lat. to help) that which contributes to render a thing more easy. Assistance. "The memory of things may receive considerable *aid*, if they are thrown into verse." WATT'S Improv. Support given to a person, in danger from external violence, to enable him to repel it. "The ports of Ithaca would arm in *aid*." POPE'S Odyss. An assistant, or person, who, by co-operating with another, either by advice, or exertion of bodily strength, renders difficulties surmountable, distress more tolerable, and prosperity more transporting. "It is not good that man should be alone, let us make unto him an *aid*." WILK. In politics, a subsidy, or money given to support the necessities of the state. In law, a petition made in a court, for calling in the help of another, interested in the cause, in order to his giving strength to the party in *aid* of him, and to avoid a prejudice accruing towards his own right, if not prevented. The person applying for this assistance is termed an *aid-prayer*.

AID-DE-CAMP, S. in the army, an officer, who receives and carries the orders of a general officer to the rest of the camp. *Aid-Major*, or adjutant; one who assists the major when present, and performs his office when he is absent. *Aids*, in horsemanship, are helps by which the horseman contributes to the motion or action required of the horse, such as the bridle, cavesson, spur, voice, &c. Hence the expressions, "Such a horse knows, answers, or takes his *aids* with vigour," &c. This term is likewise applied to those parts which make the horse go in airs, as the inner heel, and inner rein, are called *inner-aids*, but the legs, &c. *outer-aids*.

AI DON, S. (*aidon*, Brit. the wing of an army) originally a monk, in the monastery of Hii or Jona, one of the Hebrides, who came into England in 634, at Oswald's request, to instruct his subjects in the knowledge of Christianity. He was very successful, and assisted by the king in his undertaking, who interpreted all his discourses to the nobility and the rest of his court. Oswald being slain in battle, he was continued in his place under his successor, of whom Bede tells us the following story. "The king gave the bishop a fine horse, who happening sometime after to meet with a poor man on the road, that asked charity, dismounted and gave him the horse with all its furniture. The king being displeased on hearing this, took the first opportunity he met with, to blame him for his behaviour, accusing him of contempt, and telling him he thought it was slighting his favours, to part with them in that manner. To this the bishop replied. Your majesty seems not fully to consider the matter; for otherwise you would not have set a greater value upon the son of a mare, than on a son of God." Having predicted this prince's untimely death, he was so affected with the loss, that he survived him but twelve days, dying in August 651. Bede gives us his character, which he sums up, saying, he took care to omit no part of his duty, but performed every thing that was written for.

AI DANCE, S. (from *aid*) assistance. "For *aidance* against the enemy." SHAKESP. Hen. VI.

AID'ER, S. (from *aid*) one who assists, or helps; one who takes part with a person and endeavours to promote his undertaking. "The adherents and *aider*s of the late rebel-lion." BAC. Hen. VII.

AIDLESS, *adj.* (of *aid* and *less*, a negative ending, from *leaze* or *leas*, S. *leas*, Goth. pronounced *lejs* and *laiz*, Cambrie, denoting a privation, loss, or denial of the

sense of the substantive to which it is subjoined) deprived or in want of help, or assistance to render an undertaking successful, or a misfortune supportable. Without aid; or assistance from another. "*Aidless* came off." SHAKESP. Coriol.

AI'GLET, S. in heraldry. See EAGLETTE.

AI'GUILLOIN, S. a small town of Guienne in France, famous for the most remarkable siege that ever was recorded. In the year 1346, being then in the possession of the English, the duke of Normandy sat down before it with one hundred thousand men; yet, though battered with eight of the greatest engines that France could produce, and attacked by the besiegers three times every day, it sustained a siege of fourteen months, which was raised by the battle of Cressy. As Bayle observes, what shame soever it was for the French not to be able to take this place with so many men, commanded by their king's eldest son; yet it was as great an honour for the English to have defended this post so long.

AI'GULETS, S. (*aigulet*, Fr.) tags; or gold tags at the end of fringes. "With golden *aigulet*s that glitter'd bright."

To AIL, *v. a.* (from *egle* Sax. to grieve, or be uneasy) to disturb; to affect with a disagreeable sensation; to make uneasy; beautifully applied to inanimate things. "What *ail'd* thee, O sea, that thou fleddest? Psal. cxiv. 5. Sometimes before *me*, or other personal pronouns, it implies, the action of some unknown cause, occasioning irregularity, or disorder in behaviour and conduct. "What *aills me*, that that I cannot lose thy thought." This word, including the idea of disorder in itself, is never joined to another which would limit its signification to any particular disorder. As we never say "A fever *aills* him; but *something aills* him; nor, he *aills* a fever, but, he *aills something*."

AIL, S. (from *ail*, the verb) a distemper. "O Narciss, thy obsecner *ail*." POPE.

AI LING, *part.* (from *ail*) one of a weak constitution, subject to disorders; valetudinary.

AILMENT, S. (from *ail*) indisposition; disorder; diminution of health. "Little *ailments* oft attend the fair." GRAY.

To AIM, *v. a.* (from *esmer*, according to Skinner, though without alledging any authority) to put a weapon in such a direction or position, as to hit any object; to throw a thing at an object, in such a manner, as to render the striking of it possible. "*Aims* his airy spear." DRYD. To endeavour to strike; used with the particle *at*. "*Aimst* thou at princes." Figuratively, to direct the edge of satire against a particular person. "*At* him, or him, I take no aim." GAY. To have in view, and endeavour to obtain. "Sworn with applause, and *aiming* still at more." DRYD. To endanger. "It was evident that he *aimed* at his father's life."

AIM, S. (from *esme*, according to Skinner) the position or direction of a weapon, in order to strike an object. "Soon bent his bow, uncertain of his *aim*." DRYD. The point which is intended to be hit; or the object designed to be struck. "The arrows fled not swifter towards the *aim*." SHAKESP. Hen. IV. Figuratively, an endeavour to obtain any thing; intention; purpose; or design. "With ambitious *aim*, — Against the throne and monarchy of God." PAR. Lost. The end or object of a discourse. "The epistle has but one *aim*." LOCKE. Guess; prophecy. "With a near *aim*, of the main chance of things." SHAK. Hen. IV.

AINSWORTH (HENRY) an eminent Non-conformist minister, who flourished the latter end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century. About the year 1590, he distinguished himself amongst the Brownists, which engaged him in such difficulties, that he was obliged to retire to Holland, and at Amsterdam erected a church, wherein he officiated, together with one Johnson. Having found a diamond of very great value, he advertised it; and, when the owner, a Jew, demanded it, would not accept of any other acknowledgment, though very poor, but a conference with some of his rabbies, on the prophecies relating to the Messiah; the Jew having promised him this gratification, but being unable to perform the engagement, it is supposed he had him poisoned in order to save his credit. His great skill in Hebrew, and his excellent commentaries on the scriptures, particularly on the Pentateuch, are in universal esteem. Mereri goes so far as to say, that the learned Lightfoot is not a little indebted to him; and his works were received with respect, even by his adversaries; inasmuch, that it is not easy to produce any one oftener quoted, by the learned of all countries, than Dr. Ainsworth. He was certainly a person of profound learning, well versed in the

the scriptures, deeply read in rabbinical learning, of a strong understanding, quick peneration, and indefatigable diligence; it must be confessed, that the hastiness of his temper, his contempt of church government, and his proneness to dispute on trifles, were faults; but let the hand of charity always draw the veil over the defects of the great; and let us rather imitate their excellencies, than glory in scrutinizing into their deficiencies.

AIR, S. (from *air*, Fr. *aer*, Lat. *aër*, Gr. or אֵר Heb.) that thin fluid body which surrounds our globe, forms the atmosphere, and is the cause of breathing. "If I were to tell what I mean by the word *air*," WATTS. A portion of the element which encompasses us, considered as put into motion. "*Airs*, vernal *airs*." Par. Lost. In a figurative sense, a discovery made of a thing not known before. "Still you lov'd; you gave it *air* before me." DRYD. Posture, attitude, mien, manner of behaviour. "Her graceful innocence her every *air*." Par. Lost. "Something wonderfully divine in the *airs* of this posture." ADDIS. Used after give, and the pronouns personal, without any other word following; to assume a character, or appearance of something superior to that which is real. "He gave himself *airs*." An affected, or laboured, and awkward manner of address or behaviour. "Give themselves *airs* of kings." ADDIS. Appearance. "Communicated with the *air* of a secret." In philosophy, that thin dilatible and compressible fluid, in which we breathe, and which surrounds the globe to a great height, though scarcely perceptible to our senses, yet of so great necessity to our existence, that the lamp of life would be extinguished, were we deprived of its benefit. If we examine the volume of creation we shall find it the grand instrument of the Deity in most of his operations, and that it is united or included in almost all the substances which fall within our notice. It is this which puts every thing into motion, it lends activity to fire, growth to vegetables, improvement to chymistry, fluidity to water, health to animals; in a word, there is scarce any operation in nature, which happens without its assistance; there is no production of art, which can disclaim its necessariness. If we run over the properties of air, we shall find them to be 1st, fluidity, which is so inseparable from it, that no experiment no change of temperature can deprive it of it. As for its second property, weight, or gravity, we need but put our hands on the receiver of an air-pump, to be convinced of it; if its weight on that small portion of our fabric, shall astonish us, how must we be amazed, when we consider what a vast weight is sustained by the whole! As it is found by experiment, that the compass of a foot square upon the superficies of our bodies sustains 2660 lb. the number of square feet upon our bodies, will give us the amount of the weight of air, which it sustains; now as 15 feet square seems to be the true admeasurement of this superficies, he must sustain a weight equal to 39900 lb. for $2660 \times 15 = 39900$ lb. which is about 13 tun. Let us adore the divine wisdom, which shews itself in this configuration of our fabric, whereby we can sustain such a weight without being incommoded, and walk under a burthen, without difficulty, which at first thoughts might seem heavy enough to grind our very bones into powder. The third property of air, is its elasticity; or its quality of returning again to its former dimensions, after being forced into a narrower compass, with a force proportionable to that by which it was compressed. To mention no other uses, resulting from this property, 'tis to this that we owe our being able to support its gravity with so much ease. For it is demonstrable, that the elastic power which prevails in any particular portion of the air, without any other condensation, than what is owing to the compressing air itself, can sustain the whole force of the incumbent atmosphere; and that a very small quantity, wherever confined is able to produce the very same effects, as a very large quantity in another place. Having thus run over the properties of the air, we might now consider what particles this heterogeneous fluid consists of; let it however suffice to say, that whatever fragrance exhales from flowers, or stench arises from putrified bodies, whatever particles are detached from minerals by heat or animal bodies by perspiration, whatever vapours ascend from the waters, or exhalations from the earth; what fire so ever electricity can disseminate, or the fermentation of ascending fumes of sulphur procure: are all to be found in this great support of our lives, and under the direction of the Deity, the cause of all its blessings, as well as the parent of most of its diseases. Air, in music, a composition, which is played alone, without either bass or any other part to accompany it; or the melody and inflexion of a musical composition. Thus we say Handel's *airs*, &c. *Airs* in No. VII.

horsemanship, the artificial, or practised motions of a managed horse, such as the demi air, demi volt, curvet, &c.

To AIR, v. a. (see AIR, S.) to expose to the air. "As the ants were *airing* their provisions." L'ESTRANGE. To enjoy the benefit from the air. "As I was here *airing* myself." ADDIS. To expose to the fire, in order to free from the inconveniences of damp and stagnating air. "*Air* the robes." HOOKER. To expose to the fire, in order to warm, by setting the particles of fire into motion by heat. "*Air* this wine." To build nests. "If they were allowed to *air* naturally." CAREW. Surv. of Cornw.

AIR-BLADDER, S. (from *air* and *bladder*) a bladder, found among the entrails of fish, which serves by its contraction or dilatation, to enable them to rise, or dive in the water. "Though the *air-bladder* in fishes seems necessary in swimming." CUDW.

AIR-BUILT, *adj.* (from *air* and *built*) built in the air; chimerical, without any solid foundation. "The *air-built* castle and the golden dream." Dunciad.

AIR-DRAWN, *adj.* (from *air* and *drawn*) formed by a condensation of the air, that which has no existence in nature; chimerical; imaginary. "The *air-drawn* dagger." Mackbeth.

AIR'ER, S. (from *air* and *er*, implying an agent, from *swair*, Goth. and *swær*, Sax. a man) he that exposes a thing to the air; or holds a thing to the fire, in order to prevent the consequences of damp and stagnating air.

AIR-GUN, S. (from *air* and *gun*) an instrument invented to shoot with, purely by means of compressed air. It is composed of brass, and has two barrels, one of which is large; but the inward one, from whence the bullets are ejected, is small. The magazine *air-gun*, was invented by the ingenious L. Collocé. By this contrivance ten bullets are lodged so near to the place of discharge, that they may be drawn into the shooting barrel, and discharged successively. If the force of condensed air was equal to that of gun-powder, this instrument would answer the end of as many guns as it can contain bullets. In this machine, the base of the syringe must not exceed half an inch diameter, because the pressure against every square inch is about 15lb. and therefore every circular inch about 12. If the syringe be one inch in diameter, when one atmosphere is injected, there will be a resistance of 12lb. against the piston; and when 10, a force of 120 to be surmounted: whereas 10 atmospheres act against the circular one half inch piston, which is one fourth less; with only a force equal to 30lb. or 40 atmospheres may be injected with such a syringe as easy as 10 with one whose base is as big again; for the facility of working is inversely as the squares of the diameter of the syringe.

AIR'ING, S. (from *air*) a short walk or ride abroad; so called because we then enjoy the fresh and open air, in opposition to the more confined within doors.

AIR-HOLE, S. (from *air* and *hole* of *hela*, Sax. and Ill. from *holur*, Ill. hollow, or *holian*, Sax. to scoop out or make hollow; *kolóle*, Russ. from *kolnôte*, which signifies the same) a hole made to admit, or let out, the air; a vent; or vent-hole.

AIRINESS, S. (from *airy* and *ness* of NS. Goth. implying quality) applied to situation, exposed to a free current of air, in opposition to confined; openness: Figuratively, applied to a person's manner, or behaviour; levity, gaiety. "A certain talkativeness and *airiness* represented in their tongue." FELTON.

AIRLESS, *adj.* (of *air* and *less*, from *leas* or *leafe*, Sax. *laus* pronounced *leis*, Goth. or *leise* Cim. implying negation or privation) that which has not a free current of air; that which has no communication with the external air. "*Airless* dungeon." SHAKESP. Jul. Cæs.

AIRLINGS, (from *air*, signifying gaiety, and *ling* a diminutive termination among the Saxons) a youthful, light, gay, and thoughtless person. "Slight *airlings*." JONSON'S Catil.

AIR-PUMP, S. (from *air* and *pump*, of *pumps*, Dan. *pempe*, Belg. from *pempen*, Belg. to draw water) in philosophy, an instrument, or machine used for extracting air, consisting of a receiver made of glass, wherein the objects are placed; two brass cylinders or pistons to extract the air with; a gage to determine the rarefaction of the air during any experiment; a tube called the Swan's Neck communicating with the receiver and the pistons; and a winch that gives motion to the whole. The first inventor of this machine was Otto Guericke, a burgo-master of Magdebourg, who performed his experiments at Ratibon, in the year 1654, but this being very defective, Mr. Boyle, one of the family of the Orrery's assisted by Dr. Hook, contrived another, which, as described by himself, had but one barrel: Papin afterwards

afterwards invented one with two barrels; but that made by Hawkeſbee in 1709, ſurpaſſing any that preceded; is what is commonly uſed at preſent. For the ſake of convenience, a new machine of this kind has lately been invented; called a portable Air-pump, which may be removed from one place to another without any difficulty, its conſtruction is indeed ſomewhat different from the former, a particular and accurate deſcription of which the reader may find in a courſe of philoſophical lectures publiſhed by the ingenious Mr. Martin. It is by means of theſe inſtruments that we demonſtrate a vacuum, the gravity, and elaſticity; the utility, and univerſal diſſemination of air throughout all bodies; the cauſe of the aſcent of water in pipes, and the ſuſpension of mercury in tubes, and the neceſſity of this fluid for the ſupport of life; the ill conſequences of its ſtagnation; and other particulars equally uſeful, and ſubſervient to the cauſe of grateful piety, by convincing us, that every particle of matter, whether of denſe earth, or ſubtle air, bears the ſignature of divine wiſdom, and that the whole walk of creation and expanſe of infinity is full of his riches!

AIR-SHAFT, S. (from *air* and *ſhaft* of *ſchaft* or *ſchacht*, Belg. a branch, ramification, or cavity, from *ſchaffen*, Belg. to work, or *σκαπτο*, *ſkaſto*, Gr. to dig) in mining, a paſſage made for the air by digging. To conceive a true idea of its nature the reader is referred to the deſcription of them in the Royal Magazine for September, 1759. "By the ſinking of an *air-ſhaft* the air hath liberty to circulate." RAY.

AIRIE, S. (of *airius*, Lat. in alluſion to the loſtineſs of its ſituation, or *aire*, Fr. from *cy*, Teut. and Belg. an egg) See AIRIE.

AIRY, *adj.* (from *airius*, Lat.) the ſubtle parts of bodies. "Emission of the thinner, or more *airy* parts of bodies." On high, or in that ſpace of the ſyſtem above the earth aſſigned to the air. "Wondering at their height through *airy* channels flow." ADDISON. Figuratively, chimerical, wanting ſolidity, or foundation. "I hold ambition of ſo *airy*, and light a quality, that it is but a ſhadow's ſhadow." SHAKESP. Hamlet. Applied to dreſs, that which expoſes to the weather, in oppoſition to warm, cloſe, or confined. "The painters draw their nymphs in thin *airy* habits." DRYD. Applied to temper, or behaviour, gay, ſprightly, full of vivacity. "By this name of ladies he means all young perſons, ſlender, finely ſhaped, *airy*, and delicate." DRYD. "Merry and *airy* at ſhore." TAYLOR Airy Triplicity in aſtrology, are the three ſigns, Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius.

AISLE, S. (pronounced *iſle*, from *aile*, Fr. a wing, of *ala*, Lat.) the ſide walks or paths of a church, running parallel to the greater in the center, called the *neſ*; repreſenting in that reſpect the wings of a building erected on each ſide the center. "The church is one huge *neſ* with a double *aiſle* to it." ADDISON. ++ Johnson contends for its being wrote *aile*, agreeable to its derivation; but it may be obſerved that theſe French words have formerly been ſpelt with an *s*, and though I pay a great deal of deference to Johnson, cannot but reverence Addiſon.

AISTHETERIUM, S. (*αισθητηριον*, Gr. from *αισθανομαι*, *aiſthanemai*, Gr. to perceive) in philoſophy, the ſenſorium, or the place wherein the ſoul is imagined to reſide, and receive the notices of external objects by means of the organs of ſenſation. The Cartesians imagine it to be the Pineal gland; but Willis the Medulla Oblongata in the Corpora Striata.

AIT or EYGHIT, (a contraction of *eylandt*, Belg.) a ſmall iſland.

AJUTAGE, S. (*ajuter*, Fr. to help) in hydraulics, the ſpout fitted to an artificial fountain, through which the water aſcends. "If the *ajutage* be inclined, the water will aſcend higher than when it is perpendicular.

To 'AKE, *v. n.* (from *ace*, Sax. of *αχος*, *achos*, Gr. pain) to feel a dull and continual pain, in oppoſition to ſmart, which is an acute one and of a ſhort continuance. "His limbs muſt *ake* with daily toils oppreſt." PRIOR. This word is applied not only to bodily pain, but likewise to any uneaſineſs which affects the mind; and as it is derived rather from the Saxon than the Greek, is more properly ſpelt this way than that, which is preferred by Johnson, *i. e.* *ache*.

A'KIBA, S. a famous Rabbi, who flouriſhed a little after the ruin of Jeruſalem by Titus. Till his 40th year he kept the ſlocks of Calba Schwa, a rich citizen of Jeruſalem. His maſter's daughter engaging to marry him on condition of his acquiring a knowledge of the ſciences; he applied himſelf for twenty-four years to ſtudy; at the expiration of which term, he was reckoned one of the moſt learned of

all the rabbis, and had no leſs than twenty-four thouſand ſcholars. Declaring for the falſe meſſias Barchochebas, whoſe name implies, The ſon of a ſtar; he alledged the words of Balaam, "A ſtar ſhall come out of Jacob," as a proof in his favour. But this inpoſture and his adherents being routed by an army of Romans, Akiba was taken and put to death by having his fleſh torn off with iron combs. He lived an hundred and twenty years, was buried with his wife in a cave in a mountain, near Tiberias, and his twenty-four thouſand diſciples below him. He is accuſed of corrupting the Hebrew text, in order to obviate an objection urged againſt him relating to the time of Chriſt's appearance, by the Chriſtians; but on the other ſide he is ſtilled Sethtamtah, or the authentic by the Jews; and by one of them eſpecially, who ſays, that it would fill a whole volume to ſpeak of him according to his praiſe. Hence we may learn that the reputation of mankind is no true criterion to judge of their real merits, ſince it is generally extolled too much by friends and too much depreciated by enemies; and let us deſire the Jews to learn wiſdom from the catastrophe of this great man, leſt their preſent obſtinacy, ſhould ſubject them either in this, or the next world, to a ſimilar puniſhment.

AKIN, *adv.* (from *a* and *kin* of *kyn*, Iſl. *cynne*, Sax. *kun*, Goth. relation, or likenenſ) related by blood or deſcent. "I could wiſh, that being thy ſiſter in nature, I were not aſar off *akin* by fortune." SIDNEY. Figuratively, reſembling; having the ſame properties having a near relation to. "From queſtions which may be *akin* to it." WATTS's Improvem.

AKO'ND, S. (Perſ.) an officer of juſtice in Perſia, who takes cognizance of all cauſes relating to orphans and widows; is preſident of the law college, reads lectures, and has deputies under him, in ſeveral provinces, who, with the Second Sadra conclude all bargains, agreements, and contracts.

ALL, ATTLE, ADLE, contractions of the Saxon *æthel*, noble, are generally prefixed to compound names, and ſignify illuſtrious; but when borrowed from *al*, Sax. or *alls*, Gothic, they imply perfection, excellence, or fullneſs, *al*, Alfred, compounded of *al*, Sax. or *alls* Goth. all, and *fridur*, Iſl. or *frith*, Sax. peace, ſignifies peaceful. Almighty, from *almightig*, Sax. of *al*, al, and *mightig*, powerfullneſs, implies perfect power; fullneſs of power, or power that performs any thing that is the proper object of that faculty, and is full without defect.

A'LA, S. (Lat. a wing) in botany, the hollow of a ſtalk, which the leaf or its pedicle, makes with the ſtalk or branches; or that hollow between the branch and leaf, from whence new ſhoots ariſe; likewise the foliaceous membranes running the whole length of the ſtem; from whence it is called *caulis*, *alatus*, Lat. and *tige ailée*, Fr. a winged ſtalk.

ALABA'STER, S. (from *αλαβαστρον*, *alabaſtron*, Gr.) a kind of ſtone, ſofter than marble, but harder than plaſter of Paris. It is of different colours, the ſhining or white is the moſt common; the horn and transparent not much valued; and that of the colour of honey ſpotted with points or veins, which is the moſt valued. The white is moſt commonly uſed for ſtatues and vaſes, of which latter kind the antients ſeemed very fond, and generally made uſe of them to put their moſt coſtly perfumes in. This cuſtom has, by the inadvertence of ſome critics, been made uſe of to explain, or rather to obſcure the expreſſion of St. Mat. xxvi. 7. and Mark, xiv. 3. which is rendered an *alabaſter box*, *αλαβαστρον*, *alabaſterion*, but is a general name for any box without handles; and may be eaſily reconciled to its being broke on that occaſion; but according to our verſion cannot. Conſtantine has rendered the paſſage in our ſenſe, and by that means clear of it difficulties, which the commentators have puzzled themſelves with to no purpoſe.

ALABA'STER, *adj.* (See ALABASTER) ſomething made of alabaſter. "Part of an *alabaſter* column." ADDISON,

ALABA'STER (WILLIAM) born at Hadley in Suffolk, was doctor of Trinity college, Cambridge, and chaplain to the earl of Eſſex, whom he accompanied in his expedition to Cadiz, in the reign of Q. Elizabeth. Dazzled by the external pomp of their ritual, and ambitious of the reverence they pay their clergy, he turned paſtiſt. But after his change not finding that honour which he expected within the pale of papacy, he took the opportunity of coming to England to alter his religious profeſſion once more. He was well ſkilled in the Hebrew, but rendered his knowledge uſeleſs by too great an affectation of cabaliſtic learning, being condemned both by proteſtants and paſtiſts on that account. As a ſpecimen of his manner, it will ſuffice

to add, that, preaching in Cambridge, he took for his text the beginning of 1 Chron. Adam, Seth, Enoch, and after speaking on the literal sense of these words, run into the mystical, maintaining that Adam signified unhappiness or misery, and so on: but here we stop, lest modern sectaries should think this application too personal.

ALA'CK, *interj.* (were it not that most of the interjections are the genuine efforts of nature on some sudden affection, this might be derived from *ael*, and *ace*, Sax. *i. e.* perfect pain, or grief, *ael*, in composition, signifying fullness) it implies sorrow, or something which causes it.

"Nay, what's incredible, *alack!*"

"I scarce can hear a woman's clack." SWIFT.

ALA'CK-A-DAY, *interj.* (how full of unhappiness is the day, from *alack* and *a day*. See ALACK) a sudden cry on feeling present, or seeing approaching calamity; and signifies that the person labours under the burthen of misery.

ALA'CRIOUSLY, (from *alacrius*, a corrupt pronunciation of *alacris*, Lat.) with great cheerfulness. "Epaminondas *alacriously* expired, in confidence that he left behind him "a perpetual memory of the victories he had achieved for "his country." Governm. of the Tongue.

ALA'CRITY, S. (*alacritas*, Lat.) a cheerful activeness.

ALADU'LIA, S. a province of Anatolia or Asia minor, called by the Turks the beglerbergate of Munit, or Marasch, and Dulgadir, or Dulcadir. Its name of Aladulia was derived from that of prince Anadular or Anadoli. The soil is unfit for tillage, but abounds in pastures, on which the inhabitants breed a prodigious number of horses, camels, goats and sheep. The people are of a martial disposition, are armed with bows and arrows, and very expert in the management of their horses. Some of them are a kind of free booters and subsist entirely on the plunder of caravans and travellers.

ALA'INS, S. (from *Alan*, Scyth. a mongrel, on account of their being supposed to be a mixture of different nations, according to Skinner from *alan*, Scyth. a dog, because they bore the picture of that animal on their ensigns) a barbarous people, who over-run Europe and Africa in the fourth century, imagined to have been the Myageta, Scythians, or Sarmatians. In the fifth century they joined the Vandals and Goths, spreading terror and desolation wherever they came. They were known in Domitian's time; in 505 their captain was Gonderic the son of Aodegigle. They beat the French, destroyed the country on the Rhine, ravaged Spain, and being defeated by the Visigoths retired to Africa.

ALA'IS, S. (Fr. from *ael*, Sax. nobles, and *ea*, Sax. *aa*, Ill. water) a large and populous city of Languedoc in France, from whence are annually exported 1,200,000 lb. of raw silk. From the foot of a mountain near it issues a hot spring, of efficacy in the cure of several disorders. The rocks are supposed to contain gold mines, since gold sand has been found in the rivulet that falls from them. In 1672 M. Colbert, had the mines wrought, but met with only a few veins of copper, insufficient to defray the expences. Lat. 44. 15 min. N. Long. 4 deg. 20 min. E.

ALEMA'NDUS, (LEWIS) in French styled Aloëman, cardinal of Santa Cecilia, and one of the greatest men of the 15th century he presided in the council of Basil which deposed Eugenius IV. and elected Felix V. He was firm and vigorous, remarkable for his virtue, distinguished by his learning, and of an uncommon memory in recapitulating the arguments of disputants. As he was haranguing against the pope's superiority over the council, he was so much admired, that many kissed him, and more crowded to kiss his robe. He was well skilled in the tricks of devotion. On a session's day he ordered all the reliques in Basil to be placed in the seats of the absent bishops, which caused such an effect, when they came to invoke the holy ghost, that all the assembly burst into tears. Nay the very assistants were affected in the same manner on another occasion, on seeing him with his bald head distributing the communion to those that offered themselves, giving them a kiss of charity, and exhorting them to communicate worthily. During the plague, which happened at Arles, he was assiduous in the discharge of his duty; and neither the death of his domestics, nor the entreaties of his friends, could prevail on him to quit the place; chusing rather to save the council at the expence of his life, than his life at the expence of the council. He was a prodigy of abstinence, a miracle of incessant application, and Pole, who was eye witness of all his actions, says of him, that he neither slept night or day; he either read, or employed himself incessantly; seemed to have none of the calls of hunger or thirst, and was certainly something more than mortal. He was canonized by Clement VII. and though he might in that respect be complimented with too great an

honour, yet has left an example to the priesthood, to endeavour after popularity, by such methods, as may reflect an honour on their profession, and may make the remembrance of their lives as great incentives to piety as their discourses.

ALAM'IRE, S. (a cant word) in music, the lowest note but one in the scale of music, invented by Guido, Aretine.

A-LA-MO'DE, *adv.* (according to the fashion) a French phrase, used to imply, that a thing is in the reigning taste, or fashion.

A-LA-MODE, S. (Fr.) a thin, light, glossy, black silk, not quilled or crossed, chiefly used for women's bonnets, hats, or hoods at funerals, and for men's hatbands and scarfs on the like occasions.

A'LAN, WILLIAM) son of John Alan, born at Rossal in Lancashire in 1532. Educated at Oriel college, Oxford, where he was chosen fellow in 1550. In 1536 he was principal of St. Mary Hall, but on queen Elizabeth's accession to the crown, as he was a zealous papist, lost all hopes of preferment, and on that account retired to the English college at Loraine, of which he was the principal support. Joined to a majestic presence, he had an easy affable deportment, and with the greatest severity of manners, a mildness in speech and behaviour, which attracted the affection of all he conversed with. He wrote a defence of purgatory, and prayers for the dead, in opposition to Bish. Jewel, wherein he endeavours to shew that a middle state is acknowledged by all protestants, and that the prayers for the dead were in use from the earliest ages of the church, which was answered by Dr. Fulke in 1580. The method Allan made use of to establish his point, was very proper to captivate the judgment; and his style, which was pure and flowing, made his performance still more dangerous, and still more admired. His health decaying by too intense application, he came, even with the danger of his life, if we may be allowed the expression, to England for his recovery; but being too zealous in making proselytes, was discovered and obliged to go abroad again for safety. He was supposed to have been a great promoter of the invasion of these kingdoms by the Spanish Armada; and in 1668 composed his piece, which consisted of two parts, the first explaining the pope's bull against queen Elizabeth; and the second, exhorting the nobility and people of England to revolt in favour of the Spaniards. This book made a great noise, rendered him famous abroad, and notorious at home, was, by moderate catholics condemned, and by some ascribed to F. Parsons. In the last years of his life, he is said to have altered his sentiments with respect to government, to have lost his credit with the catholics, and to have been poisoned by them on that account. As an English subject, he was a busy enterprising dangerous rebel; as a zealous papist, an active learned, and industrious person; as an author, for matter, method, wit, learning, and diction, one of the most considerable writers of his age; as his most inveterate enemies have allowed. But we conclude with Pope, on another occasion. "Oh grant an honest fame, or grant me none."

ALA'ND, *adv.* (from *a* and *land*) on land, on shore; on dry ground, in opposition to the waters of the river, or sea. "Moor'd *aland*." DRYD.

ALA'ND, S. (from *alandia*, Lat. *cylandi*. Belg. of *cy*, Belg. water, and *land*, Dan. Teut. Belg. dry ground) an island in the mouth of the Baltic, about sixteen miles in length, and nearly the same in breadth, abounding in corn, pastures, cattle, lynxes, hares, foxes, and bears.

ALA'RIS, or ALIFO'RMIS, S. (Lat. in the shape of a wing, from *ala*, a wing, and *forma*, Lat. a shape) in anatomy, the innermost of the three veins opposite the elbow, which having an artery under it, and the middle one a nerve ought to be opened with great caution; the Superna or outward one, named likewise Humeralis, may be opened without any danger.

ALA'RM, S. (from *all*, Ital. to, and *arme*, Ital. arms) a military signal, either by beat of drum or sound of trumpet, by which men are now called to arms, but before the invention of those instruments it was done by a loud cry or shout. It generally includes in it an idea of approaching or sudden danger. "When you go to war, then ye shall "blow an *alarm*." Numb. x. 9. Figuratively; the notice, signifying the approach of any sudden danger. "An "alarm of fire." Tumult, or disturbance, causing fear, or apprehension of danger. "Thy palace fill with insult and "alarms." POPE.

To ALA'RM, *v. a.* (See ALARM, S.) to give an army the signal of arming, or preparing themselves to encounter any sudden danger. In a secondary sense to cause fear, or apprehension of some approaching mischief. To disturb. "When rage misguides me, or when fear *alarms*." TICKELL.

ALARM.

A L B

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ALA'RM-BELL, S. (from *alarm* and *bell*) a bell rung to give notice of the approach of an enemy, and to call to arms. "The *alarm-bell* rings." DRYD.

ALA'RMING, *part.* (from *alarm*) that which occasions terror, fear, or apprehension from the idea of approaching danger. "An *alarming* message." "An *alarming* pain."

ALA'RM-POST, S. (from *alarm* and *post*) the place appointed for the several companies of an army to repair to, in case of any sudden and unforeseen danger, which occasions an alarm to be beat, or sounded.

ALA'RUM, S. (a corruption of *ALARM*) this seems to have been the general method of spelling in former times. "Our *fern alarums* chang'd to merry-meetings." SHAKESP. Rich. iii. Likewise a clock, calculated to give notice to a person of any particular time it is set to; by the running down of its weight, which is attended in its descent by a continual striking of its hammer on the bell.

To **ALA'RUM**, S. (see *ALARM*) to give notice of an approaching enemy. "Alarumed by his sentinel the wolf." SHAKESP. Macbeth.

ALA'S! *interj.* (from *alas*, Fr. *eylars*, Belg. *Abilaffo*, Ital.) when used of ourselves; it implies lamentation, occasioned by the idea of some calamity. "Alas! how little from the grave we claim!" POPE. When applied to others, it implies pity caused from idea of their distress. "Alas! poor Proteus!" SHAKESP. When applied to things, it is used with great elegance, and implies the relentings of humanity at the prospect of their approaching, or present distress. "Stamp with thy foot and say *alas*!" Ezek. vi. 11. When doubled it implies, such an increase of calamity as almost overpowers the mind. "Alas, alas, that great city Babylon!" Rev. xviii. 10. *Alas-the-day*, is applied to time, and signifies its being very unfortunate, or productive of some mischief, or distress. "Alas-a-day, you have ruined my poor mistress." CONG. Old Batch. *Alas the while*, is used in the same sense. "For pale and wan he was; *alas-the-while*," SPENS. Past.

ALATE *adv.* (from *a* and *late*) a space of time not long past; lately.

ALATE'RNUS, S. (called *Ελαιοπρινος*, *Elaioprinos*, Gr. from *ελαιος*, *elaios*, Gr. an Olive, and *πρινος*, *prinos*, Gr. an Ilex or Oak) in botany, the Ever-green Privet. It has male and female flowers in different plants of the same species; the male composed of an empalement of one leaf in the form of a funnel; the female not unlike the male, excepting that they have no stamina. Linnæus has joined it to the Rhamnus in his fifth class of plants, but as the flowers are male and female on different plants, they would fall more properly under the third division of his twenty-second. There are four species. The first of which according to Boerhaave, is detergent, astringent, and cooling, of use in gargarisms for inflammations in the mouth, and quinsies.

ALATERNOE'IDES, S. (from *alaternus* and *ειδος*, *eidos*, Gr. a shape) in botany, a plant resembling the Alaternus, excepting that it has three seeds joined together, like spurge, but the Alaternus has three seeds included together in one common capsule.

ALA'TI-PROCE'SSUS, S. (Lat. winged prominences or protuberancies) in anatomy, the processes of the *os sphenoides*. See SPHENOIDES.

ALAY, S. in hunting, the adding fresh dogs into the cry.

ALB, S. (from *album*, Lat. white) a vest or garment of white linen reaching down to the feet, worn by priests; a surplice.

ALBAN. Supposed to have been the first Christian who suffered martyrdom in this island. He was born at Verulam, of pagan parents, and flourished towards the end of the third century. He served seven years as a soldier under the emperor Dioclesian; but, being converted to Christianity, was put to death in 303. The story of his martyrdom, as related by Bede, is as follows: A party of soldiers being sent to apprehend a Christian whom he entertained, instead of delivering up his guest, Alban put on his habit, and delivered himself to the soldiers in his stead. The noble fortitude he displayed, and the undaunted confession he made before the magistrate of his being a Christian, so enraged him, that he ordered him to be beheaded immediately. In his way to execution, being hindered from passing a bridge by the throngs of people that crowded to see him; lifting up his hands to heaven, the stream divided so as to suffer him and a thousand persons to pass over. This miracle had such an effect on the executioner, that he threw away his drawn sword, fell at Alban's feet, and begged he might have the honour to die with him. Another person being found after some delay, he suffered martyrdom; but the executioner's eyes are said to have dropt out, as he gave him

the blow. The behaviour of this great personage at his death and the miraculous circumstances which attended it, are said to have converted many of the spectators. Though these extraordinary incidents are by some looked on as fabulous, they are by others defended by the propriety of the interposition, the necessity of such awakening circumstances in rude ages of barbarism; and by asking the following question: Is the arm of the Lord shortened? The noble instance of friendship given by this saint, calls for our imitation, while it engages our wonder; and brands the temporizing confidant with so much obloquy, that we must shun and detest his example.

ALBA'NIA, S. (Lat.) a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded by Macedonia on the E. the gulph of Venice on the left, by Monte Nigro, or the black mountains on the N. and N. E. and by Epirus on the S. This and Epirus, was the country of the famous prince George Castriot, commonly called Scanderberg, who with a small army opposed the whole power of the Turks, and gained no less than twenty-two victories; he left his country to the Venetians, which was conquered from them by Mahommed II. and has been possessed by the Turks ever since. The soil, especially towards the north is very fertile, producing flax, cotton, excellent wine, wax and salt. They have here a manufacture of tapestry, which with other commodities composes their trade. Likewise the name of a country in Asia, so called from the complexion of its inhabitants, which is white.

ALBA'NO, (Ital. of *albanum*) a town in Campania in Italy, formerly the celebrated *Alba Longa*, which was a city 484 years before Rome was built. It is now famous for its antiquities, and is much resorted to by the citizens of Rome, in spring and autumn, for the benefit of its air. It was destroyed by Frederic Barbarossa, rebuilt by the duke of Savelli, and purchased from them by the pope in 1697. In Horace's time, it was celebrated for its excellent wines, as may be collected from several parts of his work, and is at present reputed to produce the best in all Italy. Lat. 41 deg. 46 min. N. Long. 13 deg. 10 min. E.

ALBANS, (Str.) S. a town in the hundred of Cashio, which arose out of the ruins of Verulam, and receives its name from St. Alban, who was born at the last mentioned place, and suffered martyrdom, in the persecution under Dioclesian. King Edward I. erected a cross here in memory of Eleanor his queen, and Edward VI. incorporated it. In the church, are the monuments of K. Offa, St. Alban, and Humphry called the Good duke of Gloucester. Near it were fought two bloody battles, one between the houses of York and Lancaster, in 1453, and the second between the same, when the house of Lancaster gained the victory under the auspices of queen Margaret. At Holloway house, is a noble statue of the late queen Anne, cut in black marble at the expence of Sarah, the reliet of the great duke of Marlborough, on the pedestal of which is a very animated character of her majesty, both in public and private life; with this remarkable conclusion, *All this I know to be true, Sarah Marlborough*. St. Alban's sends two members to parliament, gives the title of duke to the family of Beauchamps; is governed by a mayor, high steward, recorder, twelve aldermen, a town clerk, and twenty-four assistants; has a weekly market for cattle and sheep, one of the greatest in England for wheat; and three fairs for horses, cows, and sheep, viz. on March 25, June 17, and September 29. It is in Hertfordshire about twenty miles from London.

ALBANY, S. (supposed to have taken its name from *Albanact*) called by the Scots, its inhabitants, *Braid Albin*, or the highest part of Scotland, is situated beyond the Grampian mountains. The inhabitants are highlanders, a warlike, active, and hardy race of people; who are never intimidated by dangers, nor daunted at difficulties, the sword and target are their proper arms, and when charging with these they have performed exploits, which if particularized, might seem romantic. The French have always admired and lamented their bravery in all encounters; but the noble light they appeared in, at the attack of the French army near Quebec, will always shine grateful to the mind of an Englishman, while the death of that animated commander is lamented, or the importance of the place, which he took, with his dying breath, is understood. Likewise a place in North America, situated on Hudson's river, 150 miles north of New-York, called Orange fort by the Dutch. It received its name from the duke of York, whose Scotch title was that of duke of Albany. It is peopled mostly by the Dutch, and is the place where the governor of the northern provinces meets the Sachem, or kings of the five nations, or Iroquois, to renew leagues, or concert measures against the common enemy; and is reckoned the barrier of New

New York, both against the French and Hurons. Lat. 43 deg. 10 min. N. Long. 44 deg. 29 min. W.

ALBA'RAZIN, ALBA'ZARIN, S. a kind of Spanish wool.

AL'BE, S. a small piece of money in Germany, worth eight fenins, or two creukers of that country; or one sol seven deniers French.

ALBE'IT, *adv.* (from *al* for *although*, *it* and *be*) used to infer something, though we should admit of the position of an adversary; although; notwithstanding; granting. "The Lord hath said, *albeit* I have not spoken." Ezek. xiii. 7.

ALBEMA'RLE, or AUMA'RLE, (from *alba* and *marla*, which latter seems derived from *margel*, Belg. and Teut. or *marl*, Brit. fat land) a small town in upper Normandy, now belonging to the duke of Main, a legitimate son of Lewis XIV. It formerly gave the title of earl to Odo, a branch of the family of the earl of Champagne. Thomas de Woodstock was created duke of this place by his nephew Rich. II. The title was born successively by earl Plantagenet, son to the duke of York, Thomas, son of Henry IV. Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick. Lying then extinct it was revived by Charles II. who conferred it on general Monk; but his son dying without issue, it was again conferred by William III. on Herman Jeoff Van Keppel, descended from an antient family of the nobles of Guelderland, and is still borne by his descendants. The ferges made here are in great esteem; they make likewise coarse woollen stuffs, called frocks, which are used by the poorer sort of people. Lat. 49 deg. 50 min. N. Lon. 2 deg. 20 min. E. There is likewise a country of this name in North Carolina, bordering on Virginia; in a part of which, namely, the isle of Roanoke, Philip Armidas, and Arthur Barlow, landed, whom Sir Walter Raleigh sent to Virginia.

ALBE'RNUS, S. a kind of camblet, or rather baraccan, which comes from the Levant.

ALBE'RTUS. S. (a gold coin, struck in Flanders, during the administration of Albertus duke of Austria, weighing 4 dwts, 21 3-4ths carats fine, and though worth fourteen French livres is received only for a mark at the mint of France.

ALBE'RTUS, (MAGNUS) a dominican, bishop of Ratisbon, and one of the most famous writers of the thirteenth century. He was born at Dawington on the Danube in 1193, or 1205. In his younger years, being employed in such sciences as were unsuitable to his genius, he made no progress; but, at last instructed, by his teachers in philosophy, he made such improvements as were esteemed a prodigy, and gave occasion to several legendary stories. He is by some censured as being addicted to magic, and to have made a brazen head which could speak; but as this is a production that has been attributed to Roger Bacon our own countryman, Virgil Æneas, pope Sylvester, and Robert of Lincoln, it ought rather to be looked on as a compliment paid to extraordinary merit, than an irony unworthy of men of such exalted qualities. His stature is said to have been so short, that approaching the pope on his feet, to kiss his toe, he was desired by his holiness to rise, though he then stood upright. He died at Cologne on the 15th of November 1280, in his 87th year, leaving behind him no less than twenty-one volumes in folio of his own composing. We may gather from this extract the injudiciousness of parents in employing children in studies, or trades, for which they have no capacity; the necessity schoolmasters are under to study the genius of their scholars, in order to gain success in their instructions; and the elevating hope that scholars should always be animated with, in expectation of succeeding in one branch of science, though they should fail in another. But there still remains one corollary more suitable to all stations; which is, that no excellency is free from censure; and that calumny is, sometimes, rather an indication of merit than defect.

ALBIGE'NSES, S. (from *albi*) a sect, or party of reformers, so called from their appearing in the city of Albi, and Albigeois in Languedoc, who, in the twelfth century, were famous for their opposition to the discipline and ceremonies of the church of Rome. As for their particular tenets, we are left entirely in the dark by all dictionary writers who have mentioned them; the reader, who is curious to know their peculiar tenets, may find ample satisfaction in reading Dr. Allix's Remarks on the Ecclesiastical History of the antient Churches of the Albigenes. From this author it appears they resembled the Lollards and Wickliffites in their opinions, and that some absurdities, they were charged with, were entirely groundless. At first they met with powerful supporters, but were afterwards attacked by baron Oppede, who slew no less than 4000 of them by fire and sword. They after-

wards join'd themselves with the Vaudois, of whom we shall give a more particular account in the articles VAUD, or VAUDOIS.

ALBUGI'NEA, *adj.* (Lat. from *albus*, white) in anatomy, the outermost coat of the eye, which composes the white, called *adnata* and *conjunctiva*. Likewise the membrane immediately covering the testicles.

ALBUGI'NEOUS, *adj.* (*albugo*, Lat. the white of an egg) something belonging to that part of an egg which is called its white; or something which resembles it. "Eggs will freeze in the *albugineous* part." BROWN. "Giving vent first to an *albugineous*, then to a white concocted matter." WISEM. Surgery.

ALBU'GO, S. (Lat. from *albus*, white) in anatomy, the white of the eye. Likewise a disorder of the eye, when by the horny tunic it loses its transparency and becomes opaque. See LEUCOMO.

ALBUM-GRÆ'CUM, in pharmacy, dog's white dung; used with honey as a plaster, to deterge and cleanse inflammations in the throat.

ALBU'MEN OVI, S. (Lat.) the white of an egg, used in medicine on account of its glutinous or binding nature, mixed with bole armoniac, to prevent any strained part from rising into a tumour, and to restore its tone, or elasticity; likewise to consolidate fresh wounds, and prevent too great an effusion of blood.

A'LBURN, *adj.* a whitish brown, or a colour formed from a white and brown mixt together. See AUBURN.

A'LBUS, S. a small coin, current in Cclogne, &c. four of which make one blaffart.

ALCAHE'ST, S. (Arab.) in chymistry, an universal dissolvent; a menstruum capable of dissolving any body put into it. Paracelsus and Helmont pretended that they had found out this secret; But who could ever believe them?

ALCA'IC, *adj.* (from *Alcæus*, the inventor) in antient poetry, a name appropriated to several sorts of verses, the first consisting of five feet, of which the first is either a spondee, or iambic; the second, an iambic; the third, a long syllable; the fourth, a dactyl; and the fifth, a dactyl or amphimacer: as, *omnes eo dem cogimur omnium*. The second species consists of two dactyls and two troches, as, *exilu imposi tura cymbæ*. Examples of each of these sorts may be met with in Horace, who not only introduced this species of poetry into Rome, but transfused the spirit of Alcæus likewise into all his imitations.

ALCA'ID, S. (from *ἄλ al*, an Arab. particle, equal to *the* in English, and *קאד* *kad* or *akad*, Arab. to govern or rule) among the Moors in Barbary, the governor of a city or castle, who has a sovereign jurisdiction in civil and criminal causes. "Th' *alcaid* shuns me." DRYD.

ALCA'LDE, S. (see ALCAID, from whence it is borrowed) a judge, or minister of justice, resembling a provost among the French.

A'LCALI, or A'LCALY. See ALKALY.

ALCALIZA'TION, S. See ALKALIZATION.

ALCA'NNA, S. (Arab. *كنا* *knab*) a drug used in dying, which comes from the Levant. In powder it is green, but the tincture it makes differs according to the difference of the liquor in which it is steeped; when soaked in water, it is yellow; but when in vinegar, citron juice, or allum-water, it is red. The oil extracted from the berries is of an agreeable scent, and of use for softening the nerves: The Levantines whether Jews or Turks, make use of it as a cosmetic, or beautifier to die the nails of their fingers and their hair with.

ALCA'NTARA, S. (Span. a stone bridge) a fortified town of Estremadura in Spain. It derives its name from its bridge, which was built over the Tagus, in Trajan's reign, and is two hundred feet high, six hundred and seventy long, and twenty-eight broad. In 1212 it was taken from the Moors by Alphonfus IX. who gave it to the knights of Calatrava, who changed their name for that of this town. In 1540, they sued for leave to marry, which was granted them.

ALCA'NALA, S. (Span.) a custom-house duty of five per cent. paid on the import of merchandizes in Spain and Spanish America.

ALCÆ'US, S. (*Ἀλκαῖος*, *alkaios*, Gr.) born in Mitylene in the isle of Lemnos, one of the greatest, and according to Horace, the first lyric poet, who ever wrote. He flourished at the forty-fourth Olympiad, being cotemporary with Sappho. He was in the engagement between the Lesbians and the Athenians, the latter of which gaining the victory, he ran away, as Archilocus and his imitator Horace did likewise on a similar occasion. Opposing Pittacus, one of the seven wise men of Greece, he was taken prisoner, but set at liber-

ty by him, with this saying, That the remission of a crime is better than punishing it. All that we have of his works are but a few fragments, which indeed are the more valuable on account of their paucity; they are, however, sufficient to convince us, that he was perfect master of that softness of style, which is suitable to amorous subjects; not but that he has touched more important ones with all the sublimity which they could demand. The reliques we have of him are sufficient to vindicate the antients in the respect they paid him as an author; but while they teach us to admire their taste, they put us in mind of our own loss.

A'LCHEMICAL, *adj.* (from *alchemy*) according to the process, or method made use of by alchemists. "Made by 'projection or multiplication alchemical.'" CAMDEN.

A'LCHEMIST, *S.* (from *alchemy*) one who professes or puts the science of alchemy. "Plays the alchemist." SHAK. K. John.

A'LCHEMY, *S.* (of *al* and *kemia*, Egypt. or *χημια*, *chemia*, Gr.) a part of chemistry employed in curious and mysterious researches; its chief objects have been, First, The making of gold. Secondly, An universal medicine, or one to cure all diseases. Thirdly, An universal dissolvent. And, fourthly, An universal ferment; or a substance, which, being applied to any seed, will increase its fecundity to infinity. These visionary attempts have indeed proved serviceable to chemistry, and been the accidental causes of several noble discoveries, though their authors have been looked on as fools by some, and as madmen by others. The Alchemist of Ben Jonson receives fresh beauties, when considered as ridiculing this vain foible of his times, but otherwise is, at best, an insipid performance, which can afford no pleasure to an audience, though graced by the action of a Garrick, whom modern critics justly stile the Roscius of the English stage.

AL'CMAN, *S.* (*αλκμαν*, or *αλκμανιος*, Gr.) a lyric poet and freedman of Sparta; there are but very few of his poems now remaining: but from those which have escaped the wreck of time we may judge of the rest; his verses were of the amorous cast, he was looked upon as the father of loose poetry; the first person that introduced the singing of smutty pieces in company, was reckoned one of the greatest eaters of his age, a quality that must have put him to great inconveniences, if poetry was upon the footing then, as it is at present, I mean, unable to maintain the poet.

ALCMA'NIAN, *adj.* (from *alcman*) a kind of lyric verse, so called from the inventor, consisting of two dactyls and two trochees.

A'LCOHOL, *S.* (from *al*, Arab. and *kaal*, to attenuate, or subtilize) in chemistry, the purest spirit of wine, rectified, by frequent distillations, to its utmost subtilty. Likewise a very fine impalpable powder.

ALCOHOLIZATION, *S.* (from *alcohol*) the act of rectifying spirits; or of reducing bodies to an impalpable powder.

To **ALCOHOLIZE**, *v. a.* (from *alcohol*) to make an alcohol; or to rectify spirits by frequent distillation, so, that when set on fire, they shall consume away without leaving any moisture or dregs behind them; to reduce bodies to such a fine powder, that when tried between the teeth they shall not appear any ways gritty.

A'LCORAN, *S.* (from *al*, Arab. and *koiran*, Arab. to collect, or read) the book of the Mohammedan law, composed by Mahomet, with the assistance of Batiras, a Jacobin, Sergius, a Nestorian monk, and some Jews: it is divided into four parts, called by the name of some animal, as, the Cow, the Emmet, the Spider, and the Fly. Though wrote by a person of no learning, it is by the Mohammedan extolled for the elegance of its stile, and, on that account, urged to have been a divine composition. It abounds not only in absurdities but contradictions, which last they vindicate, by saying, that it was three and twenty years in composing; and that the circumstances of things altering in that interval, the deity himself repealed and altered several precepts, to suit them with the nature of things. It was originally in loose sheets, which Mahomet reported he received singly from God. To particularize its peculiar doctrines would carry us too far for the intended brevity of this work, though, perhaps, we may be a little more minute in the articles Mahomet, or Mohammedanism: however, we must add, that this book is held in such veneration by its professors, that it is death for a Christian or a Jew to touch it; and equally fatal to a Musselman himself, if he handles it with unwashed hands. Let the irreverent Christian blush at this, when he pays so little regard to the sacred oracles of God, included in the

Old and New Testament; and never dare to turn its precious leaves, without having first washed his hands in innocency. *Alcoran*, among the Persians, denotes a very high narrow steeple, with two or three galleries running round it; where the priests say their prayers three times a day, going quite round the tower that they may be heard by every part of their audience.

ALCO'VE, *S.* (*alcobat*, Span. of *elcauf*, Arab. a cabinet, or sleeping place; or *elcobat*, Arab. a tent) a recess, or part of a chamber, separated by an estrade, or partition of columns, in which is placed a bed of state, or seats to entertain company. "Deep in a rich *alcove* the prince was laid." POPE.

A'LCYON. See **HALCYON**.

ALDBO'ROUGH, *S.* (of *ald*, the name of a river, and *burig*, Sax. a town) a populous town in Suffolk, near the river All or Ald, from whence it derives its name. It had two streets, one of which has lately been swallowed up by the encroachments of the sea. Having a convenient harbour for seamen and fishermen, it is mostly inhabited by people of that sort; is very strong by nature, and has a battery of several pieces of cannon. It is a town corporate, governed by two bailiffs, ten capital burgesses, twenty-four inferior officers, and sends two members to parliament. It has a market weekly on Saturday; a fair annually on the 26th April; besides two others for toys, 1st March and 3d May. It lies, according to Dyche, seventy-six computed and eighty-eight measured miles, but, according to Coote's geographical dictionary, eighty-eight miles N. E. of Lond. Lat. 51 deg. 21 min. N. Long. 1 deg. 38 min. E.

A'LDBURGH, or **ALBO'ROUGH**, *S.* (from *æld*, Sax. old, and *burig*, Sax. a town) a borough town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, nigh which the *isurum brigantum*, near *eure*, from whence its first name is derived, formerly stood. It sends two members to parliament, and is 156 miles N. of London.

A'LDEBARAN, *S.* (Pers.) in astronomy, a star of the first magnitude in the eye of the constellation Taurus, or the Bull, and from thence named the Bull's Eye. Long. 50 deg. 49 min. 50 sec. of Gemini. Lat. 5 deg. 27 min. 30 sec. S. according to Flamsteed.

ALE'PPO, *S.* called by the natives *habb*, the metropolis of Syria; for buildings second to none in the Turkish empire: it is situated on an eminence, and, together with the suburbs, occupies eight small hills. Over the doors and windows, within the houses inhabited by the Turks, are written passages of the Kôran; but, in those of the Christians, texts of scripture. The mosques are very numerous, some of which are very magnificent; before each is a square area, in the center of which is a fountain, intended for the ablutions before prayers. The number of inhabitants in the city and suburbs is computed at about 235,000, of which 200,000 are Turks, 30,000 Christians, and 5000 Jews; the majority of the Christians are Greeks or Armenians; besides which they are divided into Maronites and Syrians. The language generally spoken is vulgar Arabic. The Turks of distinction use the Turkish; most of the Armenians, the Armenian; some of the Syrians understand Syriac; many of the Jews, the Hebrew; but scarce one of the Greeks, a word of Greek, whether it be ancient or modern. Lat. near 36 deg. 12 min. N. Long. 37 deg. 40 min. E. Old Aleppo, called by the Arabians Kennaferin, is about twelve miles from the modern, and has nothing to recommend it to notice, unless the lesson its ruins give us of the instability of earthly things. Lat. 36 deg. eight min. N. Long. 37 deg. 30 min. E.

A'LESBURY, **AY'LESBURY**, or **AI'LSBURY**, *S.* (*eagles-burh*, from *eagles*, Sax. an eagle, and *burgh* or *burig*, Sax. a town) the largest and best borough town in Buckinghamshire, as early as the times of the Saxons, who took it by force in 571. It was chiefly famous for St. Ædith, a native of it, who is reported to have performed several miracles. In the time of William the Conqueror it was a royal manor; who gave several yard lands, on condition that the owner should find litter, or *straw*, for his *bed*, whenever he came that way. Let the sons of voluptuousness attend to this circumstance; and admire the simplicity of former times! William of Ailesbury held it by this charter with this addition, that he should likewise straw the king's chamber, and provide him three eels if he came in the winter; but, if in summer, besides straw for the bed, he was to provide two green geese. This he was to repeat three times a year, if the king came thither so often. It has given the title of earl to the noble family of the Bruces; Charles II. having conferred that title in 1664 on Robert Bruce.

earl

earl of Elgin in Scotland, descended from the kings of that country, to which their motto, *fuimus*, "we have been," seems strongly to allude. Round this town is a very famous vale for breeding and fattening sheep, for which this country is famous. The poorer sort are generally employed in making laces for edging; which tho' they may not equal, yet hinders, in a great measure, the importation of that commodity from France, and were to be hoped, that by due encouragement from the nobility, it might be entirely suppressed. It was made a town incorporate by Q. Mary in 1553; consisting of a bailiff, ten aldermen, and twelve capital burgeses; at present, its chief officer is termed a constable. Its fairs are on the Saturday before Palm Sunday, the 14th of June, and on the 25th of September, for cattle: it sends two members to parliament, and is thirty-four computed, or forty-four measured miles, N. W. of London.

A'LESHAM, S. (*ægleſham*, Sax. from *ægles* an eagle, and *hæm*, *ham*, Sax. *heym*, Teut. a dwelling house, or small village) a market town in Norfolk, very much peopled by knitters of stockings: its market is on Saturday; and its fairs, for lean cattle, ordinary horses, and chapmen or pedlars wares, on the 23d of March. It lies 119 miles N. of London.

ALESSA'NDRIA, S. (from *Alexander*) a town of the territory of Alessandrino, formerly belonging to the duchy of Milan, but, at present, to the duke of Savoy. It was built in 1160 by pope Alexander III. from whom it derived its name; it has now the addition of Della Paglia, or of Straw, from their burning straw instead of wood: it is said to contain 12,000 inhabitants, and lies in lat. 44 deg. 49 min. N. Long. 8 deg. 65 min. E.

A'LDER, S. (from *aelder*, Sax. best or chief) a tree with leaves resembling those of the hazel; the male flowers of which are produced at remote distances from the fruit; which is squamose, and of a conical figure. There are three species. The wood is used by Turners, and will endure long under ground, or in water. The trees are produced either by layers or truncheons, about three feet in length, in February or March.

ALDERLIEVEſT, *adj. superl.* (from *aeld*, Sax. positive or compar. and *lieveſt*, superlative, most dear, or beloved) most beloved; that which is preferred to another, or has held the longest possession of the heart. "With you mine *alderlieveſt* sovereign." SHAKESP. Hen. VI.

A'LDERMAN, S. (from *ældorman*, Sax. of *ældor*, comparative of *aeld*, Sax. and *man*) in its original signification it implied a person, who, on account of his years and experience was proper to preside over the affairs of a nation, and to assist a prince with his council; in this respect it signified the same as a privy-counsellor, or parliament man, in our days. But this will appear more plain, if we recollect, that the three states of the kingdom were divided into *Atheling*, which included the nobility; *Alderman* the second rank; and *Thane*, the last: till Athelstan's time, the term was used for an earl or count, and after his reign were substituted instead of it. In the time of Edgar it implied a judge, or justice, Athelstan's son, Alwin, being stiled *Ældorman* of all England, which Spellman renders by chief judge, or justice. But the term is now appropriated to the twenty-six persons, who preside over the twenty-six wards, into which the city of London is divided; out of which the lord mayor is generally chosen by rotation. They are all of them qualified to act as justices of the peace at present, though formerly, only such aldermen as had been lord-mayors, and the three eldest, or next to the chair, were invested with that honour. But they have not only the management of the civil but likewise the military government of the city, are officers in its militia, and members of the artillery company. When we consider this latter circumstance, and recollect, that the term signified the second order of dignity in the kingdom, and a person invested with rule, we may, though Johnson could not, see a great propriety in using it as, "An *alderman* of war." DRYD.

A'LE, S. (*eala*, *eale*, or *calath*, Sax. *cala*, Run, Dan. *æll*, Ill. *eli*, Brit. oil, in allusion to the oily particles with which it abounds) a liquor, the common drink of the English; made of an infusion of malt and hops in boiling water; afterwards fermented with yeast or barm; it is distinguishable from beer in respect of its strength, and age; owing to its having a less quantity of hops and malt than beer has, in proportion to the same quantity of water. This article makes a principal branch of the revenues of the kingdom. It is distinguished into pale ale, which is made of pale malt; and brown ale, which is made of malt higher dried, and some-

what burnt in the kiln. In old dispensaries, we have a great number of medical compositions under the name of ales, which were so called, because their ingredients were steeped or infused in this liquor.

GILL-A'LE, S. (from *gill*, Sax. ground-ivy and *ale*) a liquor made of ground-ivy leaves, steeped in ale; esteemed both absterfve and vulnerary, and good in the disorders of the breast, and obstructions in the viscera.

A'LE-BERRY, S. (from *ale* and *bere*, Sax. barley, in allusion to the bread put into it) a drink, composed of ale boiled with sugar, spices, and pieces of bread; drunk warm, by the vulgar in colds, to promote a sweat.

A'LE-BREWER, S. (from *ale* and *brewer*, of *brouwer*, Belg. *braver*. Teut. and *brew*, Brit. to boil) one who makes and sells ale.

A'LE-CO'NNER, S. (from *ale* and *con*, of *connan*, Sax. to know, or *kunden*, Teut. to show) an officer of the city of London, whose business is to inspect the measures of the public houses. Four of them are chosen annually out of decayed citizens; but their office at present seems rather a fine-cure, than a real employment.

A'LE-CO'ST, S. (from *ale* and *costus*, a fragrant herb) in botany, the *balsamita* or *corymbifera major*; it derives its name from the agreeable taste and fragrant scent it affords, when steeped in ale.

ALECTORO'MANCY, or ALECTRYO'MANCY, S. (from *αλεκτρομαντις*, *alectryomantis*, Gr. of *αλεκτρον*, *alectruon*, Gr. a cock, and *μαντις*, *mantis*, Gr. divination) a method of divination made use of by the antients, which was as follows; they drew a circle on the ground, which being divided into twenty-four portions they marked each of the divisions with a letter of the alphabet; and placed a grain of corn in each of them; a cock then was set down in the middle, and the letters, belonging to the grain he eat up, were joined together, to form a word in answer to the subject of enquiry. 'Twas by this means that Theodore was elected emperor, the cock having picked up the grains of corn placed on the letters, T, H, E, O, D.

A'LEGAR, S. (from *ale* and *eager* of *ager*, Run. and Dan. or *egr*. Brit. *aigre*, Fr. sour) throughout all the county of Lincoln the term given to sour ale; by Londoners stiled, with great impropriety, *ale-vinegar*.

A'LEGER, *adj.* (of *alegro*, Ital. or *allegre*, Fr. brisk) gay, sprightly, brisk, full of vivacity. "Make them strong and *aleger*." TEMPLE. Now obsolete.

A'LEHOOF, S. (from *ale* and *hof*, Sax. ground-ivy) in botany, the Ground-Ivy, so called by the Saxons because a chief ingredient in their malt liquors, instead of hops.

A'LE-HOUSE, S. (*ealhuse*, Sax. from *eale*, Sax. ale and *huse*, a house) a house where ale is sold. Distinguished from a tavern, because that is appropriated to wine. "Thee shall each *ale-house*, thee each gill-house mourn." POPE'S Dunciad. This term has generally an idea of baseness or meanness affixed to it. "Triumph is become an *ale-house* guest." SHAKESP. Rich. III.

A'LE-HOUSE-KEEPER, S. (from *ale house* and *keeper*, called *ealascep*, Sax. from *eala*, Sax. ale, and *scop*, from whence is derived our *shop*) a person who keeps a house where beer is to be sold; a publican, in opposition to a vintner, who only sells wine. "You resemble perfectly the two *alehouse-keepers* in Holland." BOLINGB.

A'LE-KNIGHT, S. (from *ale* and *knight*) a person immoderately given to drinking ale; a tippler; or pot companion. "The old *ale-knights* of England." CAMDEN. Now obsolete.

ALE'MBEC, S. (from *alembic*, Arab. the upper part of a distilling vessel) in distillery, originally the upper part or head of a still into which the vapours ascend; and, being there condensed by the external air, flow out in drops, or stream, like a thread, through an aperture with a long neck. At present this word is applied both to the head, and that part of the dients.

A-LE'NGTH, *adv.* (from *a* and *length*) at full length; along; stretched upon the ground.

ALE'RT, *adj.* (*alert*, Fr.) applied to military affairs, watchful, active, diligent; ready on any emergence: applied to common occurrences, brisk, pert, sharp, generally including the secondary idea of contempt, "I say an *alert* young fellow, that cock'd his hat upon a friend." Spectator, No. 403.

ALE'RTNESS, S. (from *alert* and *ness*, of NS a Goth. termination, signifying a quality abstractedly considered) the quality of being alert, sprightly, pert, active, or vigilant. "The *alertness* and unconcern for matters of common life." Spectator.

A'LE-TASTER, *S.* (from *ale* and *taster*) an officer sworn in every court-leet, to examine into the goodness and measures of ale and beer, within the jurisdiction of the leet or lordship.

A'LE-VAT, *S.* (from *ale* and *vat*, from *vat*, Belg. *fat*, *fata*, *fet*, Sax. a vessel) the vessel in which ale is fermented or worked.

A'LE-WA'SHED, *part.* (from *ale* and *wash*) steeped or soaked in ale; applied to immoderate drinkers of ale. "Foaming bottles and *ale-washed* wits." SHAKESP. Hen. V.

A'LE-WIFE *S.* (from *ale* and *wife*) a woman who keeps an alehouse. "To beat and butcher an *alewife*." SWIFT. Seldom used, unless by the vulgar.

ALEXA'NDERS, *S.* (from *Alexandria*, where it grows in great abundance, Skinner) in botany, the Smyrnium. The flowers are produced in umbels, consisting of leaves placed orbicularly, and expanded in the form of a rose: the empalement becomes fruit almost globular, containing two seeds, sometimes shaded like a crescent, rough, streaked on one side, and plain on the other. There are two species; the first of which, the Common Alexanders, is ordered by the physicians for a medicinal use, and grows wild in most parts of England.

ALEXANDER'S-FOOT, *S.* in botany, an herb so called, as Skinner says, from its roots resembling a foot.

ALEXA'NDRINE, *S.* (from Alexander Paris, the inventor of this metre) a kind of verse borrowed from the French, consisting among them of twelve or thirteen syllables in alternate couplets, and among us of twelve. They were formerly pretty much used by our poets to clinch their verses, and generally were the last of three ending in the same rhyme; but are now discarded on account of their want of harmony, and their suspending the mind too much by their extraordinary length. But both these defects cannot be better conceived, than by Mr. Pope's opinion of them in his Art of Criticism.

"A needless *Alexandrine* ends the song,

"That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length
"along."

ALEXI'PHA'RMIC, *adj.* (*αλεξίφάρμακον*, *alexipharmakon*, Gr. from *αλεξω*, *alexeo*, Gr. to drive out or repel, and *φάρμακον*, *pharmakon*, Gr. poison) in its primitive sense, something which has the virtue of expelling poisons taken internally; and is the same, as an antidote. Used substantively, by modern practitioners, it means remedies adapted, or proper to expel that malignancy with which the animal spirits are affected in acute distempers, through the pores of the skin in the form of a sweat. The most efficacious remedies of this kind owe the virtue of their operation to the power they have of increasing the systole of the heart, and the elasticity of the arteries. This they effect, either by a subtle, acrid oil, an acrid, resinous, or fine mineral salt and sulphur. The very active Alexipharmics very seldom find a place in medicine, are to be administered with very great caution; and are particularly hurtful where the *primæ viæ*, or first passages, are obstructed by a load of viscous humours, where the body is costive, or when administered immediately after a fit of anger.

ALEXITE'RIAL, *adj.* (from *αλεξω*, *alexeo*, Gr. to repel) that which drives away poison, or expels the malignant humours attending acute diseases.

ALFANDI'GA, *S.* (Port.) the name of the custom-house at Lisbon, where the duties of export and import are paid. †† We beg leave to observe that all gold or silver lace, fringe, ribbons, and brocades, are seized, because no person in Portugal is suffered to wear any gold or silver on his cloaths, or furniture in that kingdom. POSTLETHW.

A'LFRED, **Æ'LFRID**, **AL'DFRID**, *S.* (from *æl*, Sax. all, and *frid*, peace) the illegitimate son of Oswi, king of Northumberland; who, by an invitation of the nobility, took possession of the throne in 686. He was one who experienced the greatest vicissitudes of fortune with an undaunted mind; obtained several signal victories over the Danes; laid the first rudiments of our marine; divided the kingdom into shires; and left a system of laws, that are at once the admiration and security of every Englishman; to instance in one particular, it is to him we owe trials by juries; and, if we may rely on Spelman's conjecture, his institutions are the foundation of what is called the common law, so called, either because it was common to all Saxons in their own country, or common both to Saxons and Danes in this. Though our nation could not boast of a greater soldier, since he fought fifty-six set battles by sea and land, and eight of them in one year; yet he was so far from being of a cruel and ambitious temper, that he never willingly

made war on any, nor refused to grant peace whenever it was desired. As a king there is none more glorious in the English annals. In his private life, he was the most worthy, industrious, and amiable man in his dominions: that summing all his qualifications together, and considering that he had few or no vices, we need not wonder that he died universally lamented by his subjects, as he had lived both admired and applauded, not only by them, but by foreigners likewise.

ALEXITE'RIAL, or **ALEXITE'RIC**, *adj.* (from *αλεξω*, *alexeo*, to drive away) that which repels poison, or the malignant humours of fevers.

ALGA'RVA, *S.* a small kingdom included in that of Portugal bounded on the W. and S. by the ocean; on the E. by Guadiana; on the N. by the mountain of Serra de Algarve and Monchique, being twenty miles in length, and twenty-eighth in breadth. Though mountainous, it produces abundance of wine, oil, figs, raisins, dates, almonds, pomegranates. Generally speaking, it is far from being populous, wealthy, or remarkable for any considerable share of trade. As figs are its chief commodity, they are not only the very best, but likewise the best cured for merchandize of any, and forty or fifty ships are said to be laden with this commodity annually.

ALGA'TES, *adv.* (from *all* and *gate*, Sax. a way) by all means; on any terms: "For a space he must there *algates* dwell." Fairy Q. Now obsolete.

A'LGETRANE, *S.* a kind of pitch, or bituminous matter found in the bay, formed by the Cape of St. Helena, on the isle La Plata, which issues out at a hole three or four paces from the high-water mark, is at first like tar, but becomes solid as pitch, and may be used for the same purpose.

A'LGEBRA, *S.* (from *al* and *geber*, Arab. the reduction of broken numbers to whole) a branch of arithmetic, which takes the quantity sought, as if granted; and, by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds by consequence, till the quantity at first only supposed to be known, or some power of it, is found to be equal to some quantity or quantities known, and, consequently, itself known likewise. It is divided into numerical and literal; the numerical is that wherein the quantity sought is expressed by some letter or character, but all the given quantities by numbers. Literal, or specious algebra, is that wherein the given or known quantities, as well as the unknown, are represented by letters of the alphabet. This is not like the numerical confined, but serves universally for the investigation of theorems, as well as the solution of problems, either geometrical or arithmetical. The origin of this art is very much controverted, though, indeed, its invention is universally attributed to Diophantus.

ALGEBRA'IC, or **ALGEBRA'ICAL**, *adj.* (from *algebra*) something relative, or belonging to algebra.

ALGEBRA'ICAL CURVE, is that wherein the relation of the abscisses to the semiordinates may be determined by an algebraic equation; and is contradistinguished to a mechanical and transcendental one.

ALGEBRA'IST, *S.* (from *algebra*) a person acquainted with, or conversant in, the operations of algebra. "No *algebraist*, or cipherer, can use more subtle suppositions." GRAUNT.

A'LGENEL, *S.* in astronomy, a fixed star of the second magnitude, on the left side of the constellation, named Perseus. Long. 27 deg. 46 min. 4 sec. of Taurus; and Long. 30 deg. 5 min. 20 sec. N. according to Flamsteed.

A'LGERTH, *S.* (from *Algerothos*, a physician of Verona, its inventor) in medicine, a preparation of antimony and sublimite, called *Mercurius Vitæ*, or Mercury of Life.

A'LGID, *adj.* (*algidus*, Lat.) cold; chill. Wants authority.

ALGI'DITY, **A'LGIDNESS** (from *algid*) that quality which makes a thing cold.

ALGIE'RS, or **AR'GIER**, *S.* a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the E. by Tunis; on the W. by the kingdom of Fez; on the N. by the Mediterranean, and on the S. by France. From N. to S. it is 450 miles where broadest; but, in other places, only 180. It is supposed to have been the Mauritania Cæsariensis of the Romans, and is confirmed to have been so, from the city of Cæsarea, which was built by Juba, in honour of Augustus. After its conquest by the Arabs it was called the kingdom Tremean. Its climate is so temperate, that it enjoys a constant verdure all the year round. Algier, the capital of this kingdom, is so very populous that the foreign merchants amount at least to three thousand families; and the Jews to no less than 8000: almost the whole trade passes through their hands. The greatest commerce of the Algerines consists in the goods they obtain by the piratical plunder of all Christians they meet with in the Medi-

Mediterranean, and that part of the ocean near them. Their marine is so strong, that they can fit out twenty-two or twenty-three vessels annually, with three or four hundred men each. The English consul is the only merchant of that nation here, and carries on a very profitable trade in powder, shot, bullets, grenades, hatchets, anchors, and other warlike stores; in return of which, he sends oil, corn, and other provisions, the export of which is denied to any other nation. The inhabitants are very parsimonious, if not stingy; and it is a proverbial saying, that the Christians represent an Algerine, by a man having one eye blinded with a dollar, while he submits to the having a knife thrust into the other, for the sake of the money. There is not one physician in Algiers, nor throughout the whole kingdom; for they look upon the taking of medicines as nothing less than tempting God.

ALGIFIC, *adj.* (from *algidus*, Lat. cold, and *facio*, Lat. to make) that which causes or produces cold.

AL'GOL, *S.* in astronomy, Medusa's head, a fixed star of the third magnitude, in Perseus. Long. 21 deg. 50 min. 42 sec. of Taurus. Lat. 22 deg. 23 min. 47 sec. N. according to Flamsteed.

A'LGOR, *S.* (Lat.) extreme cold. Wants authority.

ALGOR'ISM, or ALGOR'ITHM, *S.* (Arab.) a term made use of by the Spaniards, the operation of the several parts of practical algebra. More generally the four principal rules of arithmetic; addition; subtraction, multiplication, and division.

ALGO'SE, *adj.* (from *alger*) extremely cold, chill: Of no authority.

ALGUA'ZIL, *S.* (Arab.) an officer among the Spaniards, acting under the judge, and appointed by him to see his sentence executed on the criminal.

A'LIAS, *adv.* (Lat.) otherwise; used in law to specify the different names by which the criminal has gone: as "Storke, alias Young, alias Griffiths." *i. e.* "Storke, otherwise Young, otherwise Griffiths." JOHNS. Dict.

ALIBA'NICS, *S.* cotton cloth, imported into Holland from the East-Indies.

A'LICHONS, *S.* the wings, or ladles of a wheel.

ALICO'NDE, *S.* (*Æthiop*) a tree which grows in lower Æthiopia, whose fruit resembles the cacao, but is not fit to eat. By beating the bark, they procure a kind of flax, which being spun, will make a cloth very little inferior to that of hemp to the sight.

A'LIBLE, *adj.* (*alibilis*, Lat. from *alco*, to nourish) that which nourishes; or that which may be nourished.

A'LIEN, *adj.* (*aliénus*, Lat.) not of the same kind: "Of alien trees." DRYD. Inconsistent with; used with the particle *from*. "Not alien from their profession." BOYLE. Estranged from; at enmity with. "Alien from God and Goodness." ROGERS. Sometimes followed by *o*, but very improperly.

A'LIEN, *S.* (*aliénus*, Lat.) used with *to*, something adverse to, or at enmity with. "An alien to the hearts of all the court." SHAKESP. Hamlet. A foreigner, or one of another country, in opposition to a citizen. "If it be proved against an alien." Merch. of Venice. Not of the same profession, part, or sect. "Them only she holdeth for aliens and strangers." HOOKER. In law, one born in a strange country, not within the allegiance of the king, and is used in opposition to a denizen, or natural subject. One born out of the land, but within the limits of the king's obedience is no alien; thus those who are born in the English plantations, are subjects born, and likewise the children of aliens begotten and born here. A devise of lands by will to one that is an alien is void. See Stat. 25 Ed. III. c. 2. 7 Rep. Cro. Car. 605. March 91. Danv. 324. 7 Rep. 18. 1 Inst. 11. 129. 2 In. 741. 4 Leon. 82. 1 Lev. 59. 1 Bull. 134. Terms de Ley, 36. 11 Inst. 17. Hob. 270. stat. 12. W. III. c. 2.

To A'LIEN, *v. a.* (*alienar*, Fr. *alieno*. Lat.) to transfer our own property to another. "If the son alien those lands." To grow averse to; to dislike; used with the particle *from*. "The prince was totally aliened from all thoughts." CLARENDON.

A'LIENABLE, *adj.* (from *alien* and *abail*, Sax. power or possibility) that which may be transferred to, and become the property of another; "Land is alienable." DENNIS.

To A'LIENATE, *v. a.* (from *alienatum*, supine of *aliéno*, Lat.) to transfer property to another. To grow averse to, by transferring our affections to some other person or thing. "If once their affections begin to be alienated." HOOKER.

A'LIENATE, *adj.* (*alienatus*, Lat.) averse, or enemies to, used with the particle *from*. "Wholly alienate from truth." TILLOTSON.

ALIENATION, *S.* (*alienatio*, Lat.) the act of transferring property to another. "Excluding all innovation and alienation thereof unto strangers." SPENCER. The state of alienation; used with the particle *from*. Change of affection, from approbation to dislike. "The alienation of his heart from the king." BAC. Hen. VII. Applied peculiarly to the mind, madness; want, or loss of reason. "Alienation of mind, or any like inevitable utter absence of wit and judgment." HOOKER. * * Seldom used in this sense at present.

ALI'FEROUS, *adj.* (from *ála* a wing, and *feró*, Lat. to bear) that which has wings, or winged. Of no good authority.

ALI'GEROUS, *adj.* (*áliger*, Lat. of *ala*, Lat. a wing, and *gero* to bear) that which has wings.

To ALI'GHT, *v. n.* (from *alibian*, Sax. or *alichten*, Dutch) to descend from a higher situation to a lower. To descend from, or get off an horse. "There is alighted one at your gate." SHAKESP. Merch. of Ven. "Like a lark continuing her song till she alights." Spectat. To fall upon from a higher place. "On our batter'd arms alights." DRYD.

ALI'KE, *adv.* (from *a* and *like*) equally, or in the same manner. "All seasons, and their change, all please alike." Par. Lost. Both; without difference, or distinction; "Which claims alike the monarch and the slave." DRYD. Resembling, "Alike in place—But differing far in figure." POPE.

A'LIMENT, *S.* (*aliméntum*, Lat. from *alco*, to nourish) food, or that which nourishes, or satisfies the calls of hunger. "By aliment, I understand every thing which a human creature takes in common diet." ARBUTH.

ALIMENTA, *adj.* (from *aliment*) that which can increase the dimensions of plants or animals, by being taken in food; that which nourishes, or feeds. "These weeds must loose their alimental sap." BROWN.

ALIMENTARINESS, *S.* (from *alimentary* and *ness*, of NS. Goth. implying quality in the abstract) the quality which renders a thing capable of affording nourishment.

ALIMENTARY, *adj.* (from *aliment*) that which hath relation, or belongs to aliment; that which nourishes, or is eaten for diet. "Of alimentary roots some are pulpy and very nutritious." ARBUTH. "A vehicle to the alimentary particles." RAY. Alimentary powder, an invention of Mr. Boved, surgeon-major of a regiment in France. It is insipid to the taste, but not disagreeable; and is supposed to be Turkey corn roasted, ground to powder, and mixed with a small quantity of sea salt, as some chrystals of it have been discovered; it does not appear to be compounded of any animal substance; when prepared with hot water it makes a panade of the colour of gingerbread, smells like toasted bread, and partly like cummin iced; when prepared with cold water, it becomes sour in a short time. An experiment of its virtues was first made on three soldiers at Lille, and afterwards on six pensioners at the royal hospital of invalids at Paris; six ounces in something less than a pint of water, were found sufficient to sustain any man a day, without eating or drinking any thing else. Though the six invalids had no more than this quantity per diem, or each day, for fifteen days in October, 1754, yet they all continued hearty and well, though one of them was upwards of seventy, and the others young men. *Alimentary Duct.* in anatomy, according to Dr. Tyson and others, that part of the body through which the food passes, from its reception into the mouth, to its exit at the anus. Likewise in a more confined sense, the same as the *Thoracic Duct*. See *DUCTUS ALIMENTARIUS*.

ALIMENTATION, *S.* (from *aliment*) the quality, action, or power of affording nourishment; or the increasing of the dimensions of a body by converting food into its own substance. "They have an accretion, but no alimentation." BAC. Nat. Hist.

ALIMO'NIUS, *adj.* (from *alimonia*, Lat.) that which nourishes. "Digesting the alimonious humours into flesh." HARVEY. A word seldom used.

A'LIMONY, *S.* (from *alimonia*, Lat.) in its primary sense, nourishment; but now appropriated to the law, wherein it implies that allowance which a married woman sues for, and is entitled to, upon any occasional separation, providing it be not for elopement or adultery; this was formerly recoverable only in the spiritual court, but may be sued for now in chancery; though indeed the former is most proper. 1 Inst. 235. 12 Rep. 30.

A'LIPOW-MONTIS CETI, *S.* in botany, a kind of white turbeth, a very strong purgative; which is found particularly near Cete, and from thence derives its name. Sometimes it is used instead of Sena, but as it is a much stronger purge, may be dangerous.

A'LIQUANT, *adj.* (*aliquantum*, Lat.) in arithmetic, is that part of a number which will not measure or divide it, without having a remainder. Or that which, being taken any number of times, will always be greater or less, than the number or quantity of which it is an aliquant part. Thus 2 is the *aliquant* part of 7; because twice 2 wants 3 of 7, and 4 times 2 exceeds 7 by 1. And 7 is an *aliquant* part of 30, because it will not divide it exactly, or without leaving 2 for a remainder.

A'LIQUOT, *adj.* (of *aliquot*, Lat.) in arithmetic or geometry, such a part of any quantity or number, as will exactly measure or divide it without any thing remaining over. Thus 4 is the aliquot part of 8; 5 of 10; and 6 of 12. To find the aliquot parts of any number, divide the given number by its least divisor, and the quotient by its last divisor, till you find a quotient no longer divisible. Thus to find the aliquot parts of 60, divide that number by 2 its least divisor, and the quotient being 30, divide again by 2 which will be 15; this you are to divide by 3, and the next quotient will be 5; and as that is no longer divisible without a remainder, you have got the following parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, which are the *aliquot* parts of 60.

A'LISH, *adj.* (from *ale* and *ish* of the Saxon termination *ish*, or *isk*, Goth. which, when joined to substantives, imply likeness, or resemblance; but when joined to adjectives lessening, or diminution of their signification) that which is like, or resembles *ale* in some of its qualities. "The sweet *alish* taste." MORTIM.

ALIVE, *adj.* (from *a* and *live* of *liban*, or *lesan*, Sax. *le-ban*, Teut. or *leben*, Dutch) enjoying all the powers of action belonging to a living animal; a state wherein the soul remains united to the body, in opposition to death, which is the dissolution of that union. "Noah only remained *alive*." Gen. vii. 23. Cheerful, sprightly, gay, and full of spirits. Figuratively, without diminution, or lessening, either with respect to power or activity: "The good affection of such as inclined toward them might be kept *alive*." HOOKER. In a popular sense, it carries the force of a superlative adjective, and adds a great and extraordinary emphasis to the sentence. "The proudest man *alive*." CLAREND. This seems borrowed from the French *du monde*. In scripture language it implies a state of religious purity, and vital union with the Deity, in opposition to wickedness, which is termed *death*. "Alive to God through Christ our Lord." Rom. vi. 11.

A'LKAHEST, *S.* See **ALCAHEST**.

ALKALESCENT, *part.* (from *alkali*) that which resembles the qualities of an alkali. "All animal diet is *alkalescent*, or an anti-acid." ARBUTHN.

ALKALI, *S.* (from *kali*, Arab. Glaswort, which having burnt to ashes, they boiled in water; and after evaporating, called the white salt remaining *sal kali*, or *Alkali*) in medicine, by some writers defined to be that which will cause an effervescence when mingled with an acid; but Boerhaave explodes this definition as defective, and shews, that too great a dependance on it may be productive of dangerous consequences. See **ALCALE**.

ALKALINE, *adj.* (from *alkali*) that which has the qualities of alkali. "By diluting the fluids and keeping them from this *alkaline* state." ARBUTH.

To **ALKALIZATE**, *v. a.* (from *alkali*) to make bodies alkaline by chemical process; or to draw out the latent alkaline virtues of a body by reducing it to a different form.

ALKALIZATE, *adj.* (from *alkali*) that which has the powers and qualities of a body which is termed an alkali by medical writers. "Other *alkalizate* salts." BOYLE.

ALKALIZATION, *S.* (from *alkalize*) in chemistry, the act of impregnating, or mingling, a fluid with an alkaline salt, either to make it a better dissolvent, or to load the phlegm so that it may not rise in distillation.

ALKANET, *S.* (from *alcanne* and *elbanne*, Arab. *alcana*, corrupt Lat.) in botany, the Anchusa, a plant of the Bugloss kind, with a red root, brought from the south of France.

ALKEKE'NGE, *S.* in medicine, a fruit or berry produced from a tree of the same name, the leaves of which are acid and bitter. The berries have a penetrating juice resembling wine, or rather the juice of citrons; and is, on that account, recommended as a diluter in burning fevers. Boerhaave says, that half an ounce of them bruised, and taken like tea or coffee, with sugar, cleanses the reins, corrects grumous blood, and is of service in the yellow jaundice, stone, strangury, gout, and dropsy.

ALKE'RME'S, *S.* (Arab.) in medicine, a term borrowed

from the Arab, denoting a rich cardiac electuary, consisting of several warm and aromatic ingredients, of which kermes is the basis. See **KERMES**.

A'LL, *adv.* (See **ALL**, *adj.*) entirely. "All amaz'd the priest let fall the book." SHAKESP. Exclusive of any other. "To love my father *all*." SHAKESP. Lear. In antient writers, or those contemporary with Spenser, it signified, whilst, or just. "All as his straying flock he fed." SPENS. Past.

A'LL, *adj.* (*al*, *aval*, *ealle*, *all*, Sax. *oll*, Brit. *all*, *alls*, Goth. *alle*, Run. and Dutch, *alle*, Teut. and *olos*, *olos*, Gr.) applied to number, it sometimes is used collectively for the whole, or every one of the parts without exception. "We are *all* one man's sons." Gen. xlii. ii. Applied to quantity, every parcel, or every particle. "Take away dung till it be *all* gone." 1 Kings xiv. 10. Applied to time, the whole space or interval. "The God which fed me *all* my life long." Gen. xlviii. 15. Applied to place, its whole extent. "There is none like him in *all* the earth." Exod. ix. 14. The major part, or greatest. "For *all* seek their own, not the things which are Jesus Christ's." Philip. ii. 21.

A'LL, *S.* the whole, opposed to a part, or nothing. "She cast in *all*, even *all* that she had." Mark xii. 44. This word is much used in composition, and is borrowed from the Saxon *æl*, or *allt*, Goth. which are so used, and imply, excellence, fullness, perfection, or that which is in no respect defective, as *ælmightig*, or *almighty*, that which is indued with perfect power, with fullness of power, or a power which is free from defect, and *all-accomplished*, among moderns, perfectly qualified.

A'LL-BEARING, *part.* (from *all*, signifying perfection, and fulness, in allusion to that of the Sax. *æl* in composition, and *bearing*) that which is fully, entirely, and perfectly fruitful; that which produces all things. "The *all-bearing* earth." POPE.

ALL-CHEERING, *part.* (from *æl*, Sax. which, in composition, implies perfection, and *cheering*) that which imparts comfort and cheerfulness to all; that which perfectly possesses the power of communicating gaiety, or satisfaction, to every one. "The *all-cheering* sun." Rom. and Juliet.

A'LL-COMMANDING, *part.* (from *all* of *æl*, entirely, fully, perfectly, and *commanding*) that which over-rules all; that which governs with uncontrollable sway. "The *all-commanding* image of bright gold." RALEIGH.

A'LL-COMPOSING, *part.* (from *all*, of *æl*, Sax. in composition implying fullness or perfection, and *composing*) that which is indued with a power of composing or ending any anxiety, or disturbance. "The bands of *all-composing* rest." POPE.

ALLANTO'IS, or **ALLANTOEI'DES**, *S.* from *αλλας*, *allas*, Gr. a gut, and *ειδος*, *eidos*, Gr. a resemblance) a thin smooth membrane invelling the foetus; whose reality, though long controverted, has been established by Dr. Hale and M. Littre. It is probably the same as that in animals, and serves to convey the urine from the bladder, by the Urethra, to the cavity formed by the Amnios, till the time of delivery.

To **ALLA'Y**, *v. a.* (from *alloyer*, Fr.) to mix one metal with another, to render it fit or proper for coinage. In this sense some spell it *alloy*, in order to keep more closely to the French from whence it is borrowed. To abate, or lessen any quality. "No friendly offices shall alter or *allay* that rancour." SOWTH. To quiet, pacify, or reduce a boisterous tempest into a calm. "If by your art you have put the wild waters in this roar, *allay* them." SHAKESP. In this sense the word seems derived from *a* and *lay*, Eng. to repress, controul, or subdue any violence.

ALLA'Y, or **ALLO'Y**, *S.* (*alloy*, Fr.) in its primary sense, a mixture of divers metals, or of divers parcels of the same metal of different fineness. Minters never strike any gold or silver without alloy; brass coin is made of an alloy of copper; Jewellers, Wire-drawers, and Gold-beaters, are obliged to use an alloy in the gold they work; the Brass Founders have their alloy of copper; the Pewterers of red copper, regulus, antimony, &c. In England, the standard of gold coin is 22 carats of fine gold, and 2 carats of alloy in the lb. troy; the French and Spanish are nearly the same: the lb. weight is cut into forty-four pieces and a half, each current for twenty-one shillings. The standard silver is 11 oz. 2 dwts. and 18 dwts. of alloy of copper. The alloy in gold, being silver and copper, and in silver, copper alone. *Alloy* is used in a secondary sense for something which lessens, or diminishes the properties of the thing with which it is mixed. "Dark colours easily suffer a sensible *alloy*, by little scattering light." NEWTON. Optics.

Optics. That which depreciates, or renders base, by diminution or lessening, in allusion to the mixing baser metals with those of greater value in order to *ally* them. "The joy has no *alley* of jealousy." ROSCOM.

ALLAYER, S. (from *allay* and *er* implying an agent, of *air*, Goth. or *wer*, Sax. a man) the person or thing which is induced with a power of allaying, lessening, debasing, corrupting, or diminishing. "Phlegm and pure blood are reputed *allayers* of acrimony." HARVEY.

ALLAYMENT, S. (from *allay*) a diminishing, or lessening, applied to the passions. "The like *allayment* would I give my grief." SHAK. Troil. and Cress.

ALL-CONQUERING, *part.* (from *all* of the Sax. *all*, which, in composition, signifies perfection, or fullness, and *conquering*) that which subdues every thing. "All-conquering death!" PAR. Lost.

ALL-CONSUMING, *part.* (of *all*, from *æl*, Sax. which in composition implies perfection, and *consuming*) that which perfectly consumes; that which destroys every thing in its power. "All-consuming care." POPE.

ALL-DEVOU'RING, *part.* (from *all* of *all*, Sax. which, in composition, implies perfection, or fullness) that which perfectly devours; that which eats up every thing. "Destructive war, and all *devouring* age." POPE.

ALLEGATION, S. (from *allego*, Lat.) an affirmation; declaration, including the secondary idea of something culpable, or criminal. "To swear false *allegations*." SHAKESP. Hen. VI. An excuse pleaded in behalf or vindication of some crime or fault. "Want of leisure, or any other idle *allegation*." POPE.

To ALLE'GE, *v. a.* (*allego*) to declare, or affirm; to plead as an excuse, to produce in defence. "If we forsake the ways of grace and goodness, we cannot *allege* any colour of ignorance, or want of instruction." SPRAT.

ALLEGABLE, *adj.* (from *allege* and *abal*, Sax. implying possibility, or power) any thing that may be charged, used with *against*. "All that is *allegeable* against it." BROWN'S Vulg. Err. Any thing that may be pleaded in excuse, followed by the words *in* and *behalf*. "There are many things *allegeable* in his behalf."

ALLE'GER, S. (from *allege*) he that asserts or declares any thing. "If we may believe it as confidently as the famous *alleger* of it." BOYLE.

ALLE'GIANCE, S. (*allegiance*, Fr.) in law, that natural, sworn, or legal obedience every subject owes to his prince, and is an incident inseparable, or that which follows a person, wheresoever he goes. "I did pluck *allegiance* from men's hearts." SHAKESP. Hen. IV. Oath of allegiance is that, which is taken to the king in quality of a temporal prince, and is distinguished from that of supremacy, which is taken to him in quality of supreme head of the church.

ALLE'GIANT, S. (from *allege*) loyal; or consistent with that obedience a subject owes his prince. "Can nothing render but *allegiant* thanks." SHAKESP. Hen. VIII. Now obsolete.

ALLEGORIC, *adj.* (from *allegory*, wrote formerly *allegorick*) something which must be understood figuratively, in opposition to literal. "What kingdom—Real or *allegorick* I discern not." PARAD. Lost.

ALLEGORICAL, *adj.* (from *allegory*) that which consists of expressions purely figurative, where something else is meant, than what is expressed; opposed to literal; mystical. "Our Saviour said, in an *allegorical* and mystical sense, Except ye eat the flesh of the son of man." BENTLEY.

ALLEGORICALLY, *adv.* (from *allegorical* and *ly* of *lie*, Sax. implying *like*, or manner) figuratively, in opposition to literally; after the manner of a composition, formed entirely of figurative expressions. "This place is to be understood *allegorically*." POPE.

ALLEGORICALNESS, S. (from *allegorical* and *ness* of NS Goth. implying a quality in the abstract) the quality of being figurative, of concealing the sense under an allegory, or continuation of rhetorical figures.

To ALLE'GORIZE, *v. a.* (from *allegory*) to turn into an allegory; to turn into a mystical sense, opposed to literal. "He hath very wittily *allegorized* this tree." RALEIGH.

ALLEGORY, S. (*αλληγορία*, *allegoria*, from *αλλος*, *allos*, Gr. another, and *αγορεύω*, *agoreúō*, Gr. to speak) a figurative speech, in which something else is contained than what the literal meaning conveys. Thus the Roman commonwealth is addressed by Horace under the picture of a ship; our blessed Lord calls himself the vine, and his disciples the branches; and himself the good shepherd, and his followers the sheep. This method of instruction was peculiarly adopted by the

eastern nation; and, if we please, we may say that it did not want admirers in all, as the fables of Æsop, the Ilias and Odysseis of Homer, and the Æneis of Virgil, may be included under this species of writing.

ALLE'GRO, S. (Ital. gay or sprightly) in music, one of the six distinctions of time, expressing the quickest motion, excepting presto, as, "*Allegro ma non presto*," quick, but not so fast as presto. If it be preceded by *poco*, it must be played in a slower or graver manner than when *allegro* stands alone; if by *piu*, it must then be fastest of all. To render this article a little plainer, it will not be improper to add, that the six divisions of time are, as follows; *grave*, *adagio*, *large*, *vivace*, *allegro*, *presto*.

ALLELU'JAH, S. (a corrupt spelling, instead of *halleluiab*, of *הלל* *hallelú*, Heb. praise ye, and *יהוה* *Jáh*, God) a word of spiritual rapture, which, on account of its peculiar energy, is generally untranslated; but signifies, Praise ye the Lord. "A proper prelude to those *allelujahs* he hopes eternally to sing." GOVERNMENT of the Tongue. In botany, the Wood Sorrel. See OXALIS.

ALLE'MANDA, or ALLEMA'ND, S. (Ital.) in music, a grave air, composed in common time, consisting of two parts, or strains, each of which must be played twice over in a grave manner, but at the same time with so much sprightliness as to be diverting; Corelli seemed to have been peculiarly happy in this style, and has given abundance of fine examples of it in his compositions.

ALLE'RIONS, S. (Fr.) in heraldry, eaglets, represented spread, and without beaks or feet; and differ from the martlet, because that has a beak, and has its wings shut.

ALLE'RTON, S. (*ealfertun*, Sax.) formerly *Alverton*. See NORTH-ALLERTON.

To ALLE'VIATE, *v. a.* (*allevo*, Lat. Figuratively, to lighten, to make lighter or less) in allusion to the diminishing the pressure of a heavy load. "Excellent remedies to *alleviate* those evils." BENTLEY. To lessen, mitigate, or diminish the enormity of a fault. "He *alleviates* his fault by an excuse."

ALLEY, S. (*allée*, Fr.) in gardening, a strait walk, bounded on each side with trees or shrubs. "All within were trees, and *alleys* wide." FAIRY Q. Alleys are distinguished from paths, as being broad enough for two people to walk abreast. *Counter-Alleys*, are small alleys by the sides of great ones. A *Front-Alley*, is that which runs opposite to the front or face of a building. A *Transverse Alley*, is that which crosses the former. A *Diagonal Alley*, is that which cuts a square or parterre from angle to angle. A *Sloping Alley*, is that which is neither parallel in point of sight, or level to the ground of the front or transverse alleys. *Alley in zigzag*, is that which, on account of its descent, has plat bands of turf to hinder the gravel from being washed away. This name is likewise applied to the path in a labyrinth, which has a great many turnings and windings, in order to conceal the place of exit. The word is in towns applied to narrow passages, to distinguish them from streets which are wider. *Alley in perspective*, is that which is larger at the entrance, than at the opposite extremity; in order to make it seem long. *Alley of Compartment*, is that which separates the squares of a parterre.

ALL-FOU'RS, S. (from *all* and *four*) in gaming, a particular play, wherein the whole sum a person gains each deal is limited to four, which are the highest, lowest, and the knave of trumps, and the game, or the greatest number to be made from tens and court cards; the latter of which are reckoned four for an ace, three for a king, two for a queen, and one for the knave; and he who has all these particulars, is said to be *all-fours*.

ALL-HA'IL, *interj.* (from *all* of *all*, Sax. in composition, implying perfect, and *hail*, signifying health) a salutation or invocation made use of in acknowledgment of benefits, or in testimony of gratitude, and good-will. "All-hail ye books, my true, my real friends." WALSH.

ALL-HA'LLOWN, S. (from *all* and *hallo* of *balgean*, Sax. to consecrate) the season, or space of time near All-Saint's day. "Farewell *all-hallow* summer." SHAKESP. Not in use.

ALL-HALLOW-TIDE, S. (compounded of *all*, *hallo*, and *tide* from *tíd*, Sax. *tíd*, Teut. *taydan*, Dalm. *teiden*, Slav. and Boh. *tezin*, a week; hence *whitson-tide*, or *whitson-week*) that space of time which is near All-Saint's day, or the 2d of November.

ALL-HE'AL, S. (from *all*, of *all*, Sax. in composition, signifying perfection, and *heal* of *hælan*, Sax. *heelen*, Belg. *heylen*, Teut. to cure) in botany, a species of iron wort, a very great vulnerary, and deriving its name from its great efficacy.

ALLIANCE, S. (*alliance*, Fr. from *allier*, of *lier*, to bind, or

of *ed* to, and *ligo*, Lat. to bind) the union or connection of two persons or two families by marriage. "A bloody hy-men shall th' *alliance* join." SHAKESP. Hen. VI. In a political sense, the leagues or treaties between different states for their mutual state of defence; or the state of kingdoms which are so connected. "Point out new *alliances* to Cato." ADDIS. Cato.

ALLICIENCY, S. (from *allicio*, Lat. to entice, or allure) the quality of attracting, or drawing to; attraction. "The feigned central *alliciency*." GLANV. Scep. Scient.

To ALLIGATE, *v. a.* (from *alligo*, of *ad* to, and *ligo*, to bind) to join or bind one thing to another; to unite. Wants authority.

ALLIGATION, S. (from *alligate*) the act of uniting, or the state of things united, linked, or joined together. In arithmetic, the rule, where inquestions are resolved relating to the mixtures of different commodities, with their value, effects, &c. when so compounded. It is divided into mediate or alternate. Mediate is that which discovers the mean rate of any limited quantity of a mixture, from the several quantities and prices of divers simples given. *Alligation, alternati*, discovers what quantity of various simples may be taken, to make up any assigned quantity of a mixture, worth a price proposed.

ALLIGATURE, S. (from *alligate*) the link or binding, which unites two things together. Wants authority.

ALLUSION, S. (*allisum* supine of *allido*, Lat.) the action of beating or striking against. "Severed from it by the boisterous *allision* of the sea." WOODW. This word is seldom used.

ALL-JUDGING, *part.* (from *all* and *judge*) that which exercises judgment without controul, or partiality. "All-judging heaven!" ROWE's Jane Shore.

ALL-KNOWING, *part.* (from *all* and *know*) that which is intimately acquainted with every thing that is the object of knowledge; or whose knowledge is perfect without defect. "An all-wise, all-knowing Being showers down, every day, his benefits, on the unthankful and undeserving." ARTERBURY.

ALL-MAKING, *part.* (from *all* and *make*) that which is indued with the power of making all things.

ALLIOTH, S. in astronomy, a star, in the tail of the great Bear, of great use in observations at sea.

ALLOCA'TION, (from *alloco*, Lat.) the act of putting one thing to another. In commerce, the admission or allowance of an article to an account, and the passing it as such. In the exchequer it is an allowance made upon an account; hence *allocations facienda* is a writ directed to the lord treasurer and barons of the exchequer, on the complaint of some accountant, ordering him to be allowed such sums as he has lawfully expended in the execution of his office.

ALLOCUTION, S. (*allocutio*, from *alloquer*, to address, or speak to) the act of speaking to. A word of no use, or authority.

ALLO'DIAL, *adj.* (from *allodium*, Lat.) in law, that of which a person has an absolute property, without paying any acknowledgment or service, and is opposed to feudal.

ALLO'DIUM, S. (derived, as all the words of feudal law must be, from the language of the Germans, who were its founders, *all*, which in composition signifies perfection, and *lofze*, Teut. free, *i. e.* entirely free) a possession which a man holds in his own right without any dependance, charge, service, or homage to be paid to a superior lord. But as every person in England is obliged, either to do service, pay acknowledgment, or perform homage to the supreme magistrate, *nulla terra sine domino*, or there is no land without a lord, is a maxim in law.

ALLO'NGE, S. (*allonger*, Fr. of *allonger*, to lengthen. It is pronounced as if two words, and spelt with an *u*, as *a'lunge*) in fencing, a pass, or push, which derives its name from the lengthening of the arm in making it.

To ALLOO', *v. a.* (pronounced *halloo*, of *baller*, Fr. to make a noise, to set dogs on; from *hollen*, or *hoblen*, Teut. and *balen*, Belg. to call to) to set a dog on; or excite his courage, so as to seize one of his own, or any other species. "Alloo thy furious mastiff." PHILLIPS.

To ALLO'T, *v. a.* (from *a* and *lot*, of *lot*, Fr. *blot*, Sax.) to distribute by lot; to assign a share; to grant "Five days we do allot thee for provision." SHAKESP. King Lear. "Too scrupulous in allotting them their due portion." Tatler No. 81.

ALLO'TTING, S. (from *allot*) in commerce, is when a ship's goods are divided into different parcels, to be purchased by persons whose names are wrote on pieces of paper, which

are indifferently affixed to each of such lots, and the goods thus divided without any partiality.

ALLO'TMENT, S. (from *allor*) the parcel, share, lot, office, or condition assigned to any one. "The allotments of God." L'ESTRANGE.

ALLO'TERY, S. (from *allot*) that which is granted, or assigned to any person on a division, distribution, or lot. "The poor allottery my father left me." SHAKESP.

To ALLO'W, *v. n.* (*allouer*, Fr.) to confess, to yield, admit, grant, acknowledge, or assent to a principle, in opposition to contradiction. "The pow'r of music all our hearts allow." POPE. To yield, or permit. "Ready to allow the pope as little power here, as you please." SWIFT. To confer an honour on a person, used with the particle *of*, and including the secondary idea of condescension in the person granting. "Allowed of God, to be put in trust with the Gospel." 1 Thes. 2, 4. To approve as just, or consistent with one's duty. "That which I do, I allow not." Rom. vii. 15. To give, to bestow, to pay as a debt, used with the particle *to*. "If we no tears allow—to him." WALLER. To give as a portion, or share; to grant without any obligation to do it. "He allowed his son the third part of his income." JOHNS. Dict. To make a concession, abatement, or to restrain, with a proviso, or caution. "Allowing still for the difference." ANDERSON.

ALLO'WABLE, *adj.* (from *allow* and *abal*, Sax. implying power, or possibility) that which may be granted, or permitted. "Freedom allowable among friends." BOYLE. That which does not imply an error, or contradiction. "It is not allowable, what is observable in many pieces of Raphaël." BROWN's Vulg. Err. That which may be suffered, as repugnant or inconsistent with no laws. "Their pursuit of it, is not only allowable, but laudable." ARTERBURY's Serm.

ALLO'WABLENESS, S. (from *allowable* and *ness*, of NS. a Gothic termination, implying a quality in the abstract) the quality of a thing, which denotes it to be lawful, proper to be granted or permitted, and no ways inconsistent with the rules of reason, the customs of a place, the written statutes of a country, or the rules of scripture. "Their nature, use, and allowableness in matters of recreation." SOUTH.

ALLO'WANCE, S. (from *allow*) the granting, concession, or yielding assent to any doctrine, opinion, or principle. "Without the notion and allowance of spirits, our philosophy will be lame." LOCKE. Permission, licence, or consent, applied to superiors. "Without the state's allowance." SHAKESP. Liberty, freedom from restraint, used with the word *give*. "Give allowance to their inclinations." LOCKE. A share, portion, or division, granted, or settled, applied to pensions, money, diet, circumstances, or the dispensations of Providence. "Feed me with food of my allowance." Prov. xxx. 8. "Be content with your allowance." Luke iii. 14. Concession, in opposition to rigour, or severity; used with the particle *for*. "Parents never give allowance for an innocent passion." SWIFT. Reputation, settled by universal consent. "Of very expert and approved allowance." SHAKESP. Othello. In commerce, those deductions granted at the Custom-house to goods rated by weight, and by dry, or liquid measure. The deduction on goods rated by weight, are draught, which are made for each weight or scale: and tare, which is granted for casks, bags, and other packages. The allowance on goods rated by dry measure, is a number of ells on each piece or pack of foreign linnens; goods rated by liquid measure, if entered, filled, and no more than seven or nine inches left in the pipe or hoghead, they are deemed outs, and no subsidy is paid; if more remains, the duty is only paid for the net wine contained in the cask, and an allowance made out of the duties for leakage: if entered unfilled, duty is paid for the full contents of the casks, and twelve per cent. allowed out of the duties for leakage. This last entrance generally turns out to the merchant's loss; but, in general, if any cask wants more than a tenth of being full, it is for his advantage to enter them filled, otherwise unfilled.

ALLO'WED, *part.* (from *allow*) universally acknowledged; established with respect to character. "There is no slander in an allowed fool." SHAKESP. Twelfth Night. In commerce, it is written in the margin of an account of expences, opposite to such articles, as are granted.

ALLO'Y, S. (See ALLAY) baser metal, mixt with that of greater value; made use of in coinage to give the metal it is mixed with, a greater hardness, by which it might be kept from wearing; or to increase its dimensions. "Alloy is

is baser metal mixed with it. An abatement or lessening applied to the passions; and used both in a bad and a good sense. "Sincere and pure without *allay*." ATTERB.

ALL-PO'WERFUL, *adj.* (from *all*, of *æll*, Sax. or *all*, Goth. which, in composition, implies perfection, and *powerful*) a power capable of operating without defect, or controul, and of producing every thing that is consistent with infinite wisdom. "O *all-powerful* Being, the least motion of whose will can create or destroy a world." SWIFT.

ALL-SAINTS-DAY, *S.* (from *all*, *saints* and *day*) the day set apart by the church to commemorate the exemplary lives and noble fortitude of all the saints and martyrs; added as a supplementary day to the rest of the festivals, that those who were worthy of remembrance, might not be passed over without notice, and that the human mind might be more strongly incited to exemplary piety, or pious martyrdom; by considering the number of those which have preceded in those shining paths. The collect, epistle, and gospel, which the church of England uses on this occasion, seem extremely well adapted to this great end, and give us no small idea of the great abilities of the composers of its liturgy.

ALL-SEE'R, *S.* (from *all* and *see*) he that is present every where; he that sees all things. "That high *all-see* which dallied with." SHAKESP. Rich. III.

ALL-SEE'ING, *part.* (from *all* and *see*) indued with the power of seeing every thing; omniscient. "That *all-see*ing and *all-making* mind." DRYD.

A'LL-SOULS-DAY, *S.* (from *all*, *soul* and *day*) a festival observed by the church of Rome, on the 2d of November, with a particular service relating to the souls, supposed to be in purgatory.

ALL-SUFFICIENT, *part.* (from *all* and *sufficient*) capable of procuring every thing which is the object of power or wisdom; absolutely perfect in himself. "He is every way perfect, and *all-sufficient*." NORRIS. Perfectly adapted to; applied to evidence, capable of producing all that confirmation, or conviction for which it is intended. "The testimonies of God are *all-sufficient* unto that end for which they were designed." HOOKER.

ALLUBE'SCENCY, *S.* (*allubeſcentia*, Lat.) propensity, or willingness. BAILEY. Without authority.

To ALLU'DE, *v. a.* (*alludo*, Lat.) to have a distant respect to a thing, without mentioning it expressly: to hint at. Used with the particles *to* and *unto*. "True it is, that many things of this nature be *alluded unto*." HOOKER. "That artificial structure here *alluded to*." BURN. Theor.

A'LLUM, *S.* (*alumen*, Lat. *alum*, Teut.) a fossil salt, or white mineral, separated from earth by washing it with water, which being impregnated with its salts, is after boiled and evaporated. There are three principal salts of this mineral, namely, that of Rome, or Civita Vecchia, that of England, called rock allum, white allum, or ice allum, and that of Liege and Meziere; besides that which comes from the Levant. The allum of Civita Vecchia, is made of stones which are whitish, greyish, or blue, and are generally found under a plant called *agrifolios*. These are first baked or calcined by fire, after which, they are flaked, by flinging water on them, in the same manner as lime; after this, being placed in coppers filled with water, they are boiled over a very fierce fire, and skim'd of all the fœces which rise to the surface; this is poured into square wooden frames, of the form of a pyramid inverted, with a hole at the bottom, which is stopped. In these vessels the lye is left to settle for ten or twelve days, during which time, the salts shoot into chrystals; they then let out the water, wash the salts, and, having let them dry for two or three days, carry them into their warehouses. Italy produces the greatest quantity, and the best allum of any country. That of Rome or Civita Vecchia is reddish, because the earth from whence it is taken, is of that colour. In order to choose the best, take that which has but little dust, and is reddish both within and without, which may be known only by breaking it; because the English, or that of Liege, is sometimes coloured, in order to pass for it. The allum of England, is in great pieces or lumps, clear and transparent like chrystal; and is more or less fine, according as it is well or ill purified. It is made of a stone of a bluish colour found in Yorkshire, urine, and sea weed. The stone goes through the same process, as above described. After which, they pour in the lees of kelp; and, having drawn it into a settler or cooler, add urine to it; after the allum is washed or cleansed with water, as in the first process, mentioned above; it is put into a pan, where it boils a little; and then put into a large cask, where it stands for ten days, and is then fit for sale. The allum of Liege, or Meziere, is of the same nature as the English, excepting that it is somewhat fatter. Allum of the Levant differs but little from those already mentioned. The

No. VIII.

large is the best, and the mine lies about three or four days journey from Smyrna. There is another sort brought from Constantinople, which is reckoned preferable to it. Considered in a medical light, it is a strong astringent, acid drier; its chrystals have eight sides, and when dissolved, will coagulate milk. But its chief use is in dying, and colouring, as it renders the colours clear, bright, and lasting; and it not only fixes the colour in stuffs, but disposes them to take, and adds life and delicacy to it. Those who use the greatest quantities of it are the cod-fishers, when they cure their fish upon the spot, before they ship them off. When judiciously applied, it is very proper to clarify liquors, that are foul, or muddy. Besides the different sorts of allum already mentioned, are the following; *Burnt Allum*, which is the English allum put over a fire in an iron vessel to calcine, and render it whiter, lighter, and easier to powder; this is made use of by surgeons to eat off the fungous parts, or proud flesh in wounds, and is successfully sprinkled on linen to absorb the moistures which occasion bad smells. The *Saccharine Allum*, derives its name from resembling sugar, and is made of ice-allum, rose-water, and whites of eggs, boiled together to a consistence. When cold, it becomes as hard as a stone, and is used in making paint for the ladies. *Plume Allum*, is a mineral stone, differing in nothing from the common allum, but from its parting into threads, resembling the beard of a father, from whence it derives its name; these threads shine like silver, and are an inch and a half, or two inches long. It comes from Milo, at the entrance of the Archipelago, and is very scarce. The *Scazzole Allum*, is a white transparent stone, resembling rock chrystal, which being calcined grows white. *Catin Allum*, is the same as salt of solder, called Sal Akali, of which there are five sorts, mostly used in medicine.

ALLU'MINOUS, *adj.* (from *alumen*, Lat.) that which has the properties of allum; or that which is mixed with allum. Waters of this kind are prepared by dyers, to make their stuffs take their colours the better; and those which are to be crimson, must be steeped in water made very strong with this ingredient.

ALLU'MY, *adj.* (from *allum*) that which partakes of the qualities of allum, BAILEY. Wants authority. See AL-LUMINOUS.

To ALLU'MINATE, (*allumer*, Fr. of *allumen*, Lat.) to give grace or light; to embellish in painting: to wash prints with allum water, to keep the colours from sinking or running. BAILEY. ††† In the first sense, it seems substituted for illuminate, by a mistake of the author quoted; in the second, it is very proper, but wants authority.

ALLU MINOR, *S.* (from *allumen*) a person, who lives by painting ornaments upon paper, vellum, or parchment. BAILEY. ††† This word seems, by mistake, substituted for illuminator; and is of no authority.

To ALLU'RE, (*leurer*, Fr. *loren*, or *leuren*, Belg. *leuder*, Teut. *ludro*, Ital. to deceive, or delude, or *belæwan*, Sax. to betray) to entice; or attract, either in a good or bad sense: to persuade or draw, by the addition of something besides the intrinsic value and advantages of the object. "In laws it has always seemed needful to add rewards, which may more *allure* unto good." HOOKER. To charm, or affect the mind with a sensation of pleasure. "Each flatt'ring hope, and each *alluring* joy." LITTLETON.

ALLU'RE, *S.* (*loer vogbel*, Teut. *luder*, Belg. a betrayer) originally some artificial bird, made use of by bird-catchers, to entice birds into their traps. Figuratively, any thing that entices, or draws a person into the power of another. "The rather to train them to his *allure*." HAYW. In commerce, a small brass coin, struck in Sweden, worth four French sols, or about two-pence farthing English.

ALLU'REMENT, *S.* (from *allure*) that which has the power of enticing by its charms; temptation; enticement. "Adam, by his wife's *allurement*, fell." PAR. REG.

ALLU'RER, *S.* (from *allure* and *er*, implying an agent from *wair*, Goth. or *wær*, Sax. as *fullubter* from *fullubt-wær*, Sax.) the person, who tempts, seduces by fair speeches; entices or inveigles.

ALLU'RINGLY, *adv.* (from *alluring*, and *ly* of *lic*, Sax. implying like, or manner) in a manner proper to entice, tempt, inveigle, or seduce.

ALLU'RINGNESS, *S.* (from *alluring* and *ness*, of *nessē*, or *nyssē*, Sax. or NS. Goth. implying quality in the abstract) a quality, whose charms have such effect upon the mind, as to prevail on it to engage in any action, either good or bad.

ALLU'SION, *S.* (from *ad* to, and *ludere*, to play) something spoken, with reference to a thing already known, and on that account not expressed. A reference; hint, or implication.

tion: "*Allusions to customs not known.*" BURNET'S Theory. In this sense it is used with the particle *to*. Traces by which something not visible may be discovered or inferred. "Manifest *allusions* and footsteps of the dissolution " of the earth." BURNET'S Theory. This sense is somewhat improper. In rhetoric, a figure in which one word is substituted instead of another, on account of its resembling it in sound. Thus the emperor Tiberius Nero, from his fondness of drinking, was called Biberius, Mero, both which in Latin imply a Great Drinker. This is a very low species of wit, and has some resemblance to a pun.

ALLU'SIVE, *adj.* (from *allusum*, supine of *alludo*) that which does not mention a thing expressly, but comprehends it by implication; that which hints at something not fully expressed; figurative, in opposition to plain, or express. "The expression in the other is figurative, or *allusive*." ROGERS.

ALLU'SIVELY, *adv.* (from *allusive* and *ly* of *lic*, Sax. implying like, or manner) in a manner wherein a reference is made to something not expressed, but implied; figuratively, in opposition to plain or express. Those eagles Mat. "xiv. 28. by which *allusively* are noted the Roman "armies, whose ensign was the eagle." HAMMOND.

ALLU'SIVENESS, *S.* (from *allusive* and *ness* of *ness*, *ness*, or *ness*, Sax. and NS Goth. which implies quality in the abstract) the quality of expressing a thing by implication, or by reference, opposed to expressly, directly, or plainly.

ALLUVION, *S.* (*alluvio*, Lat. from *ad*, to, and *lavo*, to wash) in its primary sense a flowing, or swelling of waters near any lands: In law, a small and almost imperceptible increase of waters made on lands lying near shore, or on the banks of large rivers.

ALLUVIOUS, *adj.* (from *alluvium*, Lat.) that which is washed away from one place and carried to another.

ALLUVIUMS, or ALLUVIA, *S.* (Lat.) small islands thrown up by the violence of the stream. BAILEY. Of no use.

ALL-WISE, *adj.* (from *all* of *all*, Sax. implying fullness, or perfection and *wise*) that which is indued with absolute, perfect, or infinite wisdom. "There is an infinite, eternal, *all-wise* mind governing the affairs of the world." SOUTH.

To ALLY, *v. a.* (from *allier*, Fr. of *ad*, to, and *ligo*, to bind) to join together, or unite by kindred, friendship, or interest. "All these septs are *allied* to the inhabitants " of the North." SPENSER on Ireland. "Wants, frail- " ties, passions, closer still *ally* — the common interest." POPE. To resemble, or be like, in the passive; and in all these senses used with the particle *to*. "They are indeed " *allied* to Virgil's sense." DRYD.

ALLY, *S.* (in the plural *allies*, from *allie*, Fr.) one who is joined to, or has connections with another, owing to some contract, whether that of marriage or treaty; and is applied both to persons and kingdoms. One who is united to another by friendship. "As an inferior and dependant *ally*." TAYLOR.

ALMA'ANTAR, (from *almicantar*, *almicantar*, or *almacantar*, Arab.) in astronomy, a circle drawn parallel to the horizon. It is generally used in the plural and signifies a series of parallel circles drawn through the several degrees of the meridian. See PARALLELS OF ALTITUDE. *Almacantar's staff*, a mathematical instrument, made of pear-tree or box-wood, with an arch containing 15 deg. formerly used to find the altitude of the sun at its rising, in order to discover its amplitude, and the variation of the compass.

ALMAGEST, *S.* (or *almageste*, Arab. which they substituted in their translation for its title *syntaxis magiste*, Gr.) the name of a celebrated work of Ptolemy, containing a collection of geometrical problems, and astronomical observations made by the ancients.

ALMANAC, or ALMANACK, *S.* (from *almanach*, Fr. of *al*, Arab. and *manab*, Heb. to number or *al* and *manab*, Gr. the course of the months, but most probably from *al*, *maen*, and *achte*, Teut. an observation of all the months) a table or calendar wherein the days of the week, fasts, festivals, changes of the moon, variation of time between clocks and the sun, eclipses, time of high water at London Bridge, beginnings and endings of terms, &c. are noted for the ensuing year. The modern Almanack resembles the Fasti of the ancient Romans. As the Almanack-makers were formerly great espousers of judicial astrology, or pretended to predict future events by the stars, Hen. III. of France made an edict in 1579, "That none of that tribe should for the future presume to publish predictions relating to the affairs of the state, or of

private persons, in terms either express or covert." Several ingenious gentlemen have favoured us with perpetual Almanacks; or such as were not calculated for one, but a series of years; one of which may be seen in the Introduction to Business, published by Hudson, an ingenious schoolmaster.

ALMAND, or AMA'ND, *S.* a river of Athol in Scotland, which has a cascade near thirty yards high, called the Rumbling Brigg, from its noise.

ALMA'NDIN, or ALMAND'INE, (*almandine*, Ital.) a precious stone, somewhat like the ruby, but fouler and lighter than the oriental, and rather resembling the granate in colour. It is said by Pliny to come from Alabanda, a city of Caria, and is on that account called *Alabandine*.

ALMA'NZA, a small place belonging to Le Sierra, of New Castile, in Spain: remarkable for a battle fought in 1707, in its neighbourhood, between the confederates, commanded by the earl of Galway, and the French and Spaniards under the duke of Berwick, wherein most of the English were either killed or taken prisoners, owing to their having been deserted by the Portuguese cavalry. The engagement was very much opposed by the earl in a council of war, previous to its being attempted.

ALMA'RIA, *S.* (of *armarium*, Lat. or *armara*, Ital.) in ancient records, the archives of a church, or a place, where the vessels used in divine service; the manuscripts and reliques used to be preserved. Now obsolete.

ALMEDI'NA, *S.* a town of Ducalea, a province of Morocco, in Africa. Being in the hands of the Portuguese, it was destroyed by the king of Fez, since which it has been re-peopled; but a grievous famine happening in 1521, the inhabitants sold themselves, their wives, and children, for want.

ALME'RIA, *S.* (from *al*, near, and *mar*, or *mar*, of *mare*, Lat. the sea) a city of Granada in Spain, situated on a bay, from whence it derives its name: it was formerly a very considerable place, but is so reduced at present that it has scarce six hundred houses. The Spanish writers pretend, that St. Ctesiphon, the companion of St. James the Apostle, was its first prelate. Here is an old castle belonging to the dukes of Maqueda, which king Ferdinand took, together with the city, from the Moors, in 1489. Lat. 37 deg. 5 min. N. Long. 3 deg. 10 min. W. Likewise a town situated on the sea coast, in the province of Tuscany, in North America; called, by the Spaniards, *Villa Rica*, or, The Rich City, on account of the gold they found in it on their arrival. Lat. 20 deg. 10 min. N. Long. 100 deg. 15 min. W.

ALMIGHTINESS, *S.* (from *almighty* and *ness* of *ness*, *ness*, or *ness*, Sax. or NS Goth. implying quality in the abstract) that attribute of the Deity, wherein he is considered as able to perform every thing that is the object of absolute, perfect, uncontrollable, and infinite power; Omnipotence. "The " unicorn and elk live upon his provisions, and revere his " power, and feel the force of his *almightiness*." TAYLOR'S Holy Lives.

ALMIGHTY, *adj.* (formerly spelt, *almighty*, from *almightig*, Sax. from *all*, Sax. or *all*, Goth. which, in composition, denotes fullness, or perfection, and *mighty*) that which is possessed of perfect, absolute, uncontrollable, or unlimited power; that which can do every thing that infinite wisdom can dictate, or infinite power can execute. "Lord *almighty*, " just and true are thy ways." Rev. xv. 3. and xvi. 7.

ALMOND, *S.* (*amande*, Fr. *amandola*, Ital. *almondra*, Span. from *arundana*, low, Lat. corrupted from *amygdala*, *amygdala*, Lat.) a fruit contained in a stone full of little cells, which is inclosed in a tough skin. They are divided into sweet and bitter, on account of their different tastes. The sweet are accounted nourishing; if not eat in too large quantities. The milky juice squeezed from them after they have been steeped in warm water and blanched, *i. e.* peeled, is very good for consumptive and pleuritic persons, on account of its oily and balsamic particles. The oil which is drawn from them by expression is of great service in affections of the lungs, such as coughs, shortness of breath, soreness of the stomach, pleuritic pains, the stone, gravel, and all diseases of the kidneys and bladder, on account of its lubricating and softening the parts. There is an oil drawn from the bitter almonds by fire, which is fit for no other use but to burn, or to be dropped into the ear to cure deafness. The almonds themselves are chiefly used for a cosmetic, and are esteemed a great beautifier. In the East Indies they serve instead of small money, especially where the cowries, or small shells, which come from Maldivia are not current. This fruit is so bitter that it is impossible to eat. The French lapidaries give this name, Almonds or Amandes, to those pieces of rock crystal which are

are cut with a wheel, into forms resembling this fruit, and are used to adorn chandeliers of glass, and other pieces of furniture made of glass, or crystal.

ALMONDBURY, *S.* a corruption of Albanbury, or St. Alban's town, which name it received from the church dedicated to St. Alban, by Paulinus, the apostle. It is situated on the calder in the north-riding of Yorkshire. In the beginning of the Saxon times it was a very considerable place, and a royal seat. But was burnt in the wars between Edwin the prince of these territories, Penda the Mercian, and Ceadwal the Briton. The cinders which are found vitrified, rather than burnt, seem to shew that the fire which destroyed it, was probably very fierce and vehement. Such is the fate of earthly things! It is now a little obscured village, and has no traces of its former opulence but its ruins.

ALMOND-TREE, *S.* (from *almond* and *tree*) the tree which bears almonds; its leaves and flowers, resemble those of the peach, but its fruit is somewhat longer and more compressed; the outer green coat is thinner and drier when ripe, and the shell is not so rugged. It is divided into four species, which are propagated by ingrafting in the month of July.

ALMONDS OF THE THROAT, or **TONSILS**, improperly styled Almonds of the ears. See **TONSILS**.

ALMOND-FURNACE, or **ALMAN-FURNACE**, *S.* See **FURNACE**.

ALMONER, or **ALM'NER**, *S.* (*aumonier*, *Fr.* of *elemosynarius*, *Lat.*) a person employed by a prince to distribute his alms to the poor. The bishop of London, is lord-almoner to his majesty king George II. whom God long preserve.

ALMONRY, *S.* (from *almoner*) the place, wherein the almoner keeps his office, or distributes the alms to the poor.

ALMO'ST, *adv.* (*al-mecst*, *Belg.* or according to Skinner, from *all* and *most*, or *most part of all*) applied to action, near performing it. "They be *almost* ready to stone me." *Exod.* xvii. 4. Applied to number or multitude, a considerable majority, little less than the whole. "Came *almost* the whole city together." *Acts*, xiii. 44. Applied to time, very near the period mentioned. "When seven days were *almost* ended." *Acts*, xxi. 27. Applied to the effect of an argument, not far from persuading, or conviction. "*Almost* thou persuadest me to be a Christian." *Acts*, xxvi. 28.

ALMOXARIFA'GO, *S.* (Span.) a duty of two and a half per cent. paid, in Spanish America, on all bull's hides, upon their exportation on board European vessels. Likewise an old duty of five or eleven per cent. paid on British woollen manufactures in Old Spain.

ALMOUCHI'QUOIS, *S.* a savage nation, near the river Chevocover, and the island Bacchus in Canada, North America, who shave their foreheads to the crown, wear long locks on the hind part of their heads, tied in knots, and adorned with feathers; their faces are painted red and black; they plant tobacco, have great plenty of wines, and do not quit their settlements, like the other savages.

ALMS, *S.* (never used but in the plural, of *elms*, or *almos*, *Sax.* from *Eleemosynum*, *Eleemosyne*, from *Elav*, *Gr.* merciful) money, or other necessities given to relieve the necessities of the poor and distressed, including in it a tender sympathy in their afflictions, and a pious readiness to relieve them. "Do not your *alms* before men." *Matt.* vi. 1.

ALMS-BASKET, *S.* (from *alms* and *basket*) a basket carried about, in foreign countries, to collect provisions and other alms for the benefit of a convent or religious house. "The beggar's song that lived upon the *alms-basket*." *L'Estr.* Fables.

ALMS-DEED, *S.* (from *alms* and *deed*) an act of charity; or something done out of compassion, to relieve the distressed and want of others. "Dorcas full of *alms-deeds*." *Acts*, ix. 36.

ALMS-GIVER, *S.* (from *alms* and *give*) one who is charitable; or is fond of relieving the necessities of the poor. "Yet was he a great *alms-giver* in secret." *BAC.*

ALMS-HOUSE, *S.* (from *alms* and *house*) a house endowed by legacies, or other donations for the lodging and support of the decayed, and poor. "Behold yon *alms-house* neat, but void of state." *POPE.*

ALMS-MAN, *S.* (from *alms* and *man*) a man who is supported by charity or alms; one who belongs to an alms-house, and wears the gown appropriated to it. "My gay apparel for an *alms-man's* gown." *SHAKESP.* *Rich.* III.

ALMUG-TREE, *S.* (אלמג אלמג, *Heb.*) a word which occurs 1 Kings x. 11, and 12. rendered by the rabbis coral, ebony, brazil and pine; by the septuagint, wrought wood, and the vulgate, *Ligna Thyina*. But the coral could never answer the purposes of the *almugim*, the pine tree was too common in Judea, to be sent for from Ophir, and the

thyinum, esteemed by the ancients for its fragrance, came from Mauritania. By the wood *almugim*, or *alumin*, or *gummim*, taking away *al*, which is a kind of an article, may be understood oily and gummy sorts of wood, such as that of the trees, which produce gum ammoniac, or gum arabick, and is, perhaps, the same with the Shittim mentioned by Moses. If to this conjecture of Calmet, I might be permitted to add my own, I would submit it to better judges, whether this tree might not be the aloes wood, which is esteemed both rare and valuable; is now in great repute in the east, and is produced from a tree which yields a fragrant gum, thus uniting in it all the properties above ascribed to the *almug-tree*.

ALMUNE'CAR, *S.* Span. an ancient city in Granada in Spain, formerly considerable when inhabited by the Moors, though now containing scarce two hundred and eighty families. It is defended by a very strong citadel. *Lat.* 36 deg. 40 min. *N.* *Long.* 3 deg. 45 min. *W.*

ALNAGER, **ALNEGER**, or **AULNEGER**, *S.* (from *alnage*, *alnage*, *Fr.*) in its primary signification, a measurer by the ell; applied to an officer who is to inspect the size of woollen cloth throughout the land, with respect to the length, breadth, fabric, and the seals ordained for that purpose. But the *alnager* at present, seems to be only the collector of the duty granted to the king, for that commodity, and the other branches of his office, are supplied by two other persons, namely, a searcher and measurer. It were to be wished, that as the well-being of the state depends in some respects on their due discharge of their duty, they would make it rather a matter of conscience, than a means of subsistence.

ALNEY, *S.* (*olnæg*, *Sax.* from *Olan* an *ig*, an island) a small island between Oversbridge and Mayfemore, near the city of Gloucester, famous for a single combat between Edmund Ironside, and Canute, the Danish king, in the sight of their armies, which was to determine the fate of both nations; the contest was long and doubtful, but the latter finding himself wounded and too weak for his antagonist, proposed the kingdom's being divided between them; which being agreed to, the south part was allotted to Edmund, and the north to Canute; but the former dying soon after, not without suspicion of being poisoned, Canute seized on the whole. In order to put a check to the ambition of princes, the treachery of ministers, and the effusion of christian blood, which their present differences occasion, it were to be wished that some such expedient as this might be agreed upon by crowned heads for the future.

ALNWICK, or **ALANWICK**, *S.* (pronounced *Lawick*, *Salzwic*, *Sax.* from *Ealw* or *Alw*, the name of a river, and *wic*, a town, so called, from its situation) a small market town, on the north side of the hill, near the river Alne, or Ale, famous for a battle between our brave ancestors and the Scots, in 1174, wherein they took William, king of Scots prisoner, and presented him to Henry II. It is defended by an old castle, which being besieged by Malcolm III. king of Scots in 1097, and on the point of surrendering, a soldier, who pretended to reach him the keys at the point of his sword, took that opportunity to stab him, and killed him on the spot. His son Edward, in a vain attempt to revenge his death, was killed likewise. This castle just mentioned, belonged to the Piercies, earls of Northumberland, and seems to be no less elegant as a palace, than strong as a castle. The method of making men free, is no less singular, than ridiculous. On St. Mark's day the persons to be made free, which they term leaping the well, meet on horseback, with swords by their sides, dressed in white, and white night caps, and attended by the four chamberlains and castle-bailiff; when they come to the place called the freeman's well, they all jump in, and sometimes sink in mud up to their chins. This custom is owing to king John's having stuck fast in this very place, who made this part of their charter, as a punishment to the inhabitants for neglecting to mend the road. The town is populous, and well built; has a market every Saturday, a fair for black cattle once a fortnight, and five other fairs in the year, one called Lucy, a week before Christmas; another called Palm-fair, a week before Easter; the third on May 1, O. S. the fourth on the 23d of July: and the fifth on Michaelmas-day. It is governed by four chamberlains, chose once in two years out of the common-council, consisting of twenty-four. It is 310 miles from London. *Lat.* 55 deg. 24 min. *N.* *Long.* 21 deg. 20 min. *W.*

ALL-NIGHT, *S.* (from *all* and *night*) "There is a service called *all-night*, which is a great cake of wax with a wick in the midst; whereby it cometh to pass, that the wick fetcheth the nourishment farther off." *BACON'S Nat. Hist.*

A'LOES,

A'LOES, S. (אֶלֹס *achalos*, Heb. *אלון*, *aloe*, Gr. *aloe*, Lat.) this word is applied to a tree, a plant, and a medicinal juice, extracted from the plant. The wood grows in China, in the kingdom of Lao, and in Cochin China. It is a large tree, or at least about the size of the Olive, resembles it likewise in its leaves, and its fruit is red, like a cherry. The wood of the trunk is of three colours; under the bark it is black and heavy; the next wood is of a tanned colour, light, and resembles rotten wood; but the heart is the tambac, or calembac, which is dearer in the Indies than gold itself, and was reckoned by the Sianese the most valuable present they could present to Louis XIV. It has a strong, but agreeable smell; serves to perfume chambers and cloths; is a sovereign cordial in fainting fits, and paralytic disorders; and made use of by Jewellers to set the most precious stones in. Tavernier says, he saw at Ispahan, a log of this wood, about six feet long and two in compass, which cost 40,000 pardoes, or 54,000 French livres. The Arabs call it Agallochum, the Greeks, Aloes, or Xulo Aloes, *i. e.* Aloes Wood; and the Hebrews Ahalon, and Ahalos, Psalm xiv. 8. Prov. vii. 17.

The *Aloe plant* has a naked flower of one leaf, without any empalement, with along smooth tube, six stamina, shaped like awls, with oblong summits; in the center is an oval germen, supporting a single style, crowned with a trifid stigma. The germen becomes an oblong capsule with three furrows, divided into three cells, opening into three parts, and filled with angular seeds. It is ranged by Linnaeus in his sixth class. Miller divides it into twenty-five species, and informs us that the second sort produces the aloes sold in shops for horses, called *Aloe hepatica*, but that the succotrine, or best sort of aloes, is produced from the 15th, by cutting its leaves transversely; and the juice, which is received in earthen pots, is afterwards inspissated and used in medicine. When administered as a laxative, it must always be prescribed in small doses, and corrected with biters and balsamics. But plethoric persons should never be ordered the use of it, lest it should occasion painful hæmorrhoides, and force the blood towards the region of the loins, the parts contained in the Pelvis.

ALOE'TICAL, adj. (from *aloes*) medicines composed of aloes. "Excited by *aloetical*, scammoniate and acrimoni-ous medicines." WISEM. Surg.

ALOE'TIC, adj. (from *aloes*) that which consists of aloes.

ALO'FT, adv. (*lofter*, Dan. to lift up. *loft*, Isl. and *lyst*, Sax. air; *i. e.* in the air; Minth. derives it from *al best*, Belg. entirely above; which answers to *alle*, Sax. entirely, and *ofer*, Sax. above; and may perhaps be the best etymology.) in the air, in opposition to the ground; on high; above. "Love has wings and soars aloft." †† It is sometimes used as a preposition, and implies a higher situation. "The great luminary, aloft the vulgar constellations." Parad. Lost.

ALO'NE, adj. (from *al-een*, or *alleen*, Belg. *Alleen*, Teut. or *all* and *ain*, Goth. *i. e.* entirely one, or single) without a companion. "It is not good for man to be alone." Gen. ii. 18. Without any assistance. "Not able to perform it thyself alone." Exod. xviii. 18. Exclusively of all others; solely. "Who can forgive sins but God alone." Luke v. 21. After *let* it implies, not to disturb; to wait with patience the result of an attempt, without any intervening care, or industry. "Let her alone; Why trouble you her? Mark xiv. 6. "Lord let it alone this year also." Luke xiii. 8. Sometimes used ironically, as a prohibition to help a man, under a supposed persuasion, that he does not want assistance. "Let him alone, let us see whether Elias will come." Mar. xv. 36.

ALONG, adv. (*à long*, Fr. *al lungo*, Ital.) at full length; prostrate on the ground. "Some rowl a mighty stone, some laid along." DRYD. Motion or progression measured lengthwise. "A firebrand carried along." BAC. Used with *all*, for a continuance, or during a whole space of time. "They were all along, a cross, untoward people." SOUTH. Throughout; or from one end to the other, applied to writings. "Solomon, all along in his Proverbs." TILLOTSON. Joined to the particle *with*, it implies company; or together. "He to England shall along with you." SHAKESP. Hamlet. When *with* is understood, it implies a reference to something which has preceded, and has something of importance in a discourse. "Take this along, and no dispute shall rise." DRYD. After *come* it implies attendance, and encouragement to proceed. "Come then my friend, my genius come along?" POPE. Johnson observes, that this expression is borrowed from the French *allous*.

ALO'OF, adv. (from *all* of the Sax. *aell*, or Goth. *all*, implying perfectly, and *off*, at a distance) used with the particle *from*, at a distance, which is within sight. "Our palace stood aloof from streets." DRYD. When applied to persons; it implies a distance occasioned by caution and circumspection. "And make the cowards stand aloof." DRYD. In a figurative sense, the art or cunning by which a person evades the answer or notice of a question proposed. "With a crafty madness keeps aloof." SHAKESP. Hamlet. At a distance, so as not to appear as a principal, or party in any design. "It is necessary that the queen join, for if she stand aloof there will be suspicions." SUCKLING. Not connected with; having no relation to. "Mingled with regards that stand — aloof from the main point." SHAKESP. King Lear. Among sailors, the same as keep your luff; a word which implies, that the person at the helm, is to keep the ship near the wind, when sailing on a quarter wind.

ALOPE'CIA, S. (from *αλωπεκία*, a fox, because that animal is supposed to be very much subject to this distemper) a distemper, wherein all, or a greater part of the hair falls off.

ALO'SE, S. a fish, resembling the Sardine, which grows to the size of a Salmon, called a Fish of Passage, or, of a season, because it never appears in rivers, but in the spring. It is covered with large thin scales, easily rubbed off; its head is compressed towards the upper part of the body; its mouth peaked, without teeth; its tongue blackish; its back white, inclining to yellow, and its sides and belly of a silver colour; it is fond of salt; its flesh is delicious and nourishing, contains a great deal of oil and volatile salt; its stomach, and a bone found in its head, when reduced to powder, are good for the stone and gravel, for absorbing acids, and strengthening the stomach.

ALO'ST, S. (pronounced, and wrote, by the inhabitants *aelft*, from *aa*, Isl. a river, and *stadt*, a town, or *aa*, Isl. water, or a river, and *loftuger*, running down, from its situation) a town of Flanders in the Netherlands, situated on the Dender, under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Mechlen, and famous for the tomb of Thierry, or Theory Martin, an intimate friend of Erasmus, who brought the art of printing from Germany. In 1506 this city was taken by the Spaniards; by the duke of Alençon in 1582, garrisoned afterwards by the English; burnt in 1905; taken by the French in 1667; restored to the Spaniards at the peace of Nimeguen; seized by the French in 1700; but abandoned, after the battle of Ramilles, May 6, 1706, to the confederates. It is governed by a burgomaster, and eight echevins, or aldermen. Lat. 51 deg. 5 min. N. Long. 4 deg. 10 min. E. Likewise a territory, abounding in excellent pastures, grain, flax, and hops, which extends within the city of Ghent to the bridge of Brabant, and gives the title of earl.

ALOU'CHI, S. a sweet scented gum, which distils from the tree, that produces the white cinnamon.

ALO'UD, adv. (from *a* and *loud*) with an increased strength of voice, so as to affect the ear more strongly, or to be heard at a great distance. With a great noise. "Strangled he lies, yet seems to cry aloud." WALLER. "Thund'ring thrice aloud." DRYD.

ALO'W, adv. (from *a* and *low*, by poetical liberty instead of *BELOW*) in a low place; near the ground, in opposition to aloft, or above. "And now *alow* and now aloft they fly." DRYD.

ALPA'GNA, S. an animal resembling the Llamus and Vigognas, which the Peruvians use as a beast of burthen, and make it carry 100 wt. Of its wool they make stuffs, ropes, and bags; of its bones, tools for Weavers; and of its excrements, fires, both for their chambers and kitchens.

ALPARGA'TES, S. (Spanish) shoes made of cord.

A'LPHA, S. (derived from the *אֶלֶף* *alaph*, Heb. to learn, whence it was used to signify the leader, or first of a company; in which sense the Jews called the first letter of their alphabet, *aleph*; the Syrians, *alaph*; the Arabians, *eliph*; and the Greeks, *alpha*) the first letter of the Greek alphabet, which likewise standing for one among their numerals, is used figuratively to signify the first in order of time, &c. as *omega*, the last letter in their alphabet, signifies the last; in allusion to this, Christ says, in Rev. i. 8. 11. xxi. 6. and xxii. 13. "I am *alpha* and *omega*." In composition it signifies negation, or denying the sense which the word would bear without it. Thus *βατος* *batos*, Gr. is something accessible; but when the *α* is prefixed to it, as in *αβατος*, *abatos*, Gr. it signifies a denial of what it signified before; and implies that the thing is not accessible, or is inaccessible.

A'LPHABET,

A'LPHABET, *S.* (from *αλφα* *alpha*, and *βητα*, the two first letters of the Greeks, of *א* *aleph*, and *ב* *beth*, the two first of the Hebrews) a table of all the letters which compose the syllables in any languages, and are marks to convey the simple sounds in forming words made use of. Moderns have found great fault with those that are now in use, charging them with being inaccurate, precarious and confused; redundant in allotting different letters to the same sound, and deficient in not having letters enough to express all the varieties of sound, which arise from the different combinations of vowels and consonants. To obviate these defects, some very ingenious persons have undertaken the construction of new alphabets, but as they have appeared rather specious than useful, they have never had the luck to recommend themselves to practice, or to make their way into the world, further than in a volume by which they were communicated. The number of letters in the alphabet differs in most of the languages we know of; the English may have twenty-six; the French twenty-three; the Hebrew, Syrian, Chaldaic and Samaritan, twenty-two each; the Arabic twenty-eight; the Persian thirty-one; the Turkish thirty-three; the Georgian thirty-six; the Coptic thirty-two; the Moscovians forty-three; the Greek twenty-four; the Latin twenty-two; the Slavonic twenty-seven; the Saxon twenty-four; the Gothic twenty-five; the Islandic twenty-two; the Dutch twenty-six; the Spanish twenty-seven; the Italian twenty; the Ethiopic two hundred and two. The Chinese were formerly supposed to have no alphabet properly speaking, as having only hieroglyphics, which stood for whole words, and amounted to 80,000; but an ingenious professor of the French academy, has lately demonstrated the Chinese themselves, to have been a colony of the Egyptians, that they derived their language from that fertile source of knowledge, which watered the whole world, and that their supposed characters, are not hieroglyphics, but combinations of letters, which he has resolved into their primitive elements, and shewn to be the ancient letters of the Egyptians, though very much altered by time, corrupted by ignorance, and obliterated for want of tracing them sooner to their origin. Alphabet, in commerce, is an index used by merchants and traders, having the twenty-four letters, in their natural order, affixed to different leaves, in which they set down the firmnames and christian names of those with whom they open accounts, with references to the folio, in which such accounts are opened. Among bookbinders and gilders, it implies tools having each a letter of the alphabet, with which they mark the back of the volume; which they call lettering.

To **AL'PHAB'ET**, *v. a.* (from *alphabet* the subst.) to range in the order of the alphabet. Wants authority.

ALPHABE'TIC, or **ALPHABE'TICAL**, *adj.* (from *alphabet*) placed in the same order, as in the alphabet. "Digested into alphabetical order." SWIFT.

ALPHABE'TICALLY, *adv.* (from *alphabetical*, and *ly* of *lic*, Sax. implying manner) in the same order as in the alphabet. "A dictionary, *alphabetically* containing the words of the language." HOLDER.

A'LPHÆNIX, *S.* (of *al*, and *phœnix*, *i. e.* the phoenix) a name given to white barley sugar, in order to enhance its supposed value. It is made of common sugar boiled till it becomes viscous, after which it is laid on a marble table, rubbed with oil of almonds and moulded into various forms, with a brass crotchet.

A'LPHERY, (*ΜΙΚΡΗΡ*) born in Russia, of the imperial line, but in the fourteenth century, his country being distracted with intestine commotions, he was sent to London, and consigned to the care of Mr. Bidel a merchant, who sent him to Oxford. He went into orders, and had a small living given him in Huntingdonshire, rated at 10*l.* in the king's books. In this place he performed his duty with great cheerfulness, and with so much content, that when invited to Russia, by some friends, who offered to run any risks in recovering his rights, he refused them. In the year 1643, he felt the fury of the fanatics, who not only turned him out of his living, but when he had prepared himself a slender meal, in a hut he had erected within the church-yard, deprived him of it, and kicked out his fire. At the restoration, he received his living, but being too old to discharge the duties of it himself, settled a curate in it, and soon after died at his son's house in Hammersmith, in an advanced age. The singularity of a Russian emperor's having been a country minister in England, will afford such a large field for reflection, that any hint of that kind, might be branded with the name of officious prolixity.

ALPHE'TA, *S.* in astronomy, see *LAUDA CORONA*.

ALPISTLE or **AL'PIA**, *S.* a kind of seed of an oval figure;

of a pale yellow, inclining to a fable colour; bright and glossy; made use of to feed birds with, when intended for breeding.

ALPHO'NSIN, *S.* (from *Alphonfus* Feretrius, its inventor) in surgery, an instrument made use of to extract bullets, consisting of three branches which are closed together by a ring that slides over them. Being introduced thus closed into the wound, where the bullet lies, the ring is drawn back towards the handle, which opening the branches, they lay hold on the ball, and the ring being pushed over them again, they grasp it so tight, that it is extracted without any difficulty. Bib. Anat. Med. T. i. 517.

ALPHONSI'NE, *adj.* (from *Alphonso*) in astronomy, applied to the tables of Ptolemy's Almagest, corrected by Alphonsus XII. king of Castile.

ALPHO'S, or **A'LPHUS**, *S.* (from *αλφαινα*, *Alphaino*, Gr. from its changing the colour of the skin) in medicine, a distemper, in which the skin becomes rough, and variegated with white spots.

AL'PINE, *adj.* (*alpínus*, Lat.) that which may be met with on the Alps.

A'LPS, *S.* (*Alpes*, Lat. it has no singular) a long chain of mountains, beginning at the mouth of the Varo in Piedmont, and terminating near Asia a river of Italy, on the Adriatic sea, or gulph of Venice. These mountains divide Italy from France, Switzerland and Germany; have but few passes of very difficult access, if not impracticable, and are on that account, a great security to Piedmont from France. Hannibal, the famous Carthaginian, lost most of his elephants in attempting the passage; and is reported to have made his way through some part of them by making a road with boiling vinegar. The present king of Sardinia opposed the united forces of France and Spain, who had with incredible constancy, made their way as far as Coni, and defeated them. The Swiss look on the parts of these mountains, which surround them, as a bulwark, and have by them been hitherto secured from any attacks, either from the Germans or French.

A'LQUIR, *S.* called also *CANTAR*, a liquid measure, used in Portugal, for oil, containing six canadars, or cavadas. Likewise a dry measure for grain at Lisbon, two and a half of which is an English bushel.

A'LQUIFOU', or **ARQUIFO'U**, *S.* a kind of mineral lead, very heavy, easily reduced to powder, and hard to melt; when broke, it parts into shining scales of a whitish colour, inclining to black, resembling that of the needles of antimony; it is exported from hence in pigs of various sizes to France; where it pays a duty of 100 sols per 100 weight, and in England it is called potter's ore, and used by them to give their works a green varnish.

ALRA'MELECH, *S.* (אלרמלך Arab. from אל *al*, an arabic particle, equal to *the* in English מלך *Rom.* high, and מלך *Melech*, a prince or king, *i. e.* the high prince or king) in astronomy, the name of a star of the first magnitude, called *Arcturus*.

ALRE'DUS, **ALFRE'DUS**, or **ALURE'DUS**, *S.* (from *all*, Sax. *all*, Goth. in composition signifying perfection or fullness, and *frith*, Sax. or *fridur*, Isl. peace) an ancient English historian of Beverley in Yorkshire, who flourished in the reign of Henry I. and died about 1129. He was educated in the university of Cambridge, where he made great improvements, not only in divinity, but likewise in philosophy, and history. The abridgment he wrote of the English history, from the time of Brutus to Henry I. is one of the most valuable pieces that has escaped the rage of time, and the indiscretion of the first reformers. It is composed in Latin, in a style, though concise, not void of elegance, nor defective in perspicuity; not as the late histories, void of authorities, or defective in dates. It would be no exaggerated compliment to call him the English Florus, as his plan is nearly the same, and not less happy in its execution. In a word, if any epitome of English history deserves well of the public in general, or of readers of nice taste in particular, we may safely assert it of Alfred's history. Though Huntingdon, Hoveden, Malmesbury, and others, have called the performances they have left us, summaries of ancient history; yet neither of them is to be compared with Alfred's, either in point of accuracy, or elegance. And that so valuable a work should no longer be buried in oblivion, the compiler of this dictionary, takes this opportunity of informing the public, that it is now translated by him, and shall, at a proper time, be submitted to their approbation and encouragement.

ALRESTORD, *S.* (from *Alre*, the name of a river, and *ford*) a market town in Hampshire, situated on the river *Alre*, from whence it derives its name. It was once so opulent, that

that there was no collection made in the town for the poor, and not a single almshouse in the parish. But being burnt down in 1710, this singular circumstance ceased. The town however has been handsomely rebuilt; and we cannot but mention, with honour, the generosity of the gentry in its neighbourhood, who not only contributed largely to the relief of the poor, but likewise furnished them with timber gratis for the building of their houses. It has a bailiff and eight burgesses, a market on Thursdays for sheep; a fair on the 24th of June for sheep and horses; has the honour of an elegant seat of the duke of Bolton near it; and is sixty miles from London.

ALRE'ADY, *adj.* pronounced as if the *a* was dropped. ALRE'DY, (*alred*, Belg. from *all* of the Saxon *all*, and *all*, Gothic, which in composition signifies perfection, and *ready*) the time present; even now, "Methinks *al-ready* I your tears survey." POPE. Before the present time; in a time past; in opposition to future. "Which *hath already* been answered." HOOKER.

ALSA'CE, *S.* (*Alsatia*, Lat. *Elfas*, Teut. from the river *ell* or *ill*) a province in Germany, almost entirely yielded to the French at the treaty of Munster; bounded on the W. by the mountains of Vogue, or Vosge; on the S. by Switzerland and Volsgau; on the E. by the Rhine, which separates it from Baden, Ortenau, and Brisgau, and on the N. by the Palatinate of the Rhine. It is, in general, very pleasant and fruitful, abounding in all sorts of grain, excellent and durable vines, pastures, fruit trees, garden vegetables, flax, tobacco, wood, &c. Its trade extends very far into Germany on one side of the Rhine, and into all the countries situated between Strasbourg and the mouth of that river on the other. But such is the indolence of the inhabitants, as I am informed from a native, that the greatest part of this commerce is carried on by strangers, who make no small advantage of their indolence. The present number of inhabitants is reckoned at about half a million. In Upper Alsace are thirty-two towns, in Lower Alsace, thirty-nine, great and small; and in both a thousand large and small villages. The common language of the inhabitants is the German; but persons of polite education learn the French: their religion is partly Lutheran, and partly the Roman Catholic.

ALSFI'LDT, or ASFIELD, *S.* (from *alle*, Sax. or *all*, Goth. *all*, or perfect, and *feld*, Sax. a field) one of the most ancient towns of Hesse in Germany, and the first that embraced the doctrine of Luther. It was destroyed by fire, in allusion to which the following remarkable inscription was carved in Latin over the gate of the Town-house. "When things have been irrecoverably lost, it is best to forget them." Lat. 50 deg. 40 min. N. Long. 9 deg. 5 min. E.

A'LSHAM, A'LYSHAM, or A'LESHAM, *S.* (of *alysan*, Sax. to redeem, and *ham*, Sax. a suffrage, house, or manstry) a small town in Norfolk on the river Yare, noted for knitters. The manor of Sextons is held from hence by the will of the lord. Its fairs for lean cattle, ordinary horses, &c. are on March 23, and the last Tuesday in September. It lies 117 miles from London.

A'LSO, *conjunct.* (*alvo*, Sax. *all-so*, Belg.) it is used to shew, that what had been affirmed of one sentence or person, holds good of the succeeding part of the period, and of another person. "Surely thou *also* wast one of them." Mat. xxvi. 33. In the same manner; likewise. "The son of man is Lord *also* of the sabbath." Mark ii. 28. When at the end of a sentence or period it implies besides. "Succourer of many and of myself *also*." Rom. xvi. 7. "God do so to me; and more *also*." 1 Sam. xiv. 44.

A'LTAR, *S.* (*altare*, Lat. as Junius observes, adapted into all languages, on the establishment of Christianity, and varied according to the different dialects of the country) a kind of a table, or raised place, whereon the ancient sacrifices were offered. "There Abraham built an *altar* to the Lord." Since the establishment of Christianity, that place of the church, where the communion is received; or the table on which the vases and the elements of bread and wine are placed; figuratively, Christ himself, to whom we bring all our offerings and services. "We have an *altar* whereof they have no right." Heb. vii. 13.—xiii. 10. Among the ancient Romans the altar was a kind of a pedestal, either square, round, or triangular, adorned with sculptures and inscriptions. In astronomy, a constellation of the southern hemisphere consisting of seven stars.

A'LTARAGE, *S.* (*altarium*, corrupt Lat.) in civil law, the offering made on the altar, and the profits arising to the priest including not only voluntary oblations, but likewise small tithes. *Terms de Ley*, 39. 2 Cro. 516.

A'LTAR CLOTH, *S.* (from *altar* and *cloth*) the cloth which immediately covers the communion-table. "Books, hangings, and *altar-cloths*, which our kings gave." PEACHUM.

ALTE'NA, *S.* (Dan. it derives its name from the remembrance the Hamburgers made to the king of Denmark against building it, wherein the words *Dat is al te nae*, i.e. "That is too near," occurred so often, that the king could not help taking notice of it, and, in a fit of gaiety, made them stand for the name of the town) a large and populous town of Stormar in Holstein, noted for several remarkable particulars, but particularly for that in 1712, when it was burnt by count Steinbach, the Swedish general. As soon as he came near it, he ordered the inhabitants to quit it with what effects they could carry, on which the magistrates came out to him, and falling at his feet, offered him 50,000 rixdollars to spare it, but Steinbach insisting on 200,000 they agreed to pay them, providing he would give them leave to send to Hamburg for the money; but he refusing to stay so long; they were obliged to leave the town; while the Swedes stood, with flaming torches in their hands, unmoved at the deplorable sight of women carrying their children at their breasts; sons tottering beneath the load of their aged fathers; others groaning with prodigious burthens of household furniture; and all bewailing their fate: and, as soon as they were gone, set fire to all parts, which burnt about 2000 houses, some old women and infants. Yet what added to the misfortunes of this place was a plague which depopulated all Holstein. It is now the mart for the sale of Dutch East India goods, and lies in lat. 53 deg. 56 min. N. Long. 10 deg. 3 min. E.

A'LTENBURG, *S.* (from *alten*, golden, and *burg*, *burgh*, *burg*, Sax. *baurgs*, Goth. *byr*. Ill. a town) the capital of Wieselburg in lower Hungary, and the best frontier town of the house of Austria on that side. In 1529 it was taken by the Turks; in 1605 burnt down; in 1619 reduced by Bethlen Gabor; in 1621 by the Imperialists; and in 1663 by P. Ragotski. Lat. 48 deg. 15 min. N. Long. 17 deg. 20 min. E. Likewise a small town on the Pleiss in the province of Misnia in Germany. It suffered greatly by the wars and fire in 1263, was burnt by the Hussites in 1430; taken by the Imperialists in 1632; suffered much by the civil war before the treaty of Westphalia, and in 1568, was famous for a conference between the divines of Thuringia and Saxony, which lasted from October 21 to the 9th of March following. Lat. 50 deg. 52 min. N. Long. 12 deg. 44 min. E.

To A'LTAR, *v. a.* (*alterer*, Fr. from *alter*, Lat. another) to change; to make a thing different from what it is; used both of a part and whole of a thing, and applied both in a good and a bad sense. "He shall not *alter* it a good for a bad." Lev. xxvii. 10. To vary, or differ in sense, applied to writings: "According to the law, which *altereth* not." Dan. vi. 8. To corrupt the sense of an author or period, by erasing some of his words, or adding and changing them for others: "Whosoever shall *alter* this word." Ezra, vi. 11. Used neuterly, to change; to become different from what it has been: "The weather *alters*." "His countenance *altered*."

A'LTARABLE, *adj.* (from *alter* and *abil*, Sax. implying possibility, or power, *alterable*, Fr.) that which may be changed, or be made to appear different from what it is. "Alterable by a thousand accidents." ROGERS.

AL'TERABLENESS, *S.* (from *alterable* and *ness* of *ness*, *ness*, *nyffe*, Sax. NS, Goth. implying quality) the quality of being changed; or liable to have its present properties and appearance changed by external or internal causes.

AL'TERABLY, *adv.* (from *alterable*, and *ly* of *lic*, Sax. denoting manner) in a manner that will admit of changes.

A'LTARANT, *part.* (*alterant*, Fr.) that which has the power of producing changes in a body. "Whether the body be *alterant*, or altered." BAC.

ALTERATION, *S.* (*alteration*, Fr.) the act of changing the form, or purport of a writing; the shape and other qualities of a body; the properties and faculties of the mind, and making them different from what they were. "Alteration, though it be from worse to better, hath in it inconveniences, and those weighty ones." HOOKER. The change itself, or the state of a thing changed. "By such, and succeeding alterations." SWIFT.

AL'TERATIVE, *adj.* (from *alter*) that which has the power of making changes. In medicine, such remedies as produce a change in the humours of the body, without any apparent operation, and are such as destroy some prevailing acrimony in

in the *primæ viæ*, or first passages and juices; or such as resolve concretions in the blood vessels, and dispose them to pass out of the body by perspiration, or some other insensible evacuation.

To **ALTERCATE**, *v. n.* (*altercor*, Lat.) to wrangle, or contend with another; to dispute. Authorities for the use of this word are not obvious; but its propriety seems not to want them.

ALTERCATION, *S.* (*altercatio*, Lat. *altercation*, Fr.) a debate or dispute, on any subject, between friends, including a warm espousal or defence of the contrary side of a question, but not so great as what is involved in the idea of a quarrel. "Little else than a perpetual wrangling and *altercation*." HAKESWELL on Prov.

ALTERN, *adj.* (*alternus*, Lat.) in trigonometry, the base, so called, is either the sum, or difference of the sides of an oblique triangle; if the true base is the sum, the altern base is the difference, but if the true base be the difference, the altern base is the sum of the sides.

ALTERN, *S.* (*alternus*, Lat.) that which succeeds another by turns; successive, or alternately; that which follows by succession. "The greater to have rule by day,—The less by night, *altern*." Par. Lost.

ALTERNACY, *S.* (from *alternate*) the succession or following of one action after another in its turn.

ALTERNATE, *adj.* (*alternus*, Lat.) things which succeed or follow one another by turns; successive. "Did *alternate* passions fall and rise." POPE. In botany, applied to the position of the leaves of a plant, implies, that the leaves on each side of the stalk or branch, do not stand directly opposite, but between, or a little higher than each other. In geometry, applied to angles, it signifies the internal one, and are made by a line cutting two parallels, and lying on opposite sides of it, thus, *u* and *u*, and *z* *z* (plate i. fig. 1.) are *alternate* angles. Alternate, in heraldry, is applied to the situation of the quarters of a coat; thus, in quarterly, *ecartelé*, the first and fourth are alternate, and of the same nature. See **QUARTER**. *Alternate proportion*, is when, of four proportional numbers, the antecedent of the former is compared to the antecedent of the latter, and the consequent of the former is compared to the consequent of the latter, as in the following proportion, A, B, C, D, wherein A and C are the two antecedents, and B, D, the two consequents; the alternate proportion is A, C; B, D, wherein the two antecedents A, C, and the two consequents B, D, are compared together.

ALTERNATE, *S.* (*alternus*, Lat.) that which follows another in succession, or by turns; vicissitude. "Grateful *alternates* of substantial peace." PRIOR.

ALTERNATELY, *adv.* (from *alternate*, and *ly* of *lie*, Sax. implying like, or manner) in such a manner that the thing which precedes shall follow that which comes after it. Thus when we say, that darkness follows light, and light darkness, they are said to follow each other alternately. "Toss'd *alternately* by hopes and fears." DRYD.

ALTERNATENESS, *S.* (from *alternate* and *ness*, of *nes*, *ness*, *nyss*, Sax. or NS. which implies quality in the abstract) the quality whereby things mutually precede and succeed each other; or sometimes go before, and sometimes follow each other.

ALTERNATION, *S.* (from *alternate*) a succession, wherein that which preceded returns again, after some period or vicissitude. "The defect of *alternation* would utterly impugn the generation of all things." BROWN'S Vulg. Err. In arithmetic, the different changes, alterations of place or combinations, that any proposed number are capable of; which is found by a continual multiplication of all the numbers beginning at unity, and ending with the last number of the things to be varied. Thus, if it be required to find how many changes can be rung on six bells, multiply the number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 into each other, and the last product gives the number of changes, which are 720. In this manner, we find that the number which can be rung on twelve bells is 479,001,600.

ALTERNATIVE, *S.* (from *alternate*, of *alternus*, Lat.) a choice of two things, whereby, if one be rejected, the other must be accepted. "A strange *alternative*!—Must ladies have a doctor, or a dance?" YOUNG.

ALTERNATIVELY, *adv.* (from *alternative*, and *ly* of *lie*, Sax. implying like, or manner) in such a manner, that the thing or person which goes before, shall return again in succession, or so as to follow that which it preceded; by turns; mutually; reciprocally. "An appeal *alternatively* made." AYLIE'S Peerage.

ALTERNATIVENESS, *S.* (from *alternative* and *ness*, of *nes*, *ness*, *nyss*, Sax. or NS. Goth. which implies abstraction or

quality) the quality or state wherein things by turns precede and follow each other; reciprocation. Wants authority.

ALTERNATELY, *S.* (from *altern*) a state, wherein there is a continual succession, change, or vicissitude. "Without the *alternity* and vicissitude of rest." BROWN'S Vulgar Errors.

ALTHÆA, *S.* (from *Althæa*, Gr. of *αλθαῖα*, *althaina*, Gr. to heal) in botany, the marshmallows; the flower has a double empalement, the outermost of one leaf unequally divided into nine narrow segments, the inner of one leaf likewise, cut into five acute segments, and both permanent; it has five petals spreading open above, and shaped like a heart, there are many stamina, forming a kind of cylinder, loose below and joined above. In the center is an orbicular germen, supporting a short cylindrical style, crowned with numerous stigma. The empalement changes into an orbicular depressed capsule, divided into several cells, containing each one compressed seed, in the form of a kidney: Linnaeus ranges it in the third section of his sixteenth class, called *monodelphia polyandria*, from its having stamina joined, and forming a sort of column, and a great number of stigma. It is divided into four species. Its root, and sometimes its leaves are used, and are mollifying, digesting, and supplying, of great use in the stranguary, gravel, and stone; in heat and acrimony of urine, and corroding humours in the stomach and guts, which excoriate their under coats, and cause dysenteries. They are both balsamic and pectoral, and good in coughs, hoarseness, and soreness of the *arteria aspera*. They are frequently used in glysters for the stone and cataplasms or fomentations to cool inflammations, deaden pain, and suppurate or ripen tumours and imposthumes. The syrup is used very much in the gravel to lubricate the passages, and render the passage of the stone more easy.

ALTHORPE, *S.* (of *a*, of *adel*, Sax. noble, and *thorp*, Sax. a village) a beautiful seat of the hon. John Spencer, Esq. in Northamptonshire, rebuilt by earl Robert, in the reign of James I. and celebrated for its gallery. The park was laid out by Le Notre, after that of Greenwich; there is a noble piece of water near it, on which is a Venetian gondola; but it is apprehended, that whatever embellishment it may add to the prospect out of doors, it will, in time, destroy the greatest ornaments within, since it occasions such a damp, that some of the pictures are mildewed.

ALTHOUGH, *adv.* (pronounced as if written *altho*, from *el* and *though*, of *theah*, Sax. *doeh*, Belg. and Teut.) used to imply that a thing or conclusion, may be allowed and maintained, notwithstanding something seemingly inconsistent had been, allowed, admitted, or granted: Notwithstanding. "We all know that many things are believed, *although* they be intricate." HOOKER.

ALTIMETRY, *S.* (*Ἀλτιμετρία* *Altimetria*, Gr. from *altus*, Lat. high, and *μετρον*, *metron*, Gr. to measure) the art of taking, or measuring heights, whether accessible or inaccessible.

ALTIN, *S.* one of the principal lakes in Asiatic Russia, called in the Russian language, *Teleskoi Osro*, from a Tartar nation, named *Telissi*; filed *Altin-kul* by the Tartars, and *Altinnór* by the Calmucs; the waters of which rise only in the middle of summer, when the excessive heat melts the snow on the mountains, on which the spring could have no effect. Likewise a species of money in Moscovy worth three copces, an hundred of which make a ruble, worth four shillings and sixpence sterling.

ALTISSONANT, or **ALTISSONOUS**, *adj.* (*altissimus*, Lat.) that which hath a lofty and pompous sound. Wants authority.

ALTITUDE, *S.* (*altitudo*, Lat.) height, or the distance of any thing from the ground measured upward. "Ten mastis attached, make not the *altitude*." SHAKESP. Lear. Superiority of dignity; or height of preferment. "Your *altitude* offends the eyes—Of those who want the power to rise." SWIFT. Applied to virtue, the highest pitch of perfection. "Even to the *altitude* of his virtue." SHAK. Coriol. In geometry, the height of a body above the ground, or the horizon. *Altitude of the eye*, in perspective, a right line, let fall perpendicular to the geometrical plane. *Altitude of a figure*, is the length of a perpendicular line let fall from the vortex to the base, *i. e.* from the top to the bottom. Thus A, B, fig. ii. plate 1. is the altitude of the parallelogram A, B, C, D. Altitude of things on the surface of the earth is divided into accessible, and inaccessible; accessible, is that whose base you can approach, so as to measure the distance between your station and the object on the ground. *Inaccessible altitude*, is that whose foot or bottom cannot be approached, on account of something intervening. *Altitude*, in astronomy, or the height of any object above the horizon,

horizon, is divided into real or apparent: *Apparent altitude*, is the arch of a vertical circle, intercepted between the sensible horizon, and the center of the object. *Real or true altitude*, is the arch of a vertical circle, intercepted between the center of an object and the rational horizon. *Meridian Altitude of the sun*, &c. is an arch of the meridian, intercepted between the horizon and the center of an object. *Altitude of the pole*, is the height of the pole above the horizon, or an arch of the meridian intercepted between the pole and the horizon. *Altitude of the equinoctial*, is its elevation above the horizon, and is always equal to the complement of the latitude, or the complement of the altitude of the pole. *Altitude of the nonagesimal degree*, is its height, counted from the place, where it rises. *Parallax of Altitude*, is an arch of a vertical circle, intercepted between the true and observed place of a star, or other object. *Altitude of motion*, according to Dr. Wallis, is the measure of any motion, computed according to the line of direction of the moving force.

ALTI'VOLANT, *part.* (*altivolans*, Lat. from *altus*, high, and *volo*, Lat. to fly) flying high. Wants authority.

A'LTO-BASSO, *S.* (Ital. high and low) in law, the reference of differences, to an arbitrator; with an obligation to abide by his decision. Anno 2 Hen. V.

A'LTO-RELIEVO, *S.* See RELIEVO.

AL'TOM, *S.* a name given to a sequin in several parts of the grand seignior's dominions, which has that monarch's stamp on it.

ALTOGETHER, *adv.* (*allis*, Goth. *mid ealle atgader*, all and together, Sax. *altogader*, Belg. of *aell*, all, and *gader*, Belg. to join) entirely, without any exception, applied to number and quality. "Man, at his best state, is altogether vanity." Psalm. xxxix. 5. In all respects; "I was altogether such a one, as thyself." Psal. 21. Perfectly, when concluding a sentence. "The judgments of the Lord are righteous altogether." Psal. xix. 9. In company, without separating, in a body. "Join you with me—And altogether with the duke of Suffolk, We'll quickly hoist." SHAKESP. Hen. VI. This seems to be a mistake either of the writer or printer, instead of two separate words *all-together*.

ALTORF, *S.* (Belg. the old village; called likewise *Weingarton*, or the vintage) a famous town in the circle of Swabia, from which sprung a great branch of the ancient dukes of Bavaria, and the present duke of Brunswick Lunenburg, elector of Hanover, and king of Great Britain. The Guelfs, from which the last mentioned dukes are descended, had a burial place in a monastery here. Lat. 47 deg. 46 min. N. Long. 9 deg. 35 min. E.

ALU'DE, *S.* a kind of sheep's leather with the wool on.

A'LUDEL, *S.* (from *a* privative, and *lutum*, luting, *i. e.* without luting) in chemistry, a range of earthen pots without bottoms, fitted into each other without luting; the lower is a pot which contains the matter to be sublimated, and the uppermost is a head which retains the flowers that rise.

ALVEA'RIVM, *S.* (Lat. from *alveus*, a channel, and *auris*, the ear) in anatomy, that cavity of the outer ear in which the wax is lodged.

ALVE'OLI, *S.* (Lat. a diminutive of *alveus*, Lat. a cavity or channel) in anatomy, the sockets in the jaw-bone which contain the teeth, and are lined with a nervous membrane, wrapping itself about the ends of the teeth, of exquisite sensibility, and the seat of pain in the tooth-ache.

A'LUM, *S.* (*alumen*, Lat.) a kind of mineral salt, of an acid taste, accompanied with a considerable degree of astringency. See ALLUM.

A'LUM-STONE, *S.* (from *alum* and *stone*) a stone, or calx, of a corrosive nature, used to consume the fungous excrescences, or proud flesh, of wounds. "Touching it with vitriol and alum-stones." WISEMAN'S Surgery. See *Burnt-allum*, in the article ALLUM.

ALUMINOUS, *adj.* (from *alumen*, Lat.) that which resembles allum in its properties, or consists of allum. "Of a vitriolic or alluminous nature." WISEMAN'S Surgery.

A'LWAYS, *adv.* (*alwæga*, Sax. *alweg*, Belg. Let it be observed, in order to discover the nearness of this etymology, that the *G* is pronounced like a *Y*, or *I*, both at the beginning, middle, and end of Saxon words) applied to actions, without ceasing or intermission; continually: "I have set the Lord always before me." Psalm, xvi. 8. Frequently, so as not to slip, or omit any opportunity: "Cornelius prayed to God always." Acts, x. 2. Constantly, or during the whole course of a man's life: "Mephibosheth, thy master's son, shall eat bread always at my table." 2 Sam. ix. 10. Perpetually, applied to time; and every where, applied to place. "Lo! I am with you *always*, even to the end of the world." Matt. xxviii. 20.

A. M. an abbreviation, before the date of the year, for *anno mundi*, or the year of the world; and, after the name of a person, for *artium magister* or, master of arts.

AM, *ver. sub.* (of *eom*, *eam*, and *añ*, Sax. the first person of *beon*, Sax. to be, or exist: *em*; or *er*, Isl. in the pref. *indie*, of *wisn*, Goth. *em*, Arm. *esme*, Russ. and Slav. *im*, Tun. *iam*, Epirot. and *iam*, Gr.) when used singly, it implies existence: "I say unto you, that before Abraham was I *am*." John, viii. 58. Following *what*, it implies Nature: "Knowing *what I am*." PRIOR. Applied to place, it signifies presence. "Where I *am*, there shall my servants be." John, xii. 26. Applied to truths, it implies affirmation: "Jesus said, I *am* the bread of life." John, vi. 35. When repeated, it implies self and independent existence, or a being which is the uncreated source of the existence of all other beings: "I *am* that I *am*" Exodus, iii. 14. Those that are struck with the singularity of the expression, will find their curiosity abundantly paid in the perusal of bishop Beveridge's discourse on this text.

AMABI'LITY, *S.* (*amabilis*, Lat.) that quality by which an object appears worthy of love. "No rule can make *amability*, our minds and apprehensions make that." TAY. Now obsolete.

AMA'DABAT, AMANDA'BAT, AMA'DAVER, or ARMADA'BAT, *S.* a large, trading and strong city, the capital of Cambaga, a province of the Mogul in the East Indies, delightfully situated in a plain, watered by the river Sambretty; has twelve gates, is surrounded with walls built of stone and brick, and flanked with towers forty feet high and fifteen thick. Including the suburbs, it is a league and a half in length, and about seven in circumference. It has hospitals built and endowed by pagans for sick and lame birds and beasts. It has a prodigious manufactory for silk, calicoes, gold and silver brocades; but they are so slight and dear, that the chief wear of the inhabitants is Chinese silk, which is both much finer and much cheaper. It is one of the four cities which the Mogul honours with his court, and has twenty-five large towns, besides 2998 villages, under its jurisdiction. The little river rendering the country impassable for the four rainy months, the poor natives swim it by means of bladders or bags made of goat skins. Lat. 23 deg. 40 min. N. Long. 72 deg. 12 min. E.

A'MADAN, or HA'MADAN, *S.* a considerable city of Persia in Asia, the stage for the caravans going to Mecca. It has more Jews than any other town of Persia, who come hither to visit the tombs of Mordecai and Esther, which are in a place that serves for a synagogue, built of brick and covered with wood painted black. Lat 35 deg. 11 min. N. Long. 72 deg. 4 min. E.

AMADE'TÆO, *S.* (Ital. in gardening, a kind of pear so called from its delicious flavour, according to Sir John Evelyn, in his Hortulanus Gallicus; but, according to Skinner, from Amadæus, or Amadetto, the name of the person who first engrafted it, or was, at least, remarkably fond of it.

AMADA T, *S.* a kind of pear. See PEAR.

AMADO'W, *S.* (Teut.) a kind of black match, tinder or touchwood, which comes from Germany, made of a spongy excrement growing on old trees, such as oak and fir. It is first boiled in common water, afterwards dried and well beaten; put into a strong lye of salt-petre, and then dried in an oven. The French druggists sell it wholesale.

AMADO'WRY, *S.* a kind of cotton which comes from Alexandria by way of Marseilles.

AMAIN, *adv.* (from *a* and *maggn*, Sax. with all one's strength; and, if it be observed that the *g* in the beginning, middle and end of Saxon words is pronounced like an *i*, or *y*, the very resemblance of sound, as well as the sameness of sense, would direct us to this etymology, and support us in adopting it) with all one's force, or strength; applied to action: "We fled *amain*." MILTON. Applied to the voice, extremely loud, or as loud as possible. In sea affairs, a call to an enemy to surrender or to strike; from the French *à main*; or, when used to lower or let fall their sails, implies the same as, All hands aloft to, &c.

A'MALEK, *S.* (עַלְמָק a people that licks or takes away all; from עָמַק *amim*, a people, and לָקַק *lakak*, to lick, or a people that strikes, or uses ill, from עָמַק *amim*, Heb. and לָקַח *lakah*, Syr. to strike or abuse) the son of Eliphaz by Timnah the concubine; from whom were descended the Amalekites, who make so great a figure in the history of the Jews. The severity of the Divine Legislator against this people, and the great animosity it pleased him to inculcate in the Jews against them, will soon appear a necessary conduct when we consider that, in the very infancy of the Jewish state, they grew jealous of their power, attacked them unprovoked, continued their animosity, and were perpetually harassing them, and

and seemed either resolved to extirpate, or subjugate them, which would have proved equally calamitous, by exposing them to idolatry and threatening the opinion of the unity of a God, preserved only in the Jewish republic, with an extinction, until some greater should restore it. See Exod. xvii. 8, 14, 16. Numb. xiv. 45. Deut. xxv. 17, 19. Judg. vi. 3, &c.

AMA'LGAM, or **AMA'LGAMA**, S. (from *αμα*, Gr. and *γασιν*, *gamein*, Gr. to marry) in chemistry, a substance produced by incorporating quicksilver with a metal; which is expressed by the chemists thus, A. A. A. The process with lead is performed by putting equal quantities of lead and quicksilver together in an iron vessel, melting them together over a fire, stirring them with an iron rod all the while, and, when cold, rubbing the mass in a mortar, which will unite with any additional quantity of quicksilver in the same manner, or as easily as fat does with water. The amalgame of tin, silver and gold, is formed by a method almost similar, but for its use we refer to the articles of **GOLDBEATING** and **GILDING**.

To AMA'LGAMATE (see **AMALGAMA**) to incorporate metals with quicksilver. The minters, refiners, and silversmiths used this term to signify the operation performed by the mill, wherein they put their sweeps to clear them from filth and dirt; whereby the mercury which is put into the tub attracts the imperceptible particles of silver or gold mixed with filth, and forms them into a paste.

AMA'LGAMA'TION, S. (from *amalgamate*) the mixing or incorporating quicksilver with other metals.

A'MAN, S. a kind of blue cotton cloth which comes from Aleppo.

AMANDA'TION, S. (*amandatum*, supine of *amando*, Lat.) the sending a person on a message, or any other employ. Wants authority.

AMANUE'NSIS, S. (Lat. from *a*, *mānus*, Lat. a hand, and *ensis*, Lat. a sword, or instrument) a person who writes down what is dictated by another; likewise a person who copies writings, or writes extracts from books.

AMARA'NTH, S. (*amaranthus*, from *a* Gr. negative and *μαραινω*, Gr. to wither, because the flowers when cropped do not wither, but retain their colour for some time after) in botany, Amaranth, or Flower Gentle. It has male and female flowers in the same plant, having no petals, but with an empalement of three or five pointed leaves. The male flower has either three or five stamina of the same length with the empalement, and crowned with oblong summits. The female flowers have an oval germen supporting three short styles shaped like awls and crowned with simple stigma. The empalement becomes an oval coloured seed-vessel, with one cell including a single globular seed. Linnaeus ranges these plants in the fifth division of his twenty-fifth class, entitled, Monœcia Pentandra, from their having male and female flowers on the same plant, and the former having five stamina; but, Mr. Ray, among the class of apetalous flowers, because they have no petals. There are fourteen species; the first whereof, when full blown, is certainly very beautiful, and no small ornament to the flower garden. In poetry, it is used for an imaginary flower, which never fades. "Immortal *amaranth*!" Par. Lost. In dyeing, a colour which inclines to purple, a species of red, so called because it resembles that of the flower just described.

AMARA'NTHINE, *adj.* (from *amaranth* and *en*, Sax. denoting the material of which any thing is composed) that which is composed of amaranthine. "*Amaranthine* bow'rs." POPE.

AMARITUDE, S. (*amaritudo*) bitterness. "What *amaritudo* or acrimony is apprehended in choler." HARVEY. Seldom used.

AMARULENCE, S. (*amarus*, or *amarulentus*, Lat.) that quality which renders a thing bitter. Wants authority.

AMA'SIA, S. (Lat.) a province of Asia Minor, bounded on the N. by the Euxine sea, on the E. by Armenia, on the W. by Anatolia Proper, and on the S. by Caramania and Aladulia. Likewise the chief city of Pontus Galaticus, in the above province, called Amnasan by the Turks; situated on a navigable river, and famed for being the residence of several of the heirs to the Ottoman throne. Mustapha, the son of Mahommed II. commanded here in 1472, prior to his pursuit and defeat of Jusufage, the Persian general; Selim, emperor of the Turks, who affected the name of Amasi, Strabo, the celebrated geographer, and several other persons of eminence, were born here; it has likewise been remarkable for the martyrdom of several great personages, particularly that of its metropolitan, in the persecution raised by Licinius, anno 319. Lat. 41 deg. 56 min. N. Long. 36 deg. 10 min. E.

AMA'SMENT, S. (from *amafs*) a collection of things heaped together; an accumulation; it includes in its secondary idea, a great deal of industry, but little judgment. "An *amafment* of imaginary conceptions." GLANV. Scep. Scient. This word is seldom used.

To AMA'SS, *v. a.* (*amasser*, Fr.) to gather together, so as to form a mass, or heap. "To *amafs* riches." ATTERB. Figuratively, to lay up, or store in the memory, with great assiduity, and little discretion. "All that we thus *amafs* together in our thoughts." LOCKE. To collect together in great quantities, including the idea of indiscreet additions. "The life of Homer has been written by *amafsing* of all the traditions and hints the writer could meet with." POPE. The use of the particle *of* in this quotation seems improper.

AMA'TORY, S. (*amatorius*, Lat. from *amo*, to love) in anatomy, a term applied to the obliques superior, and inferior, from their drawing the eye side ways, and assisting in that particular look, termed *ogling*.

AM'ATORY, *adj.* (*amatorius*, Lat.) that which excites love, "Whether by force, or *amatory* potions." BRAHAM. Seldom used.

AMAURO'SIS, S. (Gr. *αμαυρωσις*, from *αμαρυνω*, *amaurōs*, Gr. to darken) in medicine, a dimness of sight, wherein the eye to external appearance, seems to be unaffected, arising from some distemperature of the inner parts, especially the compression of the parts of the retina, by the distention of the blood vessels. The cure is effected by removing the stagnations in the extremities of the arteries, which run over the bottom of the eye.

To AMA'ZE, *v. a.* (from *miffen*, Belg. to wander, in allusion to the perplexity of a person in a labyrinth; or *mase*, Sax. a whirlpool, which a person in vain strives to extricate himself from) to strike with astonishment, arising from the excellence, perfection, greatness, or extraordinary and unexpected bad qualities in an object, or action. "All that heard Paul, were *amazed*." ACTS, ix. 21. "Your courage, truth, your innocence and love, *amaze* and charm mankind." SMITH'S Phæd. and Hipp. To be confused, or thrown into perplexity, by some sudden charge or address. "If he be not *amazed*, he will be mocked; if he be not *amazed*, he will every way be mocked." SHAKESP.

AM'AZE, S. (see **AMASE**, the verb) astonishment, or perplexity, caused by an unexpected object, whether good or bad; in the former case it is mixed with admiration, in the latter with fear. "Casting back his eyes with dire *amaze*." DRYD. "Fills all her jealous monachs with *amaze*." MILT.

AMA'ZEDLY, *adv.* (from *amazed* and *ly*, of *lic*, or *live* Sax. implying like, or manner) in a manner, expressive of surprise or astonishment, on the appearance of something unexpected. "I speak *amazingly*." SHAKESP. "Why stands Mackbeth thus *amazingly*?" SHAKESP. Mackbeth.

AMA'ZEDNESS, S. (from *amazed* and *ness*, of *nes*, *ness*, *nyffe*, Sax. or NS. Goth. implying an abstract quality) the state of a person's mind when affected with surprise, astonishment, confusion, or perplexity, at the appearance of an object, whose worth, or vileness, good or ill qualities, deficiencies and perfections are unexpected, or greater than imagined. "After a little *amazement* we were all commanded out of the chamber." SHAKESP. Wint. Tale.

AMA'ZEMENT, S. (from *amaze*) the effect of an object on the mind, arising from some excellence, or other quality, which we could not suspect, or expect it to have possessed; confusion; perplexity. "Adding new fear to his first *amazement*." FAIRY Q. "His impression left off fresh *amazement*." MILT. Admiration, an extraordinary good opinion; surprise. "With *amazement* we shall read your story." WALLER. "Filled with wonder and *amazement*." ACTS, iii. 10.

AMA'ZING, *part.* (from *amaze*) that which causes surprise, astonishment, or admiration, on the discovery of some unexpected quality. "It is indeed *amazing* to see the present desolation of Italy." ADDISON.

AMA'ZINGLY, *adv.* (from *amazing*, and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax. implying like, or manner) in a manner capable of exciting astonishment, wonder or admiration, from some latent and unexpected quality, excellence or defect; prodigiously; surprizingly. "If we arise to the world of spirits, our knowledge of them must be *amazingly* imperfect." WATTS'S Logic.

AMAZON, S. (from *a* Gr. negative, and *μαζος* *māzos*, a breast) one of those women, who composed the nation so called, who are supposed to have dwelt near the river Thermodoon, on the black sea. They are reported to have composed a nation of themselves, exclusive of males, and to have derived their name from their cutting off one of their breasts,

that it might not hinder the exercise of their arms, and likewise that it might add, according to Hippocrates, strength to that side which suffered the amputation. However, it must be said, that the reality of such a nation has been very warmly disputed both by ancients and moderns. With respect to ourselves, we beg leave to communicate our opinion in those words of sir Roger de Coverly in the Spectator. "That much may be said on both sides." This term has often by modern writers been used to signify a bold, daring, or courageous woman, whom the delicacy of the sex does not hinder from engaging in the most hazardous attempts. "Stay, stay, thy hands, thou art an *amazon*." SHAKESP. Hen. VI. The last and present war with France has furnished us with several instances of females, who have undergone the fatigue of a campaign with alacrity, and run the hazards of a battle, with the greatest intrepidity. This term is likewise given to a celebrated river, called likewise the Maragnon in America. It received its first name, *i. e.* the River of the Amazons, from the usual custom of the women attending their husbands to war, either to animate them by their words, or assist them by their presence; as was common in the early ages not only among the Gauls, but likewise among ourselves in England. This famous river begins at the foot of the Cordilleras, and falls into the Atlantic ocean; from the spring head to its mouth it runs eight or nine hundred leagues in a direct line, but allowing for its winding it cannot be less than 11 or 1200 leagues, or about 3000 English miles. The rivers it receives in its way are very numerous, some of which join it after a course of 5 or 600 leagues, and are not inferior to the Danube or the Nile.

AMBA'GES, S. (Lat. from *αμφι*, *amphi*, Gr. about, and *ago* to lead) a round about way of expressing; a method of relating any subject, wherein the narrative is not conducted directly to the point; but, by the insertion of several circumstances, which have not an immediate relation to it, the mind of the hearer is kept in suspense, and the information intended is delayed; this sometimes is owing to art, and at other times to ignorance. "Without *ambages* and circumlocutions." LOCKE. ††† The last word in this quotation conveys the same idea, and is used to explain the term to which it is subjoined.

AMBASSA'DE, S. (*ambassade*, Fr.) the office of a person, who is commissioned to negotiate the affairs of a state, in foreign parts. "When you disgrac'd me in my *ambassade*." SHAKESP. Hen. VI. Seldom used.

AMBA'SSADOUR, S. (*ambassadeur*, Fr. *embaxador*, Span. some go so far as to derive it from the Heb. *בשר* *basber*, to tell, and *שליח*, *shaliach*, a messenger, others from *ambacht*, Teut. a government; all which derivations, excepting the Spanish, authorize our writing it ambassador, with an *a*) a person sent by a prince or state, into that of a foreign one as their representative, to transact such affairs as concern the public. Their persons have always been esteemed inviolable: and, by the civil law, their moveables, especially such as are deemed an accession to their person, cannot be seized on, either as a pledge, payment of a debt, by order of execution or judgment, or by leave of the state, wherein they reside. An ambassador is distinguished from an envoy or agent, by the greatness of his power, and the superiority of his dignity. In a secondary sense, it implies any person sent on a message even by a private person; a messenger. "I come, without a pledge, my own *ambassador*." DRYD.

AMBA'SSADRESS, S. (*ambassadrice*, Fr.) in its primitive sense, the wife, or lady, of an ambassador; in a secondary one, a woman sent on a message. "Well, my *ambassadrice*." ROWE's Penit.

AMBA'SSAGE, S. (*ambassade*, Fr.) the employ, or office of a person acting as an ambassador. "The formal part of their *ambassade*." BAC. Hen. VII.

A'MBE, S. (Gr. a commander) in surgery, the name of an instrument made use of for reducing dislocated bones, that is, such as are out of joint. It has received great improvements from several eminent practitioners; particularly, Mr. Le Cat and Mr. Freeke, our own countryman, who not only made some additions to it, but likewise rendered it portable. As instruments of this nature are better explained by a delineation, than a verbal description, we refer to fig. 3. plate I.

A'MBER, S. (*ambre*, F. *ambra*, It. but as it was chiefly found, at first, on the coast of Prussia, Skinner thinks it best to derive it from the language of the natives, and imagines it to be from *acn-bernen*, Belg. to burn; in confirmation of which we find that the people on the coast of the Baltic, called it by the name of *acn-bern-stein*; by contraction, *bern-stein*,

a combustible stone) a kind of a gum, or resin, found in the Baltic, on the coast of Prussia, there is scarce any subject which has occasioned more debate among the naturalists than this. And as most of their sentiments, though warmly espoused, are rather vague guesses than even probable truths; it is no wonder, that the origin of this substance, should remain a mystery even to this present time. It has been held by some to be a kind of fossil pitch, the veins of which are at the bottom of the sea; but, as flies, ants, and other insects have been found buried in pieces of the yellow sort, it must certainly be a land production; to solve the difficulty arising from the appearance of these animal bodies, others assert that it is a gum or resin, exuding in a fluid state from fir or pine trees, which then admitted those bodies, and that it hardens by time; but to this it is objected, that it has been dug out of the earth, and that there are several mines of it wrought in Prussia, in Stolpon and Dantzick: To enquire farther into its nature would be guilty of scepticism; the disposition of the strata of the place, where it is found, the first of which is ligneous, the second vitriolic, the last sand, at the bottom of which the amber is met with in small pieces of a globular form, and full of insects, show that at its first growth it was liquid; and that it is a concretion of oil, like petroleum or naphtha, which it resembles both in smell and quality; fossil woods and coal will, by distillation, yield an oil very much like petroleum, or the oil of amber, and shows it to be formed from ligneous strata, by a process somewhat similar. The physical qualities of this substance, have recommended it in suffumigation to remove fluxions, and in powder as an alterative, absorbent, sweetener, astringent, lithontriptic, diuretic, &c. The spirit is used externally in rheumatic pains and aches; and internally, in gleet, &c. The oil, according to Boerhaave, when used externally, is very serviceable in restoring, contracted, weak and torpid limbs. Mixed with oil of bitter almonds and dropt into the ear, it is almost an infallible cure for deafness occasioned by colds, or hardness of the wax.

AMBER, *adj.* that which is made of amber. "*Amber*, bracelets, beads, and all his knavery." SHAKESP. That which is of a yellow colour, and transparent, resembling amber in those respects. "All your clear *amber* drink is flat." BAC.

A'MBERGRIS, S. (from *amber* and *gris* grey. *Ambra-grigia* Ital.) a fragrant drug, of a suety substance, not ponderous, of an ash colour, variegated like marble, sometimes marked with white specks, and melts like wax. The naturalists seem as much divided in their sentiments on the origin of this substance, as in that of the article preceding. Some have asserted it to be the dung of some oriental bird, others a kind of honey; moderns, have thought it the resin of a tree to us as yet unknown, or an animal concrete formed in balls in the body of the sperm ceti whale; but chemistry has shewn that this substance does not admit of solution in aqueous menstrua, which all animal dungs and honey do; that this is not easily dissolved by rectified and phlogistic spirit of wine, though all resinous and vegetable substances are; and that ambergris does not produce one animal principal, when chemically analysed; hence it is probable that it is a species of bitumen produced from the earth, and washed from its bowels by the violence of the waves, for it is found floating in great quantities near the island of Madagascar, whose subterranean parts are imagined to be pregnant with that kind of bitumen. It is used by confectioners and perfumers in order to scent their commodities, and is recommended by physicians as proper to raise the spirits and accelerate their motions. A solution of this drug is reckoned of great efficacy in strengthening the nerves, and is preferred to any other medicines in distempers, owing to a decay of the nervous system.

A'MBER-SEED, S. called likewise musk-feed; is produced from a plant, both in the Antilles and in Egypt. In a good soil it grows six or seven feet high, if it be near some tree to support it. Its stalk is round, tender, hairy and whitish, furnished with small branched shoots. Its leaves are coupled, the uppermost of which are longer than the undermost, dented, of a bright green on the upper part, of a paler on the under, and when boiled are supposed to make a very good cataplasm for tumours. The seed resembles millet, is cordial, and gives the breath an agreeable scent after eating.

A'MBER-TREE, S. (from *amber* and *tree*) by botanists, styled *frutux Africanus ambram spirans*, or the African shrub exhaling an odour resembling amber. Its chief beauty is its small ever-green leaves, which, when rubbed between the hands, emit a fragrance resembling amber.

AMBIDE'XTER, S. (Lat. from *ambo*, Lat. both, and *dexterá*, the right hand) in its primitive sense, a person who can use both hands equally. "To give a reason of *ambidexters* and left-handed men." BROWN'S Vulg. Err. In a secondary sense, one who is a great temporizer, and would occasionally engage in parties diametrically opposite.

AMBIDEXTE'RITY, S. (from *ambidexter*) the power of being able to use both hands equally. In a secondary sense, double-dealing; or espousing, occasionally, the interest of opposite parties. Seldom used.

AMBIDE'XTROUS, *adj.* (from *ambidexter*) he who can make use of either hand indifferently. "*Ambidextrous*, and 'left hand men.'" BROWN'S Vulg. Err. In a secondary sense, adopting the sentiments, or espousing the interests of contrary parties. "All false shuffling and *ambidextrous* dealing." L'ESTRANGE.

AMBIDE'XTROUSNESS, S. (from *ambidextrous*, and *ness*, of *nes*, *ness* *nyffe*, or NS, Goth. implying an abstract quality) the quality of being able to use either hand with equal ease, or the engaging with different parties, without scruple; double-dealing; temporizing.

AM'BIENT, *part.* (from *ambiens*, part of *ambio*, Lat. to surround) that which covers every part, that which encompasses or surrounds. "The *ambient* air wide interfus'd." PAR. LOFT.

AMBI'GENAL, *adj.* (from *ambi* of *αμφι* *amphi*, Gr. about, and *γινωμαι*, *gignomai*, Gr. to be) in mathematics, a name applied by Sir Isaac Newton, to one of the tripple hyperbolas of the second order; one of the infinite legs of which falls within an angle formed by the asymptotes, and the other without it. A C and C D (Plate VIII. fig. 4.) are two asymptotes, E F G are the hyperbolas; and the infinite leg G E falling within the angle A C D and the infinite leg G F without that angle, it is called an *ambigenal* hyperbola.

AMBIGU', S. (Fr. from *ambiguous*, Lat.) an entertainment wherein the dishes are set on table in a promiscuous manner, without any regard to order, so as to perplex the guests. "Then compose an *ambigu*." KING'S Art of Cook.

AMBIGU'ITY, S. (from *ambiguous*, Lat.) the quality of a word, or expression, received in different senses, and rendering it difficult to determine in which an author uses it; words whose signification, are doubtful or uncertain; the uncertainty or doubtfulness of an expression. "With *ambiguities* they often entangle themselves." HOOKER.

AMBI'GUOUS, *adj.* (*ambiguous* Lat.) applied to expressions, having more senses than one, which are not easily determined. "*Ambiguous* and with doubtful sense deluding." PAR. REG. Applied to persons, those who make use of equivocations, or words which have double and uncertain meaning, including the secondary idea of a design to deceive; "Th' *ambiguous* God." DRYD.

AMBI'GUOUSLY, *adj.* (from *ambiguous* and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax. implying like, or manner) in such a manner, that a person's meaning, being uttered in equivocal terms, or words having two senses, is not easily discovered.

AMBI'GUOUSNESS, S. (from *ambiguous* and *ness*, of *nes*, *ness*, *nyffe*, or NS, Goth. implying quality in the abstract) the quality which renders the signification of a word uncertain, and fills the mind with doubt to determine its precise idea, or meaning.

AMBIT, S. (*ambitus*, Lat.) the circumference, circuit, or measure of the outside of any thing. "In measuring by the *ambit*, it is long or round about a foot," &c. GREW.

AMBI'TION, S. (*ambitio*, Lat.) the desire of attaining something great or better than what a person is possessed of. Applied to kings, it signifies a desire of more power, or more extensive empire; applied to private persons, a desire of greater posts, or preferment. "So high advancements have satisfied his *ambition*." SIDN. The desire of any thing noble, or excellent. "Urge them while their souls are capable of this *ambition*." Used with *to* before a verb, and *of* before a noun. "I had a very early *ambition* to recommend myself." ADDIS. "There was an *ambition* of wit." POPE.

AMBI'TIOUS, *adj.* (*ambitiosus*, Lat.) desirous, longing after, and industrious to obtain a greater degree of power, an advancement in honour, or a more extensive dominion; Used with the particle *of* before the object. "Trajan, a prince *ambitious* of glory." ARBUTH. Proud, lofty, aspiring; elegantly applied to inanimate things, and implying their being not contented with their present dimensions, or situation. "I have seen, th' *ambitious* ocean swell, and foam, and rage." SHAKESP. J. C. &c.

AMBI'TIOUSLY, *adj.* (from *ambitious*, and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax. implying like, or manner) in a manner which shews a desire or thirst after greater dignity, power, riches, domi-

nion, or preferment; "Each *ambitiously* would claim the 'ken.'" DRYD.

AMBI'TIOUSNESS, S. (from *ambitious* and *ness*, of *nes*, *ness*, *nyffe*, Sax. or NS, Goth.) the quality of being desirous of a greater degree of honour, riches, or power.

To A'MBLE, *v. n.* (*ambler*, Fr. *ambiage*, Ital. from *ambulo*, Lat. to walk) to move upon an amble. "To *amble* when the world is upon the hardest trot." DRYD. Figuratively, to move on with a gentle motion, in opposition to the jolts or shakes of a hard trot. "Him time *ambles* withal." SHAKESP. To move with an uncouth, an affected, or unnatural motion. To move by direction, in allusion to an horse in training. "She'll make him *amble* on a gossip's message." ROWE'S Jane Shore. "Before a wanton *ambuling* nymph." SHAKESP. Rich. III.

A'MBLE, S. (see **AMBLE**, *verb.*) in horsemanship, a pace wherein the two feet of a horse on the same side move at the same time, or together.

A'MBLER, S. (from *amble*) a horse, that has been taught to amble; sometimes called a pacer.

A'MBLINGLY, *adv.* (from *am'ling*, and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax. implying like, or manner) in such a manner as to perform that pace, by jockies, called the amble.

AMBLI'GONIUM, S. (Lat. from *αμβλος*, *amblos*, Gr. obtuse, and *γωνια*, an angle) in geometry, an obtuse angled triangle, or that which has an angle greater than ninety degrees.

AMBLO'SIS, S. (*αμβλωσις*, Gr. from *αμβλω*, *ambloo*, Gr. to miscarry) in medicine, a miscarriage. See **ABORTION**, which is now most commonly used.

AMBLY'OPY, S. (from *αμβλυωπια*, *amblyopia*, Gr. from *αμβλυς*, *amblys*, Gr. dull, *ωψ*, the eye) in medicine, used by Hippocrates, to signify that dimness of sight, common to the aged; but by Actuarius, for the gutta serena.

A'MBO, or **A'MBON**, S. (from *ambo*, Lat. both, because it was ascended on both sides) among the primitive Christians, a kind of pulpit and desk, attended by steps, where the priests stood to read part of the service, on the top of which the gospel was read, and the epistle a step lower.

AMBRO'SIA, S. (*αμβροσια*, Gr. of a Gr. privative, and *βροτος*, *brōtos*, Gr. mortal) the imaginary or supposed food of the heathen deities, which preserved them immortal. Figuratively applied to any delicious fruit, by way of hyperbole, and signifying, that it was fit for the Gods, or that it would communicate immortality.

AMBRO'SIAL, *adj.* (from *ambrosia*, Lat.) heavenly, delicious, or something beyond the possession of mortals. "*Ambrosial* fragrance filled all heaven." PAR. LOFT. "Aerial honey, and *ambrosial* dews." DRYD.

AMBRO'SIUS, S. (**AURELIANUS**) a celebrated general, and king of the ancient Britons; educated at the court of Aldean, king of Armorica, who sent him, at their request, with ten thousand men, to assist them against the Saxons; and his success being very great, they afterwards chose him for their king. Geoffry of Monmouth pretends, without sufficient grounds, that he built Stone henge, in memory of three hundred lords massacred by Hengist. He distinguished himself by his valour, in several encounters with the Saxons. After their defeat, he regulated the affairs of the church, and is supposed to have died in a battle, which he lost, against one of the Saxon generals in 508. He is celebrated for his modesty, both by Gildas and Bede, and is said by Geoffry of Monmouth to have been a person of great bravery and courage, of remarkable piety, immense liberality, discreet temperance, and famous for his aversion to lying; a good soldier, and every way fit for a general.

A'MBRY, S. (according to Skinner, from *armoire*, Fr. *armaro*, Ital.) the place where the almoner lives, or distributes alms; likewise a kind of cupboard, or place for cold victuals. Obsolete; but used by the natives of Scotland.

A'MBS-ACE, S. (*ambos as*, Span. *ambes as*, Fr.) a throw on dice, in which two aces are flung, esteemed a very bad chance. "I had rather be in his choice, than throw *ambes ace* for my life." SHAKESP.

A'MBULANT, *adj.* (from *ambulans*, part. of *ambulo*, Lat. to walk) a name, applied, in France, to the commissioners, or clerks of the king's farms, who visit all offices within a particular district. In Amsterdam, applied to brokers, who having not been sworn before a magistrate, are not admitted as evidences in a court of justice.

AMBULA'TION, S. (from *ambulatio*, of *ambulatum*, supine of *ambulo*, Lat. to walk) the act of walking. "More offensive lassitudes than from *ambulation*." BROWN'S Vulg. Err. Seldom used, and, perhaps, obsolete.

A'MBULATORY, *adj.* (from *ambulatum*, supine of *ambulo*, to walk) that which exercises the faculty or power of walking

walking; or that which moves by walking. "The gradient or *ambulatory* are such, as require some basis or bottom, to uphold them in their motions." WILK. Math. Mag. Transient, or that which falls out during a walk. "Of whom his majesty had an *ambulatory* view." WATTS. Moveable, or fixed to no peculiar place. "An *ambulatory* court." JOHNSON'S Dict.

AMBU'RY, S. (from *amb*, or *emb*, Sax. about, and *beort*, a hill, or *berg*, an eminence on the earth) a bloody wart on a horse's body.

AMBUSCA'DE, (*embuscade*, Fr. *emboscada*, Span. *imboscata*, Ital. from *bois*, Fr. *bosco*, Ital. and *bosque* Span. a wood; which is the general place wherein these stratagems, or snares, are laid) a place wherein men are hid in order to surprize an enemy. "Rous'd the Grecians from their *ambuscade*." DRYD. Applied with great elegance to luxurious foods, which teem with latent diseases. "Innumerable distempers lie in *ambuscade* among the dishes." Spekt. No. 185.

AMBUSCA'DO, S. (*embuscado*, Span.) a private place wherein men are hid to surprize an enemy. "Of breaches, *ambuscadoes*, Spanish blades." SHAKESP. Rom. and Jul.

A'MBUSH, S. (*embusche*, Fr. of *embuscher*, Fr. to place in a wood, from *bois*, a wood; or *buisson*, a bush, as both these coverters are used to conceal men in) a place wherein soldiers are hid in order to surprize an enemy. "Bold in close *ambush*, base in open field." DRYD. The act of surprizing, by coming from a concealed or secret post. "Fears no assault, or siege—Or *ambush* from the deep." Par. Lost. A snare laid by a private person to assassinate. "Once did I lay an *ambush* for your life." SHAKESPEARE'S Rich. III.

A'MBUSHED, *adj.* (of *ambush*) laying in wait, hid in order to surprize. "Swarming bands of *ambush'd* men." DRYD.

AMBU'SHMENT, S. (accented by some as marked here, by others on the first syllable; derived from *ambush*) a concealment in order to surprize. "Lies in *ambushment*, of his hoped prey." SPENSER. Ambuscade is the word now in use, though this seems more suitable to the genius and idiom of our language.

AMBU'STION, S. (*am'ustio*, Lat. from *amb* and *uro*, to burn) in medicine, the effect which fire, or bodies heated by it, have on the flesh; when caused by fire immediately termed a burn; when by boiling liquids, a scald. Burns are divided into four kinds. The first is, when the part affected feels a pain attended with heat and redness, and is soon succeeded by a pustule, or blister; this is cured either by dipping, or fomenting the part with spirit of wine, or anointing it frequently with a feather dipt in cold drawn linseed oil, oil of olives, sweet almonds, or Mynsicht's ointment, which is made of oil of olives, mixed with the white of an egg, and applied with a feather likewise. The second degree is, when there is an immediate eruption of pustules, with a very acute pain, after ambustion. This is cured after the same manner as the former, but if it should be more intense than ordinary, it will be adviseable for the patient to lose blood. The third degree is when the skin and fat under it are burnt to, as to turn to a crust presently after. This is very difficult, if not impossible to cure, without suppuration. The first intension of cure should be to remove the crust, which, being loosened by emollients, may be taken off by the volucella, but if any part adhere too fast, it should be anointed two or three times a day with fresh butter. The wound must next be cleansed and agglutinated by some mild digestive ointment, together with honey of roses, ointment of a diapompholy or litharge, and in order to restore the skin to its former state, fomented frequently with the steam of hot water. In the fourth, and the highest degree, where the burning has penetrated to such depth as to corrupt and mortify all the part to the very bone, all remedies must be vain, and the only expedient that can be resorted to, must be the cutting off the limb; as in the sphacelus.

AME'L. S. (*emaille*, Fr. from *schalmtzin*, *schmelzen*, Teut. or *smelten*, Belg. to melt, or fuse) the liquid matter which bodies are covered with by the enameller. "This white *amel* is the basis of all the fine concretes." BOYLE. See ENAMEL.

AME'N, *adv.* (from Heb. Truth, of *amen*, Heb. to be true) when placed at the end of a sentence, it implies either an affirmation, or a wish. "I am alive for ever more *amen*." Ro. i. 18. "The people said, *amen*, and praised the Lord." 1 Chron. xvi. 36. Applied to Christ it implies the Truth, or he who has accomplished

and verified not only all that the prophets have foretold concerning him, but likewise all that he has himself predicted. "Write all these things faith the *Amen*." Rev. iii. 14. When repeated at the end of a sentence, it implies a very strong affirmation, according to the Hebrew, which expressed the superlative degree in this manner. "Woman shall say, *amen*, and *amen*." Numb. v. 22. When repeated at the beginning of a sentence, it signifies that the sentence which follows is very important, and undeniably true; this in our translation is rendered *verily*, *verily*: as, "*Verily*, *verily*, I say unto you." John i. 51.

AME'NABLE, *adj.* (*amenable*, Fr. from *amener* *quelqu'un*, a law term, which signifies the obliging a person to attend the courts, in order to answer to a charge exhibited against him) in law, responsible, or subject to enquiry and examination. Likewise tractable, or easily governed, and is commonly applied to a woman, supposed governable by her husband.

To AME'ND, *v.* (*amender*, F. *amende*, Lat.) to alter something faulty for the better. Applied to writings, to correct. To reform, applied to manners or behaviour. "*Amend* your ways and your doings." Jerem. xxvi. 13. Used neuterly and applied to both, to grow from a more infirm state to a better; to recover. "The hour when he began to *amend*." John iv. 52. Applied to fortune, or a persons circumstance, to grow better. "As my fortune either *amends*, or impairs." SIDNEY. This word and *improve*, are very far from being synonymous, tho' they are often used promiscuously; for *amend* carries with it the secondary idea of some preceding defect, or fault; but *improve*, though it implies the advancing to a greater degree of perfection, does not imply that the precedent state was culpable; for a person may be virtuous and still *improve* in virtue.

AME'NDABLE, *adj.* (from *amend*) in law, the possibility of an error's being corrected. "'Tis then a plea of record, and not *amendable*." 4 Geo. II. 2. In commerce, that which can be corrected, or rectified; applied to such manufactures as can be rectified, and are consequently free from confiscation, or forfeiture.

AME'NDE, S. (Fr. from *amender*, to fine) a fine by which a compensation is made for a fault committed. We generally substitute *amends* in the plural for this word. *Amende honorable*, is an infamous kind of punishment in France, inflicted on traitors, parricides and other capital offenders, consisting in stripping the malefactor to his shirt, and leading him with a rope round his neck into court, to beg pardon of his king, court, and country; sometimes death or the galleys are annexed to it. In allusion to this custom the phrase is sometimes used, where a person is condemned to make a recantation in a public court, or to the person he has injured.

AMEN'DMENT, S. (*amendement*, Fr.) applied to writings, an alteration which makes it better; a correction. "Some things in it have passed your approbation and *amendment*." DRYD. Applied to the morals, a change from vice to virtue. "Bring forth fruits answerable to *amendment* of life." Mat. iii. 8. Applied to the constitution, it signifies a change from sickness towards health: a recovery. "Hearing your *amendment*." SHAKESP.

AMEND'MENT, S. (*emendatio*, Lat.) in law, the correction of an error committed in a process, which is allowed even after judgment, provided it appears to be owing to the clerk who wrote the record; but where the error is in giving judgment it is not amendable, but the party is driven to his writ of error. Terms de ley 39. 1 rep. 156, 157. 159. Palm. 258. 1 Lill. Abr. 58. Danv. Abr. 338. Mich. 8. W. III. 4 and 5 Ann, c. 16. 4 Geo. II. c. 26. stat. 5 Geo. I. c. 13.

AME'NDER, S. (from *amend* and *er*, implying an agent, from *war*, Sax, or *waier*, Goth. a man) the person who makes the changes or alterations in a thing for the better.

AME'NDS, S. (*amende*, Fr. a fine laid on a person to compensate for the fault he is guilty of) something paid to make good a damage done. "He shall make *amends* for the harm done." Levit. v. 16. Attonement, or satisfaction. "Some part of *amends* for many ill plays." DRYD.

AME'NITY, S. (*amenité*, Fr. *aménitas*, Lat.) a situation, or prospect, which affects the mind with pleasure, or delight. "Rather a seat of *amenity* and pleasure." BROWN'S Vulg. Err.

To AME'RCE, *v. a.* (*amerrier*, Norm. to fine; from *merci*, because a person found guilty lies at the mercy of the judge, Some, without considering that this phrase was prior to the knowledge

knowledge of Greek in this island, ingeniously derive it from the verb in the following Greek sentence. "ὄφθαλμον μὲν ἀμείρεται, *Ophthalmónē mēn AMERSE'*." Gr. He deprived him of his eyes as a punishment) in law, to inflict a pecuniary punishment, or fine a person a sum of money, for an offence. Sometimes used with *in*. "They shall *amerce* him *in* a hundred shekels of silver." Deut. xxii. 19. Sometimes with *of*, the sign of the Genitive case, in conformity to the Greek verb, which, in the sentence above cited, governs that case; and if applied to place, signifies to banish. "For his fault *amerc'd* — *Of* heaven." Par. Loft.

AME'RCER, S. (from *amerce* and *er*, implying an agent, being a contraction of *aver*, Sax. or *avair*, Goth. a man) the person who sets the fine upon an offender; or settles the value of the satisfaction or fine which is to be paid.

AME'RCEMENT, or AMERCIAMENT, S. (from *amerce*) in law, the fine imposed on an offender against the king, or other lord, who is convicted and therefore stands at the mercy of either. These amerciements differ from fines because *they* are punishments certain and determined by some statute; but amerciements, such as are imposed arbitrarily, and being in their nature a more merciful fine, if they be too grievous, may be mitigated, and a release sued by the ancient writ called *moderata misericordia*, Rich. 78, 214.

AMERICA, S. (from AMERICUS VESPUTIO, a Spaniard, sent, in 1497, to improve the discoveries made by Columbus) one of the four quarters of the world, by far the largest, the last discovered, and the richest. Its extent is so vast, that notwithstanding the centuries which have elapsed since its first discovery, its boundaries have never been properly determined; what has hitherto been discovered reaches from lat. 78 deg. N. to lat. 56 deg. S. *i. e.* 134 deg. which taken in a straight line amount to above 8040 miles in length; with regard to its breadth it is very irregular, being in some places 3690 miles, and, in others, not above 60 or 70 miles over: this vast country was buried from all the rest of the world, till 1492, when the enterprising genius of a Columbus drew aside the veil of ignorance, and shewed it to the surpris'd inhabitants of the old world. The honour of this great discovery has been claimed by almost all the maritime nations in Europe; the Spaniards tell us, that Columbus received his lights from the papers of captain Aldres, their countryman, who had been cast on the coasts; and the French again, that he had them from Betincourt, who first discovered the Azores; not to determine a contest, which would rather occasion laughter, than knowledge, we must add that our claim to the discovery of this New World is prior to that of the Spaniards, whose pretensions seem to be the best grounded: no one can dispute the authenticity of those vouchers, whereby it appears that John Cabot, a Venetian, a man no less enterprising, or less skilled in navigation, than Columbus himself, was sent by Hen. VII. in 1496, a year before the discovery of Columbus, who first discovered Newfoundland, and sailing along the coast went as far as Florida. We must not omit that the Welch claim a more ancient discovery, than any yet produced; asserting that prince Madoc, son of Owen Gwineth, was cast on the coast of Florida, as early as 1170, or 1190. Though indeed some look on this relation as fabulous, yet it has a great many corroborating circumstances, that make it appear not at all improbable. For Meredith ap Rheife, who gives us the account was prior to Columbus, and died in the year 1477, which is fifteen years before Columbus began his expedition; to this we may add the affinity between the language of the Welch and some of the settlements in these parts; the evidence of Mr. Davis, who tells us he met with a whole settlement, which spake the Welch language in its utmost purity, and the tradition of some of the inhabitants, who assert, that their ancestors came from a country beyond the great waters, nearly about the same time, from the same point of the compass, or from the rising of the sun. To enumerate all the products of this great continent would swell this volume far beyond its prescribed limits. Let it suffice to hint that most nations, who have any concerns in this part of the globe, are taught by experience, that they, who promote the trade of their plantations, in due subserviency to the interest of their mother-country, are likely to have the greatest share of mercantile shipping, can boast the best nursery for seamen, enjoy an inexhaustible fund of riches, and will always be able to maintain the sovereignty of the seas. If this be the case how can we sufficiently applaud the great regard our present administration has had to these parts in the present war! What noble prospects must our

No. IX.

victories there open to the eyes of an admiring people? And how must our wonder cease, at the present sinking and deplorable state of the French finances, when we consider, that we have by conquest precluded those supplies, which they used to draw from their colonies?

A'MERSHAM, S. (*Agmondesham*, Sax. of *agmundes* and *ham*, Sax. a market town; or of *ac*, an oak, *munda*, a defence, and *ham*, Sax. a town; *i. e.* a town sheltered from the winds by oaks) a small market town, which went by its Saxon name Agmondesham, as late as the reign of Henry VII. It is governed by two burgesses, has a handsome market house, town-hall, free-school; two fairs, one on Whit-Monday, the other on the 19th of September, mostly for sheep: it sends two members to parliament, though no corporation, and is twelve miles S. E. of Aylesbury.

AME'SBURY, A'MBRESBURY, A'MBLESBURY, or A'MBROSEBURY, S. (from *Ambrosē* and *burig*, a town) a very old market town in Wiltshire, which derived its name from Ambrius, who founded a monastery for Benedictines in this place, or rather from Aurelius Ambrosē, a British prince. To describe the nunnery built here by Ælfritha, wife of king Edgar, the expulsion of the nuns in 1177, on account of the incontinence of the abbess, &c. the revival of its credit in 1285, when king Edward's 1. daughter, Mary, and thirty young ladies of distinction, belonged to it; and Q. Eleanor's adding still greater dignity to it by her retirement, might be tedious: yet we must mention that the duke of Queensbury has a seat here built by Inigo Jones; that the town was burnt down about the year 1750, but revived with greater splendor. It drives but little trade, has two fairs, one on the longest and the other on the shortest day of the year. Its vicarage is in the gift of the canons of Windsor, and its distance from London eighty miles.

A'MES-ACE, S. (See AMBS-ACE of which this corruption is very antient) two aces thrown on a pair of dice. "To shun *ames-ace* that swept my stakes away." DRYD.

AMETHELO'DICAL, *adj.* (from *a* negative, and *methodical*) that which is not reduced to proper order; irregular. Wants authority.

A'METHYST, S. (from *αἰθήρ*, *amēthēros*, Gr. of *a* Gr. negative, and *μέθυς*, *methus*, Gr. to get drunk; because it was supposed, when put into any liquor, to prevent the drinkers from intoxicating themselves) in natural history, a precious stone of a violet colour, approaching somewhat toward purple; it is sometimes found without any colour, and is scarce to be distinguished from a diamond, except by its weight and degree of hardness. The German is of a violet colour; the Spanish, blackish, of a dark violet; almost white, or tinged with yellow. The orientals are the best, and those of Silesia, or Bohemia, very little inferior to them. They are not very hard, are cut upon a leaden wheel, covered with emery powder, soaked in water; and are engraved either in creux or relievō, by an engine called a drill, or a wheel turned round by the foot, which gives motion to some iron or brass instruments, against which the stone is held with one hand. Fictitious amethysts are made of glass coloured, or placed in coloured bezils. In the year 1690 there were some made in France, so beautiful, that unless taken out of the bezil, they might have passed for real and true ones. In heraldry, the purple colour in a nobleman's arms, which is termed *purpure* in a gentleman's, and in a sovereign's, *mercury*.

AMETHY'STINE, *adj.* (from *amethyst*) of a fine violet purple colour, resembling that of an amethyst.

AMIALE, S. (from *amiable*, Fr. of *amicable*, Lat.) that which is an object of love. "I would make her *amiable*." SHAKESP. Othello. "That which is able to attract the affection of love or delight. "Doth not only delight as profitable, but as *amiable* also." HOOKER. "That which has the appearance of courtship or love; that which can engage the affections of another. "To lay *amiable* siege to the affections of Ford's wife." SHAKESP.

Amiable or *amicable* numbers, in arithmetic, are those, which are equal to the sum of each others aliquot parts. Thus 284 and 220 are amiable numbers, because the aliquot parts 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, 20, 22, 44, 55, 110, of 284, are equal to all the aliquot parts, 1, 2, 4, 7, 11, 14, 20, of the number 220. We may easily see from hence that these numbers are not easily managed, for 284 and 220 are the two least, and the two next are 11416 and 11296.

AMIALENESS, S. (from *amiable* and *ness*, of *nes*, *ness*, *essē*, Sax. or NS, Goth. implying abstraction, or quality considered in the abstract) the quality which renders a person or thing an object of delight, pleasure, or love. "As

B b

equal

“soon as the natural gaiety and *amiab'ness* of the young man wears off.” Guard.

A'MIABLY, *adv.* (from *amiable* and *ly* of *lic.* of *lice*, Sax. implying like or manner) in such a manner as to gain love.

AMIA'NTHUS, or **AMIA'NTUS**, *S.* (ἀμιάνθω, *amiantos*, Gr. from α Gr. negative, and μίαινω, *miaino*, Gr. to pollute) in natural history, a fossil stone, or mineral substance, of a whitish colour, and woolly texture, consisting of small filaments, which resists, and is not consumed by the most intense fire; it is found in India, Tartary, Siberia, Egypt, the isle of Anglesey in Wales, Scotland, and other parts. The ancients wrought it into a kind of cloth, or bays, in which they wrapped the bodies of the dead that were designed to be burnt; they made a paper of it likewise, which, when put into the fire, lost all its former characters, and was fit to be wrote on afresh. It is manufactured by putting three or four filaments on a distaff, and twisting them with wool; after the cloth is made it is put into the fire, which will consume the woollen threads, and leave only the amianthus remaining. Though it is a vulgar opinion, that it loses nothing of its weight by fire; yet in two experiments made with a piece of the cloth before the Royal Society, it lost above a drachm of its weight each time. And it is very remarkable, that when taken red hot from the fire, and laid on a piece of white paper, it will not burn it.

A MICABLE, *adj.* (of *amicabilis*, from *amicus*, Lat. a friend) applied to persons, endowed with all the qualities, kindness, and social benevolence, which can knit the tie of friendship; applied to things, that which is endued with such virtues, as promote the benefit, or good of the possessor. “Enter each mild each *amicable* guest.” POPE. According to Johnson, this is a relative term, and includes in its idea more than one person; as we say, *they live amicably* together; but seldom say, an *amicable* action, or an *amicable* man. Yet we may venture, with due deference, to say, that this distinction is more nice than solid, and that the latter expressions are, according to our definition, not at all improper.

AMICABLENESS, *S.* (from *amicable* and *ness* of *nes*, *ness*, or *ness*, Sax. or *NS*, Goth. implying quality in the abstract) that quality which is exerted in performing acts of kindness, and in exercising the offices of friendship.

A'MICABLY, *adv.* (from *amicable* and *ly* of *lic.* or *lice*, Sax. implying like, or manner) in such a manner as is consistent with the warmest affection, undissembled concord, and hearty love; friendly; in opposition to hatred, enmity, or dislike. “Two lovely youths that *amicably* walkt.” PHILLIPS.

A'MICE, *S.* (of *amictus*, Lat. *amict.* Fr.) the first or undermost of the six garments worn by priests, and next to the albe. “Morning fair—came forth with pilgrim steps in “*amice* grey.” Par. Reg.

AMID, or **AMIDST**, (from *a* and *mid*, Sax. and Belg.) in the middle with respect to situation; applied to things placed in a straight line, between or in the center; and sometimes, in a more loose sense, within. “Of the fruit of “this fair tree, *amidst*—The garden.” Par. Lost. Surrounded by, or within the circle made by a group of objects. “*Amid* my flock with woe my voice I tear.” SIDNEY. Within the compass; or amongst. “Though no “real voice or sound,—*Amid* their radiant orbs be found.” Spect. No. 465.

A MIENS, *S.* (*Ambianum*, or *Ambienum*; anciently called *Somerebriva*, *Samarbrica*, or *Samarobriga*, from *Samara*, the ancient name of the Somme, and *briva*, *brica*, or *briga*, of the Goth. *baigrs*, or Sax. *burg*, a city) the capital of Picardy, and county of Amienois; its inhabitants were famous for the noble defence they made against Julius Cæsar, who made here a magazine for his army. It was enlarged by the Antonines, and was, by several emperors honoured as a royal seat; in 925 it suffered very much from the incursions of the Alans, Vandals, and Normans, was burnt, afterwards rebuilt, fortified by Philip VI. of Valois, improved by Lewis XI. and strengthened by Hen. IV. or Le Grand, who retook it from the Spaniards. It has been famous for giving birth to several persons of great note in the republic of letters, particularly James Sylvius, Voiture, du Frene, du Cange, and Rohault, an author, who is very much indebted to our countryman Dr. Samuel Clarke, for his translation and valuable notes. Amiens lies in lat. 49 deg. 50 min. N. Long. 2 deg. 30 min. E.

AMIE'STIES, *S.* cotton cloths, imported from the East Indies.

A'MISS, *adv.* (from *a* and *mis*, Sax. Isl. and Cimb. or

miffa, Goth. which implies error, defect, corruption, or dissimilitude, as *mif-male*, Cimb. a bad expression, from *mis* and *male*, Cimb. a word; *miff-adedins*, Goth. a wrong action, from *miffa*, Goth. and *dedins*, Goth. an action; from whence our word *mif-deed*; *miskunfeme*, Isl. pity, of *mis* and *kunfeme*; hence likewise the French *mes* which is now contracted into *me* in words of this form, *mé-connoître*, *mé-disante*, *mé-content*, &c.) wrong, or contrary to any law, divine, or moral. “That which thou hast sworn to do “*amiss*.” SHAKESP. K. John. “If I have done *amiss* impute it not.” Cato. Improper, blameable, or inconsistent with the dictates of reason. “It might not be *amiss* to “have some conscience.” TILLOTSON. Contrary to a person's meaning; in an ill sense. “She sighed withal, “they constru'd all *amiss*.” FAIRFAX. To be found fault with, to be objected to. “Your kindred is not much “*amiss*.” DRYD. Inconsistent with the dignity, character, or attributes, when applied to God, or that which ought not to be. “If any man speak any thing *amiss* against the “God of Shadrach.” Dan. iii. 20. Improperly; without the necessary preparations; without attending to the consequences; without any respect to the nature of things. “Ye ask and receive not, because ye ask *amiss*.” Jam. iv. 3. Applied to health, it signifies a defect, as not well; out of order; indisposed. “I was somewhat *amiss* yesterday.” Used as a substantive, calamity; mischance, or sin. “Each “toy seems prologue to some great *amiss*.” HAMLET. This signification is very unusual.

To **AMIT**, *v. a.* (*amitto*, Lat.) to loose. “*Amittet's* not “its essence, but condition of fluidity.” BROWN'S Vulg. Err. Now obsolete.

A'MITY, *S.* (*amitie*, Fr. from *amicitia*, Lat.) a state, wherein there is the greatest concord, harmony, or a mutual intercourse between two or more persons. Applied to nations; peace, wherein states are employed in promoting the good of each other, opposed to war. “Great Britain was in league “and *amity* with the whole world.” DAVIES. Applied to a single nation, agreement, mutual love, concord, in opposition to civil commotions, or discord. “Ties them in a “league of inviolable *amity*.” HOOKER. Applied to private persons, a mutual affection for each other, friendship; opposed to hatred, or enmity. “You have a noble and a “true conceit of godlike *amity*—In bearing thus the abfence of your Lord.” SHAKESP. This word is very seldom used by modern writers.

A'MMI, *S.* (ἄμμι, Gr.) in botany, Bishop's-Weed, an umbelliferous plant, the great umbel of which consists of many smaller ones, growing like so many rays. The flowers have each five petals, shaped like a heart; and five slender stamina crowned with roundish summits. The germen is in the center of the empalement, which afterwards becomes a small, round, striated fruit, composed of two seeds plain within, and convex without. It is ranged by Linnaeus in the second section of his fifth class, called Pentaadria Digynia; from the flowers having five stamina and two styles: By Tournefort, in his seventh class, containing rose-shaped flowers of many leaves growing in an umbel, and by Mr. Ray in the eleventh section of his eleventh class, containing umbelliferous plants, with short striated leaves. It is divided into two species. The seed of this name, which enters into the Venice Treacle, comes from Candia, and is of an aromatic scent and taste, resembling thyme. It is esteemed aperient, hysteric, carminative, cephalic; is thought to resist poison, and to be an excellent remedy against the bite of serpents.

A'MMON, (Gr. from ἄμμι, *Ammos*, Gr. sand, or *ammon*, Egypt. a ram) one of the titles of Jupiter, among the Scythians; by mythologists imagined to be the hieroglyphic of the Sun, and that the horns which he is represented with, are its beams: what corroborates their conjecture is, that Jupiter Ammon was usually represented in the figure of a ram; not but it must be confessed, that on some medals he is figured in a human shape, with two ram's horns growing out of his head, near his ears.

AMMO'NIAC, *S.* (*ammoniacum*, Lat. so called from its growing near the temple of Jupiter Ammon, in Lybia) a medicinal gum which distils in white drops from a ferulaceous plant, on the sandy plains of Lybia. The stem of the plant springs upright and pretty high, with small leaves, which grow in clusters, and resemble a plume of feathers; its seed is like that of the Galbanum. The best is white both within and without, free from chips, seeds or gravel, smelling like Castor, but of a disagreeable taste. It is opening, attenuating, cleansing, good to clear the lungs of viscid phlegm, of great service in asthma, shortness

shortness of breath, and in nervous, hysteric, and hypochondriacal disorders; and outwardly applied, suppurating, ripening, dissolving, and of great efficacy for hard swellings, and scrophulous disorders.

SAL AMMO'NIAC, a volatile salt, of which there are two sorts, the natural and artificial. The natural was found near the same place as the plant, and derives its name from the same source. It is supposed to be generated by the urine of camels, mixing with the common salt of the sands, and, fermented by the intense heat of the sun, forms this substance. M. Lemery says, that a salt of this kind has been taken from Mount Vesuvius, endued with all the properties of the former; such as cooling water, forming an aqua regia, when mixed with nitre, &c. The artificial sal ammoniac is brought from Egypt, and is made from the foot of tufts, or dung of animals fed with straw, sublimed in glass bottles shaped like bombs. According to Boerhaave, it preserves all animal substances from putrefaction, its brine penetrates into the most minute parts, and it is a noble aperient, attenuant, resolvent, stimulant, errhine, sternutatory, diaphoretic, sudorific, antiseptic, and diuretic. This is imitated by our chemists by subliming it with salt of Tartar, and is of great use for smelling bottles. Yet it would not be at all improper to acquaint the ladies, who use it in this manner, that this habit, is, by the great Boerhaave, condemned, as highly pernicious.

AMMONIACAL, *adj.* (from *ammoniac*) that which has the properties of ammoniac, as above described. "Distillation destroys the ammoniacal quality of animal salts." **ARRUTHN.**

AMMUNITION, *S.* (from *munio*, Lat. fortification; of *munio*, Lat. to strengthen by military stores, fortresses, and engines) such arms, instruments, and stores, as are necessary to carry on a war; military stores. "The colonel staid to put in the ammunition he brought with him." **DRYD.**

AMMUNITION-BREAD, *S.* (from *ammunition* and *bread*) bread provided for an army or garrison.

A'MNESTY, *S.* (*Amnesia*, *Amnesia*, Gr. from *a* Gr. negative, and *μνησται*, *mnômai*, Gr. to remember) an act wherein a prince promises pardon to criminals for offences past; an act of oblivion.

A'MNION, or **A'MNIOS**, *S.* (from *αμνός*, *amnos*, Gr. a lamb, the whole being put for a part, *i. e.* the skin, by a figure of rhetoric, called *synecdoche*) in anatomy, a white, transparent, thin, soft membrane, of an uneven surface on the outside, but smooth on the inside immediately covering the fetus, supplied with vessels from the umbelicals, containing a nutritious liquor, limpid, and like a thin gelly broth, which Harvey supposes to be the nourishment of the fetus; but Monroe, has endeavoured to explode in the Edinburgh medicinal essays. It is outwardly clothed with the allantois, already described; and the chorion.

A'MOMI, *S.* (Belg.) the Dutch name for Jamaica pepper.

AMO'MUM, (Lat.) a medicinal fruit, which grows in bunches like grapes, and is brought from the East Indies by way of Holland, or Marseilles. It grows upon a bush or shrub, with oblong, narrow leaves of a pale green, and has blossoms like those of the white violet. Its pods have no stalks, they include berries or grains, inclining to purple, almost square, separated from each other by thin white membranes, taste sharp and biting, smell very strong and aromatic, and are an ingredient in the Venice treacle. Yet Scaliger, whose affectation of singularity, is as great in some instances, as his penetration in others, confidently asserts, that the amomum of the ancients was a wood, which bears some resemblance to a bunch of grapes, and being particularly used in embalming the dead, gave rise to the Egyptian term *mum-mi*, affixed to bodies, so preserved. The modern *amomum*, called *zinzibar*, or ginger by Bauhine, has flowers collected in a scaly spike, having each a double spatha or sheath. The flower is of one leaf, tubulous below, divided into nine segments at the brim, the middlemost being longer and broader than the rest. From the tube of the flower rise two slender stamina, with thick, short summits. Under the receptacle of the flower is a round germen, supporting a single style, as long as the tube of the flower, which becomes an oval seed vessel opening in three parts, containing several seeds. This genus is ranged by Linnæus, in his first class; and by Ray, in his twenty-third. It is divided into three species.

AMO'NG, or **AMONGST**, *prep.* (*emang*, *gemang*, Sax. from *gemangan*, Sax. or *mengen*, Teut. to mix, or mingle) present, or residing with. "Thou, Lord, art among them." **Numb. xiv. 14.** Mingled with. "Amongst strawberries,

"fow here and there some borage seed." **BAC.** "Among my people are found wicked men." **Jer. v. 26.** Sometimes applied particularly, for a part or member of a society, company, or nation. "There were, among the old Roman statutes, several of Venus." **ADDIS.** According to the idiom of the Hebrew language, it implies the superlative degree, as, "Blessed art thou among women." **Luke, i. 28. i. e.** "Thou art the happiest or most blessed of all the women that ever lived." **MACKNIGHT'S** Harmony.

A'MORIST, *S.* (from *amor*, Lat. to love) one who is captivated with the charms of a female; one, who is in love; a lover. "Necessary to the amorist's joys and quiet." **BOYLE.** Now obsolete.

AMORO'SO, *S.* (Ital.) a lover.

A'MOROUS, *adj.* (*amoureux*, Fr. *amoroso*, Ital.) fond; used with the particle *of* before the object. "So amorous is nature of whatsoever, she produces." **DRYD.** Smitten with love at the sight of an amiable object. "The am'rous master own'd her potent eyes." **PRIOR.** Figuratively, that which is the cause of love, or that which is used by lovers. "Not made to court an am'rous looking glass." **SHAKESP. Rich. III.** "With am'rous airs my fancy entertain." **WALLER.** Shakespear has used it with the particle *on*, before the object. "My brother is amorous on Hero." **SHAKESP. Much-Adoe. i. e.** Has fixed his affections, or doats on. But this has met with no authority to recommend it.

A'MOROUSLY, *adv.* (from *amorous*, and *ly* of *lie*, or *lice*, Sax. implying like, or manner) with great appearance of affection or love; in a fond or loving manner. "Will am'rously to thee swim." **DONNE.**

A'MOROUSNESS, *S.* (from *amorous* and *ness* of *res*, *ness*, *ness*, Sax. or *NS*, Goth. implying quality in the abstract) the quality of being easily susceptible of love at the sight of an amiable object; fondness. "I can perceive that Linda-mour has wit, and amorousness enough." **BOYLE.**

AMO'RT, *adv.* (*amortir*, Fr. or *à la mort*, Fr. at death's door) immersed so deeply in the thought of some present calamity, as to appear quite stupified, spiritless, and almost; the lowest degree of depression, abjectness. "How, fares it, Kate? What! sweeting, amort!" **SHAKESP.** Now out of use.

AMORTIZA'TION, **AMO'RTISEMENT**, *S.* (*amortissement*, *amortissable*, from *amortir*, Fr. to extinguish) in law, a transferring of lands to a corporation, &c. to remain in their possession for ever; called an alienation of lands and tenements in mort-main.

To **AMORTIZE**, *v. a.* (*amortir*, Fr.) to alien or transfer lands, to any corporation, guild, or fraternity for ever.

To **AM'OVE**, *v. a.* (*amoveo*, Lat.) in law, to remove a person from his post, or station, used with the particle *from*. To alter or change. "Amoved from his sober moods." **Fairy Q.** This sense is entirely dropped.

To **AMOU'NT**, *v. n.* (*amouter*, Fr.) applied to arithmetical process, to make up, to come to, when all the separate parts, or figures are added together. To compose, when united: used with the particle *to*. "How much this will amount to." **BURN. Theor.** Figuratively, to arise, or flow from, as a consequence. "The errors of old men amount but to this." **BACON.**

AMOU'NT, *S.* (from *amount*, the verb) in arithmetic, the sum produced by the addition of several numbers or quantities; the product of several quantities added together. Figuratively the consequence, result; or value. "Ye lying vanities of life; — Where are ye now, and what is your amount?" **THOMS. Wint.**

AMO'UR, *S.* (pronounced *amôr*, like the French, from whence it is borrowed) a love intrigue; including the secondary idea of something vicious. "No man is of so general and diffusive a lust, as to prosecute amours all the world over." **SOUTH.**

AMPELI'TES, or **AMPELI'TIS**, *S.* (*terre ampelite*, Fr. *terra ampelitis*, Lat. vine and earth, so called from its supposed efficacy in killing worms, which prejudice the vines) in natural history, a bituminous earth, as black as jet, found in a quarry at Alençon; of which there are two sorts, one hard and the other soft; it contains a great deal of sulphur and salt, and salt-petre is extracted from it. It

AMPHIARTHRO'SIS, *S.* (from *αμφι*, *amphi*, Gr. both, and *αρθρωσις* *arthrosis*, Gr. joining, or articulation) in anatomy, a dubious, or neutral articulation, or joining, distinguished from the diarthrosis from its having no conspicuous motion; and from the synarthrosis from its not being without sensible motion.

AMPHI'BIOUS, *adj.* (Gr. from *αμφι*, *amphi*, Gr. both, double,

"soon as the natural gaiety and *amiableness* of the young man wears off." Guard.

A'MIABLY, *adv.* (from *amiable* and *ly* of *lic*, of *lice*, Sax. implying like or manner) in such a manner as to gain love.

AMIA'NTHUS, or AMIANTUS, S. (*ἀμιαντός*, *amiantos*, Gr. from *α* Gr. negative, and *μῆναι*, *maino*, Gr. to pollute) in natural history, a fossil stone, or mineral substance, of a whitish colour, and woolly texture, consisting of small filaments, which resist, and is not consumed by the most intense fire; it is found in India, Tartary, Siberia, Egypt, the isle of Anglesey in Wales, Scotland, and other parts. The ancients wrought it into a kind of cloth, or bays, in which they wrapped the bodies of the dead that were designed to be burnt; they made a paper of it likewise, which, when put into the fire, lost all its former characters, and was fit to be wrote on afresh. It is manufactured by putting three or four filaments on a distaff, and twisting them with wool; after the cloth is made it is put into the fire, which will consume the woollen threads, and leave only the amianthus remaining. Though it is a vulgar opinion, that it loses nothing of its weight by fire; yet in two experiments made with a piece of the cloth before the Royal Society, it lost above a drachm of its weight each time. And it is very remarkable, that when taken red hot from the fire, and laid on a piece of white paper, it will not burn it.

A MICABLE, *adj.* (of *amicabilis*, from *amicus*, Lat. a friend) applied to persons, endowed with all the qualities, kindness, and social benevolence, which can knit the tie of friendship; applied to things, that which is endued with such virtues, as promote the benefit, or good of the possessor. "Enter each mild each *amicable* guest." POPE. According to Johnson, this is a relative term, and includes in its idea more than one person; as we say, *they live amicably* together; but seldom say, an *amicable* action, or an *amicable* man. Yet we may venture, with due deference, to say, that this distinction is more nice than solid, and that the latter expressions are, according to our definition, not at all improper.

AMICABLENESS, S. (from *amicable* and *ness* of *nes*, *ness*, or *ness*, Sax. or NS, Goth. implying quality in the abstract) that quality which is exerted in performing acts of kindness, and in exercising the offices of friendship.

A'MICABLY, *adv.* (from *amicable* and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax. implying like, or manner) in such a manner as is consistent with the warmest affection, undissembled concord, and hearty love; friendly; in opposition to hatred, enmity, or dislike. "Two lovely youths that *amicably* walkt." PHILLIPS.

A'MICE, S. (of *amicus*, Lat. *amicus*, Fr.) the first or undermost of the six garments worn by priests, and next to the albe. "Morning fair—came forth with pilgrim steps in "*enice* grey." Par. Reg.

AMID, or AMIDST, (from *a* and *mid*, Sax. and Belg.) in the middle with respect to situation; applied to things placed in a straight line, between or in the center; and sometimes, in a more loose sense, within. "Of the fruit of "this fair tree, *amidst*—The garden." Par. Lost. Surrounded by, or within the circle made by a group of objects. "*Amid* my flock with woe my voice I tear." SIDNEY. Within the compass; or amongst. "Though no "real voice or sound,—*Amid* their radiant orbs be found." Spect. No. 465.

A MIENS, S. (*Ambianum*, or *Ambicnum*; anciently called *Somercbriva*, *Samarbrica*, or *Samarobriga*, from *Samara*, the ancient name of the Somme, and *briva*, *brica*, or *briga*, of the Goth. *bairgs*, or Sax. *burg*, a city) the capital of Picardy, and county of Amienois; its inhabitants were famous for the noble defence they made against Julius Cæsar, who made here a magazine for his army. It was enlarged by the Antonines, and was, by several emperors honoured as a royal seat; in 925 it suffered very much from the incursions of the Alans, Vandals, and Normans, was burnt, afterwards rebuilt, fortified by Philip VI. of Valois, improved by Lewis XI. and strengthened by Hen. IV. or Le Grand, who retook it from the Spaniards. It has been famous for giving birth to several persons of great note in the republic of letters, particularly James Sylvius, Voiture, du Frene, du Cange, and Rohault, an author, who is very much indebted to our countryman Dr. Samuel Clarke, for his translation and valuable notes. Amiens lies in lat. 49 deg. 50 min. N. Long. 2 deg. 30 min. E.

AMIE'STIES, S. cotton cloths, imported from the East Indies.

A'MISS, *adv.* (from *a* and *mis*, Sax. Isl. and Cimb. or

missa, Goth. which implies error, defect, corruption, or dissimilitude, as *mis-mæle*, Cimb. a bad expression, from *mis* and *mæle*, Cimb. a word; *miss-adedins*, Goth. a wrong action, from *missa*, Goth. and *dedins*, Goth. an action; from whence our word *mis-deed*; *mis-kunfeme*, Isl. pity, of *mis* and *kunfeme*; hence likewise the French *mes* which is now contracted into *me* in words of this form, *me-connoître*, *me-disante*, *mé-content*, &c.) wrong, or contrary to any law, divine, or moral. "That which thou hast sworn to do "*amiss*." SHAKESP. K. John. "If I have done *amiss* impute it not." Cato. Improper, blameable, or inconsistent with the dictates of reason. "It might not be *amiss* to "have some conscience." TILLOTSON. Contrary to a person's meaning; in an ill sense. "She sighed withal, "they construd all *amiss*." FAIRFAX. To be found fault with, to be objected to. "Your kindred is not much "*amiss*." DRYD. Inconsistent with the dignity, character, or attributes, when applied to God, or that which ought not to be. "If any man speak any thing *amiss* against the "God of Shadrach." Dan. iii. 20. Improperly; without the necessary preparations; without attending to the consequences; without any respect to the nature of things. "Ye ask and receive not, because ye ask *amiss*." Jam. iv. 3. Applied to health, it signifies a defect, as not well; out of order; indisposed. "I was somewhat *amiss* yesterday." Used as a substantive, calamity; mischance, or sin. "Each "toy seems prologue to some great *amiss*." HAMLET. This signification is very unusual.

To AMIT, *v. a.* (*amitto*, Lat.) to loose. "*Amitte* not "its essence, but condition of fluidity." BROWN'S Vulg. Err. Now obsolete.

A'MITY, S. (*amitie*, Fr. from *amicitia*, Lat.) a state, wherein there is the greatest concord, harmony, or a mutual intercourse between two or more persons. Applied to nations; peace, wherein states are employed in promoting the good of each other, opposed to war. "Great Britain was in league "and *amity* with the whole world." DAVIES. Applied to a single nation, agreement, mutual love, concord, in opposition to civil commotions, or discord. "Ties them in a "league of inviolable *amity*." HOOKER. Applied to private persons, a mutual affection for each other, friendship; opposed to hatred, or enmity. "You have a noble and a "true conceit of godlike *amity*—In bearing thus the absence of your Lord." SHAKESP. This word is very seldom used by modern writers.

A'MMI, S. (*ἄμμι*, Gr.) in botany, Bishop's-Weed, an umbelliferous plant, the great umbel of which consists of many smaller ones, growing like so many rays. The flowers have each five petals, shaped like a heart; and five slender stamina crowned with roundish summits. The germen is in the center of the empalement, which afterwards becomes a small, round, striated fruit, composed of two seeds plain within, and convex without. It is ranged by Linnæus in the second section of his fifth class, called Pentaadria Digynia; from the flowers having five stamina and two styles: By Tournefort, in his seventh class, containing rose-shaped flowers of many leaves growing in an umbel, and by Mr. Ray in the eleventh section of his eleventh class, containing umbelliferous plants, with short striated leaves. It is divided into two species. The seed of this name, which enters into the Venice Treacle, comes from Candia, and is of an aromatic scent and taste, resembling thyme. It is esteemed aperient, hystric, carminative, cephalic; is thought to resist poison, and to be an excellent remedy against the bite of serpents.

A'MMON, (Gr. from *ἄμμι*, *Amnos*, Gr. sand, or *ammon*, Egypt. a ram) one of the titles of Jupiter, among the Scythians; by mythologists imagined to be the hieroglyphic of the Sun, and that the horns which he is represented with, are its beams: what corroborates their conjecture is, that Jupiter Ammon was usually represented in the figure of a ram; not but it must be confessed, that on some medals he is figured in a human shape, with two ram's horns growing out of his head, near his ears.

AMMO'NIAC, S. (*ammoniacum*, Lat. so called from its growing near the temple of Jupiter Ammon, in Lybia) a medicinal gum which distils in white drops from a serulaceous plant, on the sandy plains of Lybia. The stem of the plant springs upright and pretty high, with small leaves, which grow in clusters, and resemble a plume of feathers; its seed is like that of the Galbanum. The best is white both within and without, free from chips, seeds or gravel, smelling like Castor, but of a disagreeable taste. It is opening, attenuating, cleansing, good to clear the lungs of viscid phlegm, of great service in asthma, shortness

shortness of breath, and in nervous, hysteric, and hypochondriacal disorders; and outwardly applied, suppurating, ripening, dissolving, and of great efficacy for hard swellings, and scrophulous disorders.

SAL AMMO'NIAC, a volatile salt, of which there are two sorts, the natural and artificial. The natural was found near the same place as the plant, and derives its name from the same source. It is supposed to be generated by the urine of camels, mixing with the common salt of the sands, and, fermented by the intense heat of the sun, forms this substance. M. Lemery says, that a salt of this kind has been taken from Mount Vesuvius, endued with all the properties of the former; such as cooling water, forming an aqua regia, when mixed with nitre, &c. The artificial sal ammoniac is brought from Egypt, and is made from the foot of tufts, or dung of animals fed with straw, sublimed in glass bottles shaped like bombs. According to Boerhaave, it preserves all animal substances from putrefaction, its brine penetrates into the most minute parts, and it is a noble aperient, attenuant, resolvent, stimulant, errhine, sternutatory, diaphoretic, sudorific, antiseptic, and diuretic. This is imitated by our chemists by subliming it with salt of Tartar, and is of great use for smelling bottles. Yet it would not be at all improper to acquaint the ladies, who use it in this manner, that this habit, is, by the great Boerhaave, condemned, as highly pernicious.

AMMONIACAL, *adj.* (from *ammoniac*) that which has the properties of ammoniac, as above described. "Distillation destroys the ammoniacal quality of animal salts."

AREUTHN.

AMMUNITION, *S.* (from *munitio*, Lat. fortification; of *munio*, Lat. to strengthen by military stores, fortresses, and engines) such arms, instruments, and stores, as are necessary to carry on a war; military stores. "The colonel staid to put in the ammunition he brought with him."

DRYD.

AMMUNITION-BREAD, *S.* (from *ammunition* and *bread*) bread provided for an army or garrison.

A'MNESTY, *S.* (*Ἀμνηστία*, *Amnestia*, Gr. from *α* Gr. negative, and *μνησται*, *mnôomai*, Gr. to remember) an act wherein a prince promises pardon to criminals for offences past; an act of oblivion.

A'MNION, or **A'MNIOS**, *S.* (from *ἄμνιον*, *amnos*, Gr. a lamb, the whole being put for a part, *i. e.* the skin, by a figure of rhetoric, called *synecdoche*) in anatomy, a white, transparent, thin, soft membrane, of an uneven surface on the outside, but smooth on the inside immediately covering the fœtus, supplied with vessels from the umbelicals, containing a nutritious liquor, limpid, and like a thin jelly broth, which Harvey supposes to be the nourishment of the fœtus; but Monroe, has endeavoured to explode in the Edinburgh medicinal essays. It is outwardly clothed with the allantois, already described; and the chorion.

A'MOMI, *S.* (Belg.) the Dutch name for Jamaica pepper.

AMO'MUM, (Lat.) a medicinal fruit, which grows in bunches like grapes, and is brought from the East Indies by way of Holland, or Marseilles. It grows upon a bush or shrub, with oblong, narrow leaves of a pale green, and has blossoms like those of the white violet. Its pods have no stalks, they include berries or grains, inclining to purple, almost square, separated from each other by thin white membranes, taste sharp and biting, smell very strong and aromatic, and are an ingredient in the Venice treacle. Yet Scaliger, whose affectation of singularity, is as great in some instances, as his penetration in others, confidently asserts, that the amomum of the ancients was a wood, which bears some resemblance to a bunch of grapes, and being particularly used in embalming the dead, gave rise to the Egyptian term *mum-mu*, affixed to bodies, so preserved. The modern *amomum*, called *zinzibar*, or ginger by Bauhine, has flowers collected in a scaly spike, having each a double spatha or sheath. The flower is of one leaf, tubulous below, divided into nine segments at the brim, the middlemost being longer and broader than the rest. From the tube of the flower rise two slender stamina, with thick, short summits. Under the receptacle of the flower is a round germen, supporting a single style, as long as the tube of the flower, which becomes an oval seed vessel opening in three parts, containing several seeds. This genus is ranged by Linnæus, in his first class; and by Ray, in his twenty-third. It is divided into three species.

AMONG, or **AMONGST**, *prep.* (*enmang*, *gemang*, Sax. from *gemangan*, Sax. or *mengen*, Teut. to mix, or mingle) present, or residing with. "Thou, Lord, art among them." Num. xiv. 14. Mingled with. "Amongst strawberries,

"sow here and there some borage seed." BAC. "Among my people are found wicked men." Jer. v. 26. Sometimes applied particularly, for a part or member of a society, company, or nation. "There were, among the old Roman statutes, several of Venus." ADDIS. According to the idiom of the Hebrew language, it implies the superlative degree, as, "Blessed art thou among women." Luke, i. 28. *i. e.* "Thou art the happiest or most blessed of all the women that ever lived." MACKNIGHT'S Harmony.

A'MORIST, *S.* (from *amor*, Lat. to love) one who is captivated with the charms of a female; one, who is in love; a lover. "Necessary to the amorist's joys and quiet." BOYLE. Now obsolete.

AMORO'SO, *S.* (Ital.) a lover.

A'MOROUS, *adj.* (*amoureux*, Fr. *amoroso*, Ital.) fond; used with the particle *of* before the object. "So amorous is nature of whatsoever, she produces." DRYD. Smitten with love at the sight of an amiable object. "The am'rous master own'd her potent eyes." PRIOR. Figuratively, that which is the cause of love, or that which is used by lovers. "Not made to court an am'rous looking glass." SHAKESP. Rich. III. "With am'rous airs my fancy entertain." WALLER. Shakespear has used it with the particle *on*, before the object. "My brother is amorous on Hero." SHAKESP. Much-Adoc. *i. e.* Has fixed "his affections, or doats on. But this has met with no authority to recommend it.

A'MOROUSLY, *adv.* (from *amorous*, and *ly* of *lie*, or *lice*, Sax. implying like, or manner) with great appearance of affection or love; in a fond or loving manner. "Will am'rously to thee swim." DONNE.

A'MOROUSNESS, *S.* (from *amorous* and *ness* of *nes*, *ness*, *ness*, Sax. or NS, Goth. implying quality in the abstract) the quality of being easily susceptible of love at the sight of an amiable object; fondness. "I can perceive that Linda-mour has wit, and amorousness enough." BOYLE.

AMO'RT, *adv.* (*amortir*, Fr. or *à la mort*, Fr. at death's door) immersed so deeply in the thought of some present calamity, as to appear quite stupified, spiritless, and almost; the lowest degree of depression, abjectness. "How, fares it, Kate? What! sweeting, amort!" SHAKESP. Now out of use.

AMORTIZA'TION, **AMO'RTISEMENT**, *S.* (*amortissement*, *amortissable*, from *amortir*, Fr. to extinguish) in law, a transferring of lands to a corporation, &c. to remain in their possession for ever; called an alienation of lands and tenements in mort-main.

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AMPHIBIOUS, *adj.* (Gr. *osm* ἀμφι, *amphi*, Gr. both, double, or on both sides, and βίω, *bios*, Gr. life, as living both kinds of life) that which can live both upon the earth, and in the water, as if either element was natural to "it." *Amphibious* animals partake somewhat of the nature of "fishes." **ARBUH.** The beaver, frog, otter, tortoise, sea calf, crocodile, &c. are of this species; and most of them have peculiar provisions in their structure to fit them for so various a state of existence; particularly in the heart, lungs, foramen, ovale, &c.

AMPHIBLESTROIDES, *S.* (Gr. from ἀμφιβλεστρον, *amphiblestron*, Gr. a net, and εἶδος, *eidos*, Gr. a form, or shape) in anatomy, a coat of the eye. See **RETINA**.

AMPHIBOLOGY, *S.* (from ἀμφιβολία, *amphibolos*, Gr. and λογία, *logia*, speech, or a word) in rhetoric, an abuse of language, wherein words are so placed in a sentence, that they will admit of a different sense, according to the different manner of combining them, as in the following sentence. *Noli regem occidere timere bonum est.* Which may either be rendered, "Do not fear to kill the king it is a good action; or "do not kill the king; for it is good to fear, or decline it." The first sense is owing to joining the words *noli timere* together, *i. e.* do not fear; and the second to taking the words in the same order as they stand: the responses or answers of the ancient oracles were generally delivered in this manner, that whatever the event might be, it should seem to have been predicted. The amphibology, by what has been said, may be known to differ from the equivocation, since its ambiguity consisted in a single word having a different meaning, but this is from a diversity of senses owing to the different constructions of the words in a sentence.

AMPHIBOLOUS, *S.* (from ἀμφι *amphi*, Gr. about, or from one side to another, and βάλλω, *ballo*, to cast) tossed between two parties from one to the other; agitated by opposite or different parties. "Never was there such an "amphibolous quarrel." **HOWELL.** Now out of use.

AMPHIBRACHYS, *S.* (Gr. from ἀμφι, *amphi*, Gr. on both sides, and βραχυς, *brachys*, Gr. short) the name of a foot in Latin and Greek poetry, consisting of three syllables, the first and last of which are short, and the middle long, as in *ambrē*, the *a* and *e* are short, and *mo*, the middle syllable, is long.

AMPHICTYONES, or **AMPHICTYONS**, (from *Amphictyon*, the name of one of the kings of Athens) the deputies and representatives of the states of Greece in a general assembly, who were invested with power to enact laws, and decree whatever was thought requisite to the well governing the states. They derived their name from *Amphictyon*, the third king of Athens, and resembled our house of commons.

AMPHIDROMIA, *S.* (Gr. from ἀμφι, *amphi*, Gr. about, and δρόμος, *dromos*, Gr. a race) a feast celebrated, by the ancients the fifth day after the birth of a child.

AMPHIMACER, *S.* (Lat. from ἀμφι, *amphi* on each side, μακρός, *makros*, Gr. long) a foot in Gr. or Latin poetry, consisting of three syllables, the first and last of which are long and the middle short; this is the converse of the amphibrachys; thus, in the word *annuum*, the first and last syllables *an* and *um* are long, and *ni* short.

AMPHIPOLES, *S.* (Gr. from ἀμφι, *amphi*, Gr. about, and πόλις, *polis*, Gr. a city) the chief magistrates of the city of Syracuse, instituted by Timoleon after the expulsion of Dionysius the tyrant, in the 109th Olympiad. This form of government continued for 300 years.

AMPHIPROSTYLE, *S.* (Gr. from ἀμφι, *amphi*, Gr. about, or on all sides, πρό, *pro*, Gr. before, and στήλη, *stèle*, Gr. a column or pillar) in architecture, an ancient temple, which had four columns in front, and as many behind.

AMPHIBALUS, *S.* (Gr. ἀμφιβαλόν, *amphibalos*) a serpent, supposed to have two heads. Don John d'Ulloa, in his voyage to Peru, gives an account of one of this species in those parts, whose existence was strongly asserted by persons of very great credit; but he is so ingenuous as to add, that he never met with an ocular evidence. "Scorpion and asp, and "amphibala dire." **Par. Lost.**

AMPHISCH, *S.* (from ἀμφισκη, *amphiskai*, Gr. of ἀμφι, *amphi*, Gr. about, and σκία, *skia*, Gr. a shadow) in geography the inhabitants of the torrid zone whose shadows, fall north in one part of the year, and south in the other according to the sun's place in the ecliptic.

AMPHISMILA, *S.* (Gr. from ἀμφι, *amphi*, Gr. on both sides, and σμίλη, *smile*, Gr. a knife) a dissecting knife, so called from its having an edge on both sides.

AMPHITHEATRE, *S.* (ἀμφιθεάτρον, *amphitheatron*, Gr. of

ἀμφι, *amphi*, Gr. about, and θεάτρον, *theatron*, Gr. to see, an antient building of an oval form, with seats rising above each other in the inside, for spectators to see the combats of gladiators, wild beasts, &c. They were of prodigious dimensions, as may be gathered from that of Titus, which is supposed to have contained 85,000 and that of Verona, still subsisting, which, at a moderate computation, would hold 23,000 persons. The amphitheatre of Curio, which has been lately described by a French academicien, was certainly a great curiosity, since each of its halves turned upon pivots, and could, on any occasion, be converted into two theatres, wherein different shows were exhibited at the same time.

AMPHORA, *S.* (Lat. from ἀμφιφορεῦς, *amphiphoreus*, Gr. whence ἀμφορεῦς, *amphoreus*, by syncope; so called from its having two handles, and being fitted to be carried on either side) in antiquity, an earthen vessel, which served as a liquid measure among the Romans, and contained seven gallons and a pint English. Likewise a measure now made use of at Venice, containing sixteen quarts retail, and twelve wholesale.

AMPLE, *adj.* (*amplus*, Lat.) applied to extent, wide, or spacious. "On nature's ample lap." **THOMAS.** Applied to bulk, large, great, or big. "And now and then an "ample tear trill'd down." **SHAKESP.** Lear. Applied to permission, or liberties granted; full; without restraint. "Land where, and when you please with ample leave." **DRYD.** Applied to gifts, large, liberal; opposed to parsimonious. "The earl made ample promise." **CLAREND.** Applied to writings, full, minute, containing all the circumstances, in opposition to an abridgment, or a superficial and defective account. "An ample narrative."

AMPLENESS, *S.* (from *ample* and *ness*, of *res*, *ness*, *ness*, Sax. and NS, Goth. implying a quality, considered in the abstract) the quality which denotes a thing large, or extensive, applied to body; copious, applied to writings; sufficient, applied to power; numerous, applied to societies, and capacious, applied to vessels, largeness. "Any thing "in proportion either to the *ampleness* of the body you represent, or of the places you bear." **SOUTH.**

To **AMPLIATE**, *S.* (*amplio*, Lat.) to enlarge, extend, to make additions to. "To add and *ampliate*." **BROWN'S Vulg. Err.**

AMPLIATION, *S.* (from *amplatio*, Lat. *ampliation*, Fr.) applied to rumours, increasing their sense by additional circumstances; an exaggeration, or enlargement. "Odious "matters admit not of an *ampliation*." **AYLIFFE'S Parerg.** Enlargement, diffusiveness, or dwelling long upon a subject. "The obscurity of the subject—May plead excuse for any "ampliations or repetitions." **HOLDERN.**

To **AMPLIFICATE**, *v. a.* (*amplifico*, Lat.) to enlarge, to dwell long upon a subject.

AMPLIFICATION, *S.* (*amplification*, Fr. *amplificatio*, Lat.) enlargement, or increase of dimensions, applied to body; but generally speaking, it is used for a figure of rhetoric, which consists in a heightening of a description, commendation, definition, or the blame of a thing by such an enumeration of particulars, as must forcibly affect the passions. This is performed either by an enumeration of things, or words. The amplification by things consists in a series of definitions of the same things, of which kind is Cicero's description of history; in a multitude of concurrent circumstances; a detail of causes and effects; an enumeration of consequences; comparisons; similitudes; examples; contrast of epithets, and rational inference. Amplification by words, consists in using metaphors, hyperboles, synonymous, splendid and magnificent terms; circumlocutions, repetitions and gradations. To illustrate what has been said, take the following example of an *amplification*. "It is pleasant and "virtuous to be good, because that is to excell many others; "it is pleasant to grow better, because that is to excell ourselves; nay, it is pleasant, even to mortify and subdue our "lusts, because that is victory; it is pleasant to command "our appetites and passions, and restrain them within the "bounds of reason and religion, because that is empire." In allusion to this use of the term, it signifies a very minute, and circumstantial account, in opposition to a summary relation. "I shall summarily, without any *amplification* at all, "show," &c. **DAVIES.** Heightening, or exaggerating circumstances. "With *amplifications* above their nature." **BROWN'S Vulg. Err.** Hyperbolical expression. "Is the "poet justifiable for relating such incredible *amplifications*." **POPE'S Odyss.**

AMPLIFIER, *S.* (from *amplify* and *er*, implying an agent, from the Sax. *awær*, or Goth. *awær*, a man) one who enlarges

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larges, heightens, or represents a thing, in such a manner as to make a most vigorous impression upon the mind. "Do-rilas could need no *amplifier's* mouth." SIDNEY.

To **A'MPLIFY**, *v. a.* (*amplifier*, Fr. from *amplus*, Lat. large or ample, and *facio*, Lat. to be made) to increase the dimensions, or number of parts; applied to matter or body. "A way to *amplify* any thing, is to break it." BAC. To increase or heighten, applied to quality. "*Amplify* the sound." BAC. Nat. Hist. To extend, or enlarge, applied to power or dominion. "A desire of *amplifying* their power." To render compleat, or increase, by additions, applied to writings. "My health is insufficient to increase and *amplify* these remarks." WATTS. Used neuterly, with the particle *on*, it signifies to expatiate, to treat fully, to enlarge upon, "When you affect to *amplify* on the former branches of a discourse." To represent in a pompous, heightened, and hyperbolical manner. "Homer *amplifies*, not invents." POPE. This sentence sounds very harsh, and might have been softened by adding *does* before the word *invent*, and inserting the adverbative particle *but*, as, "Homer *amplifies*, but does not invent."

A'MPLITUDE, *S.* (*amplitude*, Fr. *amplitude*, Lat.) compass or extent. "Within the *amplitude* of heaven and earth." GLANV. Scepis. Greatness, or largeness. "To enlarge their minds to the *amplitude* of the world." BACON. Capacity, indued with powers sufficient. "*Amplitude* of mind to greatest deeds." PAR. REG. Copiousness; abundance. "Always proportioning the *amplitude* of your matter, and the fullness of your discourse to your great design." WATT'S LOG. *Amplitude*, in astronomy, is an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the east and west part thereof, and the center of the sun, star, or planet at its rising or setting; at the rising it is called *ortive*, and at the setting *occasive*.

A'MPTHILL, *S.* (of *ampt* and *hill*, from its situation) a considerable market town in Bedfordshire, situated between two hills. Here is a noble seat built by John Cornwale, baron of Ganhop, out of the French spoils, in the reign of Henry VI. but afterwards being confiscated to the crown, was famous for the retirement of queen Catherine, during the process of her divorce. In a pleasant park near this place, is a seat belonging to the earl of Ailesbury, built by the countess of Pembroke, from a model in Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia. Ampthill has fairs for cattle on the 4th of May, and the 11th of December, and is forty-three miles north of London.

To **A'MPUTATE**, *v. a.* (*amputo*, Lat.) in surgery, to cut off a limb. "Their surgeons were too active in *amputating* those fractured members." WISEM.

AMPUTA'TION, *S.* (*amputatio*, Lat.) in surgery, the cutting off a limb, or other part of the body. The method of preparing the patient, and the whole process of this operation, is minutely described by Mr. Sharp, a gentleman, whose fame is not circumscribed within the narrow limits of this island, but diffused all over the continent. In a secondary sense, this word is applied to cutting off branches, or shoots in gardening; and striking out unnecessary and superfluous passages in writings.

AMSTERDAM, *S.* (*Amstelodamum*, Lat. from *Amstel*, the name of a river, and *dam*, Belg. a dyke) the capital of the United Provinces, situated in North Holland, one of the most beautiful and richest cities in Europe for its size; its foundation is laid upon large piles, driven into the morass over which it stands, the Stadt-house alone being supported by 13,000 of them; it was owing to this circumstance that few coaches were formerly to be seen here; but experience having taught them that their apprehensions were groundless, there are as many to be seen here as in any other city of the Netherlands. It is about one third as populous as London or Paris, has about 26,500 houses within its walls, and 240,000 inhabitants, excluding those in the suburbs. It possesses half the East India trade, carries on an immense commerce with Spain, the Spanish West-Indies, the Levant, Italy, Portugal, engrosses almost all the Dutch trade to Norway, and countries situated on the Baltic; carries on a great correspondence by way of remittances to London, and is situated in Lat. 52 deg. 20 min. N. Long. 4 deg. 30 min. E.

A'MULET, *S.* (*amulette*, Fr. *amuletum*, Lat. from *amolio*, to remove or drive away. Skinner derives it from *Amma*, Gr. in the same sense) a medicine hung round the neck, or about the body, in order to prevent, or cure any disorder. This practice is very much controverted, and while sneered at by some as idolatrous, insignificant, and impious, is, on the other hand, patronized by several very

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great names, if those of Boyle, Zwelfer, Bellini, Wainwright and Keil, &c. may be reckoned such. The former of these gentlemen asserts the efficacy of such a remedy, in curing him of a bleeding at the nose, and Zwelfer gives an instance of Helmonts troches of toads, worn as amulets, having preserved the chief physician to the states of Moravia and his domestics from the plague; and Bellini, not to mention the other two, has demonstrated the possibility of their efficacy in his last propositions. But, we would not be thought hereby to patronize the extravagancies, to which this practice is carried by some, or to revive the touching or wearing a piece of gold about the neck, for the cure of the scrophula or king's evil.

AMURCA, *S.* (Lat. lees) in pharmacy, a medicine made of the dregs of pressed olives, boiled in a copper vessel, to the consistency of honey; and is, according to Lemery, emollient, lenitive and resolutive, proper to ease pains of the head, and outwardly applied to stop fluxions.

AMURCO'SITY, *S.* (from *amurca*) in medicine, the foulness arising from the lees or dregs of any fluid. Seldom used.

To **AMUSE**, *v. a.* (*amuser*, Fr. *amuser*, Belg.) to employ a person's thoughts on some object that may engage them from wandering to any other, including the idea of something trifling. "He *amused* his followers with idle promises." To entertain with something agreeable, which has not force enough to divert; and wants importance to please. "I cannot think it natural for a man, who is much in love, to *amuse* himself with trifles." WALSH.

AMUSEMENT, *S.* (from *amuse*) an employment, in order to avoid the tediousness of inaction. "His *amusement* was to give poison to dogs and cats." POPE. Any thing which engages the mind, or is the object of the senses; an entertainment. "No unpleasant *amusement* to look on with safety." SWIFT.

AMUSER, *S.* (from *amuse* and *er*, implying an agent, of *uwer*, Sax. or *wair*, Goth.) one who deludes; or engages the attention of another, by specious, or false promises.

AMU'SIVE, *adj.* (from *amuse*) that which engages the attention to something trifling, specious, and delusive. "Th' *amusive* arch before him flies." THOMSON.

A'MY, *S.* (*ami*, Fr. from *amicus*, Lat. a friend) in law, styled likewise *prochein amy*, the nearest friend, the nearest relation to an infant or orphan, and on that account to be entrusted for him. *Alien Amy*, is a foreigner, resident in the kingdom, and the subject of some prince or power abroad, in friendship with us.

AN, *article*, (*ane*, Sax. *ain*, Goth. *een*, Belg. *ain*, Teut. *en*, Gr.) an indefinite article put before nouns of the singular number, which begin with a vowel or an *h*, when not sounded or aspirated, as *an* eye, *an* hour; but if aspirated, the *h* then is looked on as having the power of another consonant, and *a* is used, as *a* hand, *a* hare. Applied to number, it signifies one, in a loose and undetermined sense. "There will be many *an* hour." LOCKE. Applied to a single thing, as representing the species, it signifies any, or some, "*An* elephant might swim in this water." "*An* honest man's the noblest work of God." POPE. When prefixed before a verb, it implies a particular state, circumstance, or condition. "He was afterward *an* hungred." Matt. iv. 2. Sometimes used as a contraction of *and if*; providing. "*An* they will take it." SHAKESP. Lear. Coming before *if*, is used instead of *and*. "*An* if he live to be a man." SHAKESP. Merch. of Ven. Sometimes it implies like, and is then used instead of *as if*. "Roars *an* it were any nightingale." GUARD. Nu. 121.

ANA, *adv.* (*ana*, Gr.) a word used in physical prescriptions, to signify that the ingredients which immediately precede, are to be in equal quantities. See the article **A**. It is likewise joined in composition with the names of some great writers, as *Scaliger-ana*, *Peruvia-na*, *Thuani-ana*, &c. and implies that they are loose thoughts, or hints of those great men, which have been collected by their friends.

ANABA'PTISTS, *S.* (from *ana*, Gr. again, and *βαπτίζω*, *baptizo*, Gr. to baptize, from their baptizing those a second time, who had received that sacrament in their infancy) a religious sect, whose distinguished tenet is, that persons are not to be baptized before they come to years of discretion, and are able to give an account of the principles of their profession. The first founders of this sect were originally disciples of Martin Luther, whose names were Nicholas Storch, Mark Stubner, and Thomas Munzer; they first broached their principles in 1521. The characters of the three, given by Bayle, are as follows: Each of these principles exerted himself according to his peculiar talent:

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Storch

Storch, being a person of no learning boasted of inspirations; Stubner, who had both learning and parts, struck into subtle explications of scripture; and Munzer, who was a man of a sanguine constitution, and undaunted courage, gave a full scope to his passions. Munzer, carrying his zeal so high as to exhort the people to oppose the magistrates, and force sovereigns to lay down their authority, was apprehended and beheaded in 1525. In Moravia, the sect made such a progress, that John of Leyden, one of their leaders, was attended by no less than 40,000, committed several outrages seized on Munster, and sustained a siege there in 1586, when, the town being carried, he was taken and beheaded. The first time they landed in England, was in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, anno 1560, who issued out a proclamation, ordering them to depart the kingdom immediately. They afterwards divided into several sects, most of which are now extinct. They who at present subsist in these kingdoms, are free from the gross errors of their first founders, reckoned a quiet, well-behaved, and innocent society, have some men of learning among their teachers; and are singular in nothing but their practice of baptizing.

ANABA'SIS, *S.* (αναβασις, *anabasis*, Gr. from αναβαινω, *anabaino*, Gr. to ascend) in physic, the augmentation, or state of a disease, fever, or fit in its growth.

ANABIBAZON, *S.* (Arab.) in astronomy, the node of the moon, where she passes the ecliptic from N. to S. called the *Dragon's Tail*.

ANABROCHISMOS, *S.* (from ανα, *ana*, Gr. about, and βροχον, *brochos*, Gr. a noose) in surgery, an operation performed upon the hair of the eyelids, when offensive to the eye, by gathering the entangled hairs into a sort of a noose with a needle threaded with double thread, passed through the external part of the eyelid next the hair.

ANACAMPTIC, *adj.* (from ανακαμπω, *anakampto*, Gr. to bend back) that which is returned; bent back again; reflected. In the plural, *anacamptics*, is a term applied to that part of philosophy, which treats of the reflection of the rays of light, called likewise, *CATOPTICS*.

ANACATHARTIC, *adj.* (from ανω, *ano*, Gr. upwards, and καθαρω, *kathairo*, Gr. to cleanse or purge) in medicine, that which purges upwards, as a vomit.

ANACEPHALÆOSIS, *S.* (ανακεφαλαιωσις, *anakephalaiofsis*, Gr. from ανα, *ana*, Gr. again, and κεφαλω, *kephalo*, to sum up, mention the heads of a discourse) in rhetoric, a summary of the heads of a discourse; a recapitulation.

ANA'CHORET, or **ANA'CHORITE**, *S.* (sometimes falsely written *ANCHORITE*, from αναχωρησις, *anachorctes*, Gr. of αναχωρεω, *anachoreo*, to retire) a monk, who retires, with the permission of his superior, to some desert and unfrequented place, in order to live a life of greater austerity and solitude. We read of this species of religious, under the name of hermits, several of which may now be met with in the east, who choose the dens and caves of rocks for their mansions, use the hard ground for their beds, eat the spontaneous productions of the earth for food, and make use of the streams of some river for their drink. But say ye, who thus cut yourselves off from human society, does humanity constitute the very essence of our nature, are not the social affections implanted in our breasts to teach us to mix with, not to shun, the company of our fellow creatures; is not virtue propagated more by examples than discourse; is it not better illustrated by resisting, than avoiding, dangers; and did the founder of your religion leave the skies to dwell among men, to countenance you in your inconsiderate resolution of quitting the society of rational creatures, to dwell among brutes?

ANACHRONISM, *S.* (ανα, *ana*, Gr. and χρονος, *chronos*, time) in chronology, the misplacing an action with respect to the time in which it was performed; a mistake in computing the time when an event happened; it very often implies that the date of an event is too early. "This leads me to the defence of the famous *anachronism*, in making "Lucas and Dido cotemporaries." *DRYD.*

ANACREON, *S.* (Gr. from ανα and κρεω, Gr. to reign) a Greek poet, born at Teios, a town of Ionia, who flourished when Polycrates reigned at Samos, and Hypparchus at Athens. As a writer he was a person of an elegant taste, his poems have a gaiety that charms, and an easiness which steals away our praise; though his subjects are trifling, they would extort a smile from the frowns of austerity, and make the eye of gaiety sparkle with joy. His writings seem to be a true copy of his own sentiments, and the praises he bestows on drinking, are only a key to his true character; At Athens his statue was erected in the attitude of a drunk-

en man. He is said to have received a considerable sum of money as a present from Polycrates, but sent it him back again, because he could not sleep for several nights while it was in his house: his death is very remarkable, supposed to have been owing to a grape stone, which stuck in his throat, and choked him in the 85th year of his age. Thus we may find it is not in the power of riches to confer happiness of themselves, and that human life may be compared to a weight hung by a spider's thread, with respect to its precariousness.

ANACREONTIC, *adj.* (from *anacreon*) that which is written in the taste of Anacreon.

ANADIPLO'SIS, *S.* (Gr. αναδιπλωσις, *anadiplosis*, Gr. of ανα, *ana*, Gr. again, and διπλω, *diplo*, Gr. to double) in rhetoric, a figure, wherein the word, which ends one sentence or verse, begins another, as in the following sentence. "If children then *beirs*, *beirs* of God." Rom. viii. 17. In physic, a reduplication, or doubling of a fit in a semitertian ague; or a renewal of the cold fit, before the preceding is entirely ended.

ANAGO'GICAL, *adj.* (from ανω, *ano*, upwards, Gr. and αγω, *ago*, Gr. to lead) applied to scripture, those parts which relate to eternity, or the life to come; and transport the soul above all the allurements of this vain, transitory state.

A'NAGRAM, *S.* (of ανα, Gr. and γραμμα, *gramma*, Gr. a letter, or writing, from γραφω, *grapho*, Gr. to write) The transposing of the letters of a name so as to compose some new word or sentence from them; this in the days of Monkish ignorance was a species of wit very much in vogue, but expired together with rebuses, acrostics, and other triflings of narrow minds, on the revival of learning. Dryden's opinion of this branch of composition appears from the following lines.

"Thy genius calls thee, not to purchase fame,
"In keen iambick, but mild *anagram*."

ANAGRAMMATISM, *S.* (from *anagram*) the act of transposing letters so as to form an anagram. "The only quintessence that hitherto the alchymy of wit could draw out of names, is *anagrammatism*." *CAMDEN.*

ANAGRAMMATIST, *S.* (from *anagram*) one who makes anagrams.

ANALE'CTA, *S.* (Gr. plural, from ανα, *ana*; Gr. and λεγω, *lego*, Gr. to collect) a collection of small and detached pieces; a miscellany.

ANALE'MMA, *S.* (Gr. αναλημμα, from αναλαμβάνω, *analamano*, Gr. to resume) an orthographic projection of the sphere on the plain of the meridian, by straight lines and ellipses; wherein the eye is supposed to be at an infinite distance, and in the E. or W. points of the horizon. Likewise a mathematical instrument, with the sphere projected on it, and a moveable horizon and index, by which several problems relating to the sphere may be solved without the trouble of a calculation.

ANALE'TIC, *adj.* (αναληπτικος, *analeptikos*, Gr. from αναλαμβάνω, *analamano*, Gr. to restore) in physic, medicines proper to restore the body when emaciated either by the long continuance of disorder, or want of food. "*Analeptic* medicines cherish the nerves." *QUINCY.*

ANALO'GICAL, (from *analogy*) applied to words, a term, which signifies any particular idea is attributed to several others, not by way of resemblance, but on account of some evident reference to the original idea. "Thus a sound or healthy pulse, a sound digestion, sound sleep, are *analogical* words, because they have reference to a sound and healthy constitution." *WATTS.* That which has a resemblance in some respects, though different in others. "Placed the minerals between the inanimate and vegetable province, participating *something analogical* to either." *HALES.*

ANALO'GICALLY, *adv.* (from *analogical* and *ly* of *lie*, or *lice*, Sax. implying like, or manner) in a manner wherein there is some resemblance to the thing compared, though it may not hold good with respect to all its properties; defined by Johnson, in an analogical manner, in an analogous manner. "Running through the whole system of creatures, *analogically*, and congruous to their relative natures." *CHEYNE.*

ANALO'GICALNESS, *S.* (from *analogical* and *ness*, of *ness*, *ness*, *nyss*, Sax. or NS, Goth. implying quality abstractly considered) the resemblance which one thing bears to another, so as to ground an analogy or similitude between them.

ANA'LOGISM, *S.* (αναλογισμους, *analogismos*, of ανα, *ana*, Gr. and λογος, *logos*, Gr. reason) in logic, an argument drawn

drawn from the cause to the effect and importing an unnecessary necessity.

To **ANA'LOGIZE**, *v. a.* (from *analogy*) to turn into an analogy; to form a resemblance, or run a parallel between things which differ; to interpret a thing as if it had a reference or resemblance to something else. "They represent the object of the desire, which is *analogized* by attraction and gravitation." CHEYNE.

ANA'LOGOUS, *adj.* (from *analogy*) that which bears a resemblance to a thing in some particulars, but not in all. "There is something *analogous* in the exercise of the mind to that of the body." L'ESTRANGE. Used with the particle *to* before the thing compared.

ANA'LOGY, *S.* (from *αναλογία*, *analogia*, Gr.) a resemblance which one thing bears to another, in some of its properties or qualities, though not in all; when we speak of the divine Being, we are obliged to have recourse to this method of expressing ourselves, because divine matters are not the objects of our senses, and cannot be conceived any other ways than by their similitude, proportion, or connection with sensible things; thus, as the passions, affections, intellect and will are the principles of our actions, we attribute them to God; and though they could neither of them exist in him, in the same manner as they are conceived by us, we ascribe them to him, as belonging to him, in a manner somewhat resembling, and, at the same time, greatly different to what they are in us. So that analogy means, a resemblance in kind or sort, but a difference with respect to manner; a likeness between things, with respect to some of their qualities, but a difference in others. "Although not in all things, every where the same, yet for the most part retaining the same *analogy*." HOOKER. Used with the particles *to*, *with*, *between* or *betwixt*, before the thing compared. "By *analogy* with all other liquors." BURNET'S Theory. "If the body politic have no *analogy* to the natural." DRYD. "There was some *analogy* betwixt the customs." DRYD. In grammar, it implies the agreement which several words have to each other, with respect to their mode, or meaning, though they differ in others, such as time and circumstance. "As the words *grieve* and *grieved*; which agree together with respect to the uneasy sensation caused by some object; but differ with respect to time, as *grieve* implies the present time, and *grieved* a time past, or elapsed. In mathematics, it implies a resemblance of *ratio's*: See **PROPORTION**.

ANALY'SIS, *S.* (*ανάλυσις*, Gr. from *ανα*, *ana*, Gr. and *λυω*, *luo*, to dissolve, or break in pieces) in its primary sense, a separation, solution, of a compound body into the parts of which it consists. "The *analysis* of the dew of any place." ARBUTHN. In philosophy, the considering the different parts of a thing separately, and drawing conclusions from the experiments made on them in that state. "*Analysis* consists in making experiments and observations." NEWT. Opt. The resolving of a thing into its constituent parts, as of a sentence into single words; of words into syllables; of syllables into letters; of a tune into its single notes; of an argument into its several propositions, and of a book into the several heads, or topics, of which it treats. "We cannot know any thing of nature but by an *analysis* of its true initial causes." GLANV. Scep. In mathematics, it implies the discovering of the truth or falsehood of a proposition by supposing it true, and examining its consequences, till we arrive to some evident truths, or impossibility, the necessary consequence of the first proposition, and conclude from thence the truth or impossibility of that proposition, which may afterwards be demonstrated by resuming the reasons, whereby it was discovered. Something like this, was the method used by Socrates, in confuting his adversaries by questions or objections, raised on their own principles and concessions. *Analysis* in chemistry, is the resolution of any substance into its first principles, with an intention to discover, what it consists of. These principles have given grounds for great altercation, which the reader may find managed with accuracy and precision, by Mr. Boyle, in his sceptical Chymist, and by Dr. Shaw, a man universally applauded for his knowledge of every branch of the medical art. In the plural number, it signifies algebra; and applied to logic, the method made use of in the investigation of complex truths.

ANALY'TICAL, *adj.* (from *analysis*) that which pretends to resolve things into their first principles. "The *inaccurate-ness* of the *analytical* experiments so called." BOYLE. That which considers and separates a thing into all the parts, of which it is compounded. "Giving a particular and *analytical* account of the universal fabrick." GLANVILLE'S Scepticks.

ANALY'TICALLY, *adv.* (from *analytical* and *ly* of *lie*, or

lice, Sax. implying like, or manner) in such a manner as to separate a thing into the parts of which it is composed to resolve a substance in its first principles.

ANALY'TIC, *adj.* (*αναλυτικός*, *analytikos*, Gr.) the resolving a thing in its primary, elemental or constituent parts; the reducing a book into the several topics which it treats of; the arguing on the principles or concessions of an opponent, till he is reduced to a dilemma. "He was in logic a great critic,—Profoundly skill'd in *analytick*." HUDIBR. "The *analytick* method takes the whole compound as it finds it, and leads us to the knowledge of it by resolving it into its first principles or parts, and is therefore called resolution." WATTS.

To **ANALY'ZE**, *v. a.* (*αναλυω*, *analuo*, Gr.) in chemistry, to resolve a compound into its first principles. "To *analyse* them, and take asunder their heterogeneous parts." BOYLE. To investigate, or trace a thing into its first principles, or motives. "To *analyse* the immorality of any action in its last principles." NORRIS. To resolve a proposition into its object, subject, predicate, argument, &c. "This last is what is meant in the logical schools, when they talk of *analyzing* a text of scripture." WATTS Logic.

ANALY'ZER, *S.* (from *analyse* and *er*, implying an agent, from *weir*, Sax. or *waier*, Goth. a man) that which can reduce a thing into its first principles. "Whether the fire be a true and universal *analyzer* of mixt bodies." BOYLE.

ANAMORPHO'SIS, *S.* (from *ανα*, *ana*, Gr. and *μορφή*, *morphē*, a configuration, of *μορφή*, *morphē*, Gr. a shape) in perspective, the describing a figure, which in one point of view, shall appear to the deformed, and monstrously misshapen, but in another regular, and in due proportion; or a delineation of an object which shall appear monstrous to the naked eye, but when viewed in a cylindrical mirror, shall appear regular and harmonious; there are several pieces of this kind in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.

ANA'NAS, *S.* in botany, the pine-apple, so called from its resemblance to the cones of pines. All authors who speak of it, call it the king of fruits; it grows on a stem a foot high, surrounded with fifteen or sixteen leaves, shaped like those of the aloe plant. As for the fruit itself, nothing can be more magnificent, than the colours with which it is embellished. Its scales are green, bordered with a carnation colour; its ground is yellow, and from each scale arises a purple flower, which falls off as the fruit ripens, and on the top is a crown. The pulp of the fruit is agreeable to the sight, and of so exquisite a taste, that, in order to conceive any idea of it, we must blend in our imagination, that of the peach, the strawberry, muscadine grape, and rennet apple. Its flower consists of three oval petals, produced from the scales of the fruit, as mentioned above; with stamina shaped like an awl, standing within the flower, and crowned with summits, in the shape of a spear. The germen is below the flower, supporting a style, crowned with a trifid or tripple stigma, and becomes a cell, including several angular seeds. Linnæus has erroneously classed it with the bromelia of F. Plumier. It is divided into six different sorts; and is propagated either from shoots, or by planting the crowns, after they have dried some days in the hot-house. Mr. Le Cour was the first person that cultivated them in Europe, and communicated his method to the gardeners in this island, though, as Mr. Miller says, they have now made great improvement; and gone far beyond him.

ANA'PHORA, *S.* (*αναφορα*, a repetition) a figure in rhetoric, wherein several sentences begin with the same word: of which the following Psalm affords a beautiful and noble example. "The *voice* of the Lord is powerful; the *voice* of the Lord is full of majesty; the *voice* of the Lord breaketh the Cedars of Lebanon; the *voice* of the Lord divideth the flames of fire; the *voice* of the Lord shaketh the wilderness," &c. Psal. xxix. 3.

ANAPLERO'TIC, *S.* (*αναπληρωω*, *anaplerōo*, Gr. to fill up) in medicine, that which incarns, or fills up any wound with flesh.

AN'ARCH, *S.* (from a Gr. negative, and *αρχος*, *arkos*, Gr. a ruler) one who is the author, or promoter of confusion, or sedition; a rebel. "Him thus the *anarch* old." PAR. Lost.

ANARCHICAL, *adj.* (from *anarchy*) that which is not subject to rule, laws, or government; rebellious; or seditious. "In this *anarchical* and rebellious state of human nature." CHEYNE.

A'NARCHY, *S.* (*αναρχία*, Gr. *anarchia*) a state wherein there is not, or no one will acknowledge, a supreme magistrate; a state wherein people are without the enforcement of laws, and will not submit to them; rebellion; sedition; and confusion.

fusion. Arbitrary power is but the first natural step from "anarchy, or a savagelife." SWIFT.

ANASA'RCHE, S. (from *ana* *ana*, Gr. and *σαρξ*, *sarx*, flesh) in physic, a kind of universal dropsy wherein the skin appears bloated, and yields to the impression like dough. At the beginning, the legs swell, especially towards night, when they pit remarkably; the urine is pale, the appetite decays, and at last the swelling rises higher, and appears in the thighs, belly, breast and arms. "When the lymph stagnates, or is extravasated under the skin, it is called an "anasarca." ARBUTHN.

ANASA'RCOUS, *adj.* (from *anasarca*) that which has the properties of an anasarca. "A gentlewoman laboured of "an ascites, with an *anasarcous* swelling." WISEM.

ANASTOMATIC, (See ANASTOMOSIS) that which opens the vessels, or removes obstructions. Wants authority.

ANASTOMO'SIS, S. (Gr. from *ana*, *ana*, through and *στομα*, *stoma*, Gr. a mouth) in anatomy, the inosculation, or opening of two vessels into each other; or the union of the mouths of two vessels, whereby they communicate with each other the inosculation, or joining of the nerves, whereby they communicated with the veins, was first discovered by Mr. Cowper.

ANA'STROPHE, S. (from *ana*, *ana*, and *στροφή*, *stropho*, Gr. to turn) in rhetoric, disposition, or placing of words, wherein they do not follow the grammatical construction, and those which should follow are placed first; as *Italiana contra*, for *contra Italiana*, in Virgil. *Notes angelical*, for "Angelical notes," in Milton.

ANATHEMA, S. (from *ana*, *ana*, and *τίθημι*, *tithemi*, Gr. to place, or separate, called in the Hebrew *חֶרֶם* *cherem*, Heb.) among the Jews it signified; First, Something dedicated to the service of the Deity; Secondly, Something devoted to destruction, as the city of Jericho was, Josh. vi. 17. Thirdly, A person who was the object of universal aversion; and Fourthly, One who, on account of some offence, was denied the privileges of society, and banished from the synagogue. From hence we may be able to determine the precise meaning of St. Paul, when he wishes himself to be *anathema* for his brethren, Rom. ix. 3. It is certain that he must express a readiness to undergo some eminent calamity, but to suppose that he would wish himself *accursed*, as some imagine, is to brand him with a degree of impiety inconsistent with his character; to suppose him to mean only a bare separation from the church, tho' indeed a heavy calamity, seems not consistent to that degree of ardour he expresses for the conversion of his nation: It remains then, that his meaning must include, that he was not only ready to be cut off from the society of Christians, as an acknowledged member of their community, but likewise was willing to become the object of public scorn, derision, and aversion, to bear all outrages, calamities, and tortures, and to lay down his life for the conversion of his country. The term implies not only the curse, or act of excommunication, but the person excommunicated or cursed likewise.

ANATHMA'TICAL, *adj.* (from *anathema*) that which is in the form of an anathema or curse. Wants authority.

ANATHEMA'TICALLY, *adv.* (from *anathematical* and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax. implying like, or manner) in the manner or form of an anathema, or sentence of excommunication.

To ANATHEMATIZE, *v. a.* (from *anathema*) to pronounce the sentence of excommunication against any person, whereby he is cut off from the church as a member, and deprived of all the privileges of society. "They "were therefore to be *anathematized* after this manner." HAMM. FUND.

ANA'TOCISM, S. (*anatocismus*, Lat. *ανατοκισμός*, *anatocismus*, Gr. from *ana*, *ana*, Gr. in composition signifying again, or a doubling, and *τοκος*, *tokos*, Gr. usury or interest) a species of usury wherein the lenders exact compound interest of the borrower, which is by adding the interest of every year to the capital of the former, and charging interest for the amount so compounded. Seldom used.

ANATO'LIA, S. (from *ανατολή*, *anatole*, Gr. the east, on account of its situation, and is now distinguished by a French name, which implies the same, as, the Levant, that is, The rising of the Sun, which is in this quarter) a province of Asiatic Turkey, called Asia Minor, or Lesser Asia; bounded on the N. by the Euxine, or Black Sea; on the W. by the Thracian Bosphorus, Propontis, and the Archipelago; on the N. W. by the sea of Marmora; on the E. by Georgia, Armenia, and the eastern part of the Mediterranean, and on the S. by Syria, the Levant, and the Eu-

phrates; as it extends from lat. 37, to 41 deg. 30 min. N. and from long. 27 to 40 deg. E. Its length from E. to W. may be computed at about 600 miles; and its breadth from S. to N. 320. The whole spot is fertile and healthy, and though anciently famous for its magnificence, has now no traces of it, but mouldering ruins. The few plains, which are badly cultivated, produce corn, fruits, grapes, olives, citrons, lemons, oranges, figs, dates, &c. besides coffee, rhubarb, balsam, opium, galls, and other drugs. To these we may add, twisted cotton, yarn, silk, grogram, goat's hair, carpets, tapestries, calicuts, cordovans, and quilted coverlids, which are exported for Europe.

ANATO'MICAL, *adj.* (from *anatomy*) that which is used in anatomy to separate the parts of an animal, or substance to be dissected. "It has the use of an *anatomical* knife." WATTS'S Log. That which is discovered by anatomy, or in the dissection of a body. "There is a natural involuntary distortion of the muscles, which is the *anatomical* cause of laughter." SWIFT. That which is separated, applied to the small and constituent particles of a body. "If we look into the minute *anatomical* parts of matter." LOCKE. As this is an unusual acceptance of this word, it is imagined that it is an error of the press, and should have been *atomical*; which coincides with the rest of the text.

ANA'TOMIST, S. (*anatomiste*, Fr.) one who dissects the body of human creatures, brutes, or plants; dividing every one of the parts from each other; enquiring into the several uses and properties; their various affections; the wonder of their structure, drawing from thence such lights, as must contribute to the knowledge both of the cause and seat of diseases, the various methods of reinstating the morbid parts in their former soundness; and discovering the finger of divine wisdom visibly impressed on a structure consisting of such a variety of parts, harmonizing with each other, and universally promoting the good of the whole.

To ANA'TOMIZE, *v. a.* (from *ana*, *ana*, Gr. and *τέμνω*, *temno*, Gr. to cut) in its primary sense, to dissect, or separate, by means of instruments, every part of the body, so as to be fully acquainted with whatever concerns its former construction. In a secondary sense to discover all the properties of a truth or thing; to lay open the secret motives, affections or disposition of a person's mind. "Should "I *anatomize* him to thee as he is, I must blush and "weep." SHAKESP.

ANA'TOMY, S. (*ανατομία*, *anatomia*, Gr. See ANATOMIZE) the dissecting, or separating the parts of a human, or vegetable body, in order to discover its structure, and the different uses of its several parts. It is divided into human and comparative; the comparative considers brutes and vegetables, in order to illustrate the human fabric; the human, is that which is employed in separating and considering the parts of a human body. After a long disuse this art revived in the sixteenth century; prior to which the dissection of a human body was looked upon as sacrilege; and so low as the time of the emperor Charles V. an assembly of divines was convened to determine, whether it was consistent with the dictates of conscience to dissect a human body; nay, even to this very day, the use of anatomy and skeletons is forbidden in Muscovy; the first, as inconsistent with humanity; and the second, as subservient to witchcraft. But what advantages, with respect to the improvements of physic, not to mention the consequences of such an improvement, the mitigation of pain, the eradication of disorders, and the prolonging of human life, does this injunction preclude. In a secondary sense, this word implies, the art itself. "According to the knowledge which is communicated to us by *anatomy*." DRYD. The dividing or separating the parts of any thing applied both to mental, and external operations. "A way to amplify any "thing is to break it, and to make an *anatomy* of its "several parts." BACON. The bones or body which has been robbed of its integuments of flesh, &c. "Rouse "from sleep this fell *anatomy*." SHAKESP. K. John. Applied in an ironical manner to a person who has little flesh on his bones; one who is emaciated by disease or labour, so as to resemble a skeleton. "A hungry, lean-fac'd villain—" "A meer *anatomy*." SHAKESP.

A'NATRON, S. a kind of native salt extracted from the waters of the Nile, by evaporation and chrysalization, and is supposed to be the nitre of the antients. The artificial Anatron is composed of ten parts of salt-petre, four of quicklime, three of common salt, two of roach allum, and two of vitriol, dissolved in wine, boiled, strained, and evaporated to the consistence of a salt. This is used to purify metals.

als. *Anatron* is the scum of glass which rises, when it is melted: its colour, grey, white, brown, and blue; it is proper to fatten sheep, and is sometimes given to pigeons.

A'NBURY, S. See AMBURY.

A'NCASTER, S. from *an* and *ceaster*, Sax. a city, or camp, so called from a Roman camp's being in this place) a small place in Lincolnshire, noted for its having been formerly a Roman camp, and highway; and giving the title of duke, to the noble family of the Berties. It is eight miles from Grantham, and fifteen south of Lincoln.

A'NCESTOR, S. (*ancestre*, Fr. of *anteceffor*, Lat. one who goes before) The person from whom one is descended by birth; so called, because he has walked the path of life before him. It is distinguished from *preaeceffor* because that is hinted to signify those whom we succeed in dignity or office, but ancestor to those whom we follow by natural descent, and as men, whether by father or mother's side. "Cham was the paternal ancestor of Ninus." RALEIGH.

A'NCESTREL, *adv.* (from *ancestor*) in law, that which may be claimed in right of our ancestors, or that which has been done by them. "Homage ancestral, is that which has been paid by our ancestors." JACOB'S CHAMBERS.

A'NCESTRY, S. (from *ancestor*) such persons of a family from whom a person is descended: family, lineage; progenitors; pedigree. "Say, from what sceptred ancestry ye claim." POPE. Descent, or birth. "Title and ancestry render a good man more illustrious." GUARD. No. 123.

A'NCHENTRY, S. (from *ancient*, and more properly spelt *ancientry*) applied to a family, or descent, antiquity; in a secondary sense, dignity, pomp, and solemnity. "A measure full of state and anchentry." SHAKESP. This sense is very uncommon, and has few authorities.

A'NCHILOPS, S. (from *αχνη* and *ὤψ*, *ops*, Gr. the eye) in surgery, a swelling at the great angle, or innermost corner of the eye, which degenerates into an abscess, either with, or without pain.

A'NCHOR, S. (*anchora*, Lat. from *αγκυρα*; *agkura*, Gr. wherein the *g* is always pronounced like an *n* before *k*, as it is in the Gothic likewise) an instrument formed of an heavy strong piece of iron, with a double hook or two barbs at one end, and a ring to hold a cable with in the other, used to keep ships or other vessels from driving with the wind tide or currents. But to be more particular with regard to its description, it consists of a ring, to which the cable is fastened; the beam or shank, which is the longest part of the anchor; the arm, which runs into the ground; the flouke fluke, or palm, the broad parts ending in a point, with barbs, resembling the head of an arrow, which fastens it into the ground, and the stock, which is a piece of wood fastened to the beam, near the ring, which guides the fluke in its descent, so as it may fall right, and fix in the ground. There are several sorts on board a ship, which are called by different names; the first and largest, is called the sheet anchor, and never used but in violent storms; the second, the bowers, which are less, and used when the vessel rides in a road or harbour; and are named the first and second, or best and small bower; the third, when a vessel is to be brought up and down the river by winds, though the tide be contrary; which is a small anchor, called the rodger; or redgo anchors, by means of which, they wind her head about, when she approaches too near to shore; the fourth, the stream anchor, is a small one, made fast to the stream cable, by means of which, the ship rides in gentle streams and fair weather; the fifth, the grapnell, is a small anchor for a ship or boat. As the preservation of ships chiefly depends on the goodness of anchors, a peculiar attention should be had to their weight and quality; with respect to quality it should be neither too soft nor too brittle, because if the latter, it will be apt to break; and, if the former, it will be apt to bend: a composition of the Spanish and Swedish iron will therefore be the best. The dimensions of anchors, with respect to the length of the beam, and their weight, should be in proportion to the breadth of the ship within, but as the tables, calculated for this purpose, would swell this work beyond its destined limits, we refer those who are desirous of farther information on this subject, to Bernouille's discourse, on this subject, which carried the prize at the academy of sciences in 1737.—It is used with the following verbs, to *drop*, or *cast*, which imply the letting down, and to *weigh*, which signifies the pulling up the anchor. Figuratively, it denotes any thing which keeps from motion or fluctuation, including the secondary idea of security. "Which hope we have as an anchor of the soul" Heb. vi. 19. Shakespear seems to have substituted this word instead of anchorite. "An anchor's cheer." Hamlet.

To A'NCHOR, *v. n.* (from *anchor*, the substantive) to be secured from danger; or stopped; to be kept from driving, by means of an anchor. "Near Calais the Spaniards anchored." BACON. Figuratively, to fasten; to stop: "My intention anchors on Isabel." SHAKESP. "My nails were anchor'd in thine eyes." SHAKESP. Rich. III. *Anchor-holds*. The fastness procured by an anchor; figuratively, a security against the violence of any calamity, or outrage, which might drive to despair. "The only security and fast anchor-hold of our soul's health." CAMDEN. This word is out of use. *Anchor-Smith*, is a maker or forger of anchors. "From the anchor-smith to the watch-maker." MOXON.

A'NCHORAGE, S. (from *anchor*) the effect which an anchor has, so as to hold or keep a ship from driving: The anchors themselves, or the duty paid for anchoring in a port.

A'NCHORET, or A'NCHORITE, S. (a contraction of *anachoret*) one who goes into desert and unfrequented places, in order to practice the greatest austerities, and put himself out of the reach of temptation; "A hermit, none of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you." POPE.

ANCHOVY, S. (*anchois*, Fr. *anchova*, Span. *anciove*, Ital.) a small fish, much used for sauce, fished on the coast of Province, generally in the night time, with a light at the stern of the vessel; they should be chosen with round backs, small, white on the red side, and white within, because the large and flat are seldom any thing else but sardines.

A'NCIENT, *adj.* (*ancien*, Fr.) that which has endured for some time; that which has been formerly, or some time ago; opposed to *modern*; but not to *new*. Applied to life, or the duration of things. "With the ancient is wisdom." Job. xii. 12. Applied to the Deity it denotes existence, prior to, or before any other Being or thing. "That God was of all things the most ancient." RALEIGH. When applied to the revival of a thing, it signifies past or former. "We shall begin our ancient bickerings." SHAKESP. Hen. VI. Used as a substantive, it implies one who lived at some time distant from the present period, opposed to modern. "Though the ancients thus their rules invade." POPE. The flag, or streamer of a ship; formerly that of a regiment, and from thence the bearer of it, in which sense, *Pistol*, is called ancient Pistol.

A'NCIENTLY, *adv.* (from *ancient*, and *ly*, of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax. implying like, or manner) in former times, in times long past, or before the present instant. "Which with the territory about it, anciently pertained to this crown." SIDNEY.

A'NCIENTNESS, S. (from *ancient* and *ness* of *nes*, *ness*, *nyffe*, Sax. or NS, Goth. which implies abstraction) length of time or duration; antiquity. "They were called Saturnian from their ancientness." DRYD.

A'NCIENTRY, S. (from *ancient*) a pedigree, which can be traced a great many years backwards; or a family which has been noted for a long course of years. "Think to ennoble themselves by wresting their ancientry, from the Spaniards." SPENSER.

A'NCLE, S. See ANCKLE.

ANCO'NA, S. a marquisate of Italy, bounded on the north and east by the Adriatic sea, by Abruzzo, Umbria, and the dutchy of Urbino on the west, and by Umbria and the dutchy of Spoleto on the south. Its soil is fertile; and its chief commodities flax and wax. The city of the same name, was antiently famous for its trade. And Pope Clement XII. by erecting it into a free port, has endeavoured to revive it. The harbour is of marble, and though built by Trajan, looks as fresh as ever. Its trade at present consists of tanned leather, which is chiefly engrossed by the Jews, who have a very stately synagogue in this place.

A'NCONY, S. at the iron works, a bloom in the form of a flat iron bar, three feet long, with two square, rough knobs at each end.

A'ND, *conjunct.* (from *and*, Sax. *ende*, Belg. *und*, Teut. *ande*, Fr. *Th.*) a particle, by which sentences are joined together, signifying that what is affirmed or denied of the sentence before it, holds good, or may be affirmed likewise of that which comes after it. "He honoured his father and his mother." Likewise: "To make discoveries in human life, and to settle the proper distinctions." Tatler. Before *it*, it signifies though: "They will set an house on fire, and it were but to roast this egg." BAC. Before *if*, it signifies condition, or providing. "An' if thou see'st my boy, bid him." SHAKESP. Moderns drop the *and*, and use the particle *if* by itself.

ANDIRONS, S. either a corruption of *band-irons*, that is, such as may easily be moved by the hands; or *endircns*, because

because the extremities or end of wood lie upon them, when burning; or from *brandiren*, Sax. of *byrnan*, Sax. *brinnan*, Goth. *brenne*, Isl. to burn, and *iren*, Sax. *eisarn*, Goth. and *iarra*, Isl. iron) irons placed at each end of a grate, in which a spit turns; or irons on which wood is laid, to burn, instead of a grate. "An *andiron* of brass." BACON'S Nat. History.

ANDROGYNAL, *adj.* (from *ανδρῶς*, *andros*, Gr. the genitive of *ἀνρ*, *anēr*, Gr. and *γυνή*, *gune*, Gr. a woman) that which partakes of both sexes, male and female; that which has the properties of an hermaphrodite. Seldom used.

ANDROGYNALLY, *adv.* (from *androgynal* and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax. implying like, or manner) that which is like an hermaphrodite; that which is formed in such a manner as to partake both of the male and female sex. "An-
" *droginally* born." BROWN'S Vulg. Err. Seldom used by modern writers.

ANDROGYNOUS, *adj.* See **ANDRAGYNAL**.

ANDROGYNUS, S. (See **ANDROGYNAL**) a person, who unites both the male and female sex, in his structure. An hermaphrodite. Seldom used.

ANECDOTE, S. (*ἀνέκδοτον*, *anekdōton*, Gr.) an article relating to a secret transaction of a person's life, whether it be that of a prince or private person; a piece of secret history. "Some modern *anecdotes* aver." PRIOR.

ANEMOGRAPHY, S. (from *ἀνέμος*, *anemos*, Gr. and *γραφω*, *grapho*, Gr. to describe) a description of the winds.

ANEMOMETER, S. (from *ἀνέμος*, *anemos*, Gr. and *μετрон*, *metron*, Gr. a measure) a machine, or instrument, to measure the force of the wind.

ANEMONE, S. (from *ἀνέμων*, *anemone*, Gr.) in botany, the Wind Flower, there are two species, one planted in gardens, and the other wild. It is used mostly externally in medicine, in errhines, and collyriums, for ulcers in the eyes.

ANEMOSCOPE, S. (from *ἀνέμος*, *anemos*, Gr. the wind, and *σκοπεῖν*, *skopos*, Gr. an examination) an instrument or machine, which fortels the changes of the wind.

ANENT, *prep.* (from *a* redundant, and *nean*, Sax. near) concerning, about, or touching. "He said nothing *anent* concerning, about, or touching." "He lived *anent* "this particular." Near; opposite to. "He lives *anent* "the market-house." This word is peculiar to the Scotch.

ANEURISM, S. (from *ἀνεύρω*, *aneuruno*, Gr. to dilute, in surgery, a tumour or swelling caused by the weakness of an artery; or by blood extravasated and spread under the flesh by a wound or rupture of an artery.

ANEW, *adv.* (of *a* and *new*, from *nieuw* or *new*, Belg. *new*, Teut. *ny*, Dan. and *niewe*, or *neorve*, Sax.) again; over again; once more; a second time, whether in the same, or a different form. "Be freed, or arm'd *anew*." DRYD. "He who begins late, is obliged to form *anew* the whole "disposition of his soul." ROGERS.

ANFRACTUOSE, or **ANFRACTUOUS**, *adj.* (from *anfractus*, Lat.) that which is full of winding passages or cavities, resembling a maze or labyrinth. "Several vaults "and *anfractuose* cavities in the ear bone." RAY. Peculiar to medical, or anatomical writers.

ANFRACTUOSITY, or **ANFRACTUOUSNESS**. *adj.* (from *anfractus* and *ness* of *ness*, *nessē*, *nyffe*, Sax. or NS, Goth. implying quality) the quality of turning and winding like a maze, or labyrinth. Seldom used.

ANGEL, S. (*angelus*, Lat. *ἄγγελος*, *aggelos*, Gr. two gammas coming together being, in that language, pronounced like *ng*, a messenger, or person which is sent) a relative term, implying a person who is sent, or commissioned by another; in its primitive sense, being a denomination of office, not of nature, in this sense it is applied to priests. Malach. ii. 7. To John Baptist, Matth. xi. 10. And to Christ himself, Isai. ix. 6. Gen. xlviii. 6. Exod. xxiii. 10. Dan. x. 13. Rev. xii. 7. A species of incorporeal beings superior to mankind, resident either in heaven or hell, and of different degrees of dignity, power, and perfection. And a gold coin, so called from its having the figure of an angel upon it, which weighed 4 dwts. and was valued at 6s. 4 d. in 1 Hen. VIII. and 10 s. in 38 Eliz. Figuratively, a person of exquisite beauty, and superior to the common "run of mortals. "Sir, as I have a soul, she is an *angel*." SHAKESP. Used as an adjective, it implies something more than human, or superlatively perfect; one of the order of angels. "In *angel* whiteness." SHAKESP. "Virgins visited by *angel* powers."

ANGELIC, or *adj.* (from *angel* and *lic*, or *lice*, Sax. implying like or resemblance) something resembling, belonging to or partaking of the nature of angels. *Angelic* garments were those which a person was formerly clothed

with a little before his death, to have the benefit of the prayers of the monks.

ANGELICA, S. (Lat. so called from its supposed efficacy against poison) in botany, the greatest of the umbelliferous plants. Its flower consists of many leaves, resembling a rose, which grow at the top of the Ovary, and are succeeded by globular fruits, full of oblong seeds. It is stomachic, cordial, and alexipharmic; of great use in malignant pestilential fevers, and all contagious distempers; promotes sweat, provokes urine, and is useful in all disorders of the womb, and hysteric affections.

ANGELICAL, (from *angel*) that which resembles angels; "Angelical swiftness." RALEIGH. That which belongs to or partakes of the properties, or nature of angels. "An-
" *gelical* contentment." WILKINS.

ANGELICK, *adj.* See **ANGELIC**.

ANGELOT. a sort of small cheese, generally made in the form of a heart, at the county of Boay, in Normandy; it is very fat, and of an exquisite taste. Likewise a musical instrument resembling a lute.

ANGER, S. (from *ange*, Sax. *angst*, Belg. to repent; or *ango*, Lat.) a desire of thwarting the happiness of another, on account of an injury received. Figuratively, the pain or smart of a sore or wound, in allusion to the uneasiness and the reddening countenance of those which are affected with this passion. "The greatness *anger* and foreness still "continued." TEMPLE. This word seems used instead of *angor* and may have been an error of the press.

To **ANGER**, *v. a.* (See **ANGER** the noun) to injure or offend a person, so as to provoke him to resentment, or to desire to thwart one's happiness. "Who would *anger* the meanest "artisan?" HOOKER.

ANGERLY, *adv.* (from *anger* and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in the manner of, or like, a person who repents an injury. "You look *angerly*." SHAKESP. Instead of this word we use *angrily* at present.

ANGINA, S. (from *ango*, Lat. of *αγκω*, *agko*, Gr. to strangle) a quinsy. See **QUINSEY**.

ANGIOGRAPHY, S. (from *αγγειον* *aggeion*, Gr. and *γραφω*, *grapho*, Gr. to describe) a description of the vessels or tubes of the human body.

ANGIOLOGY, S. (from *αγγειον*, *aggeion*, Gr. and *λογος*, *logos*, Gr.) a treatise or discourse of the vessels of the human body.

ANGIOMONO'SPERMOUS, *adj.* (from *αγγειον*, *aggeion*, Gr. *μονος*, *monos*, and *σπέρμα*, *spërma*, Gr.) in botany, such plants as have a single seed in the germen, or seed pod.

ANGLE, S. (*angulus*, Lat. *angle*, Fr.) in geometry, the meeting of two lines, which incline to each other, and meet in a point. Thus the inclination of the two lines A and D, (fig. 4. plate i.) which meet in C, is termed an angle.

ANGLE, S. (from *angel*, Sax. Belg. and Teut.) an instrument to catch fish with, consisting of a line, hook, and rod. "His *angle* trembling in his hand."

To **ANGLE**, *v. n.* (from *angle* the noun) to fish with a hook line, and rod. "Angling in the chrystal lake." WALLER. Figuratively, to entice by some allurements, or artifice. "The hearts of all that he did *angle* for." SHAKESP.

ANGLE-ROD, (*angel-roede*, Belg. *angol*, Port. *Anxuel*, Span.) the rod to which the line and hook are fastened in angling. "Used for *angle-rods*." BAC.

ANGLER, S. (from *angle* and *er*, implying an agent) he that fishes with a rod, hook, or line. "Like a patient "angler."

ANGLES, S. the nation from whence our island and people are named, who are supposed to have come from a city formerly named *Angel*, in the kingdom of Denmark, in Latin they were called *Gens Anglorum*, the nation of the Angles, and in their own language, *Engla-Theod*.

ANGLESEA, (formerly called *Mona* by the Romans, *Mon*, or *Tir-Mon*, i. e. the land of *Mona*, and *Inys di-wylb*, or the Shady Island, by the Welch, and *Englesea*, or *Anglesey*, i. e. the English Island by the Saxons) an island over against Caernarvonshire, in the Irish sea, about twenty miles long, and seventeen broad, it was formerly the seat of the Druids, and so fertile, as to be named *Mon-Mam Gymry* by the Welch; i. e. *Mona* the nursery of Wales: It yields plenty of wheat, and millstones, has two market towns, and sends one member to parliament.

ANGLICISM, S. (from *anglius*, Lat.) a method of expression, peculiar to the English language.

ANGOBER, S. a kind of pear.

ANGRED, *part.* (from *anger*) provoked to a desire of revenge by some injury.

ANGRIPLY, *adj.* (from *angry* and *ly* of *lic*, *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a manner which bespeaks resentment, on account

count of some injury. "Look upon the iron *angrily*." SHAKESP.

AN'GLING, *verbal noun*. (from *angle*) the diversion of fishing by a rod, line and hook, armed with a bait.

AN'GRY, *adj.* (from *anger*) desirous of revenge, on account of some affront; highly displeased. "A bishop must not be soon *angry*." Tit. i. 7. "Whosoever is *angry* with his brother." Mar. v. 22. Easily provoked. "An *angry* man, stirreth up strife." Prov. xxix. 22. That which hath the appearance, marks or signs of anger. "An *angry* countenance." Prov. xxv. 23. Applied to wounds, inflamed, painful, or sore. "Red and *angry*." WISEM.

AN'GUISH, *S.* (*angoisse*, Fr. *angoscia*, Ital. *angst*, Teut. *anght*, Belg.) excessive pain, applied to the body. "Death's of such incredible *anguish*." SOUTH. Immoderate, or the highest degree of sorrow, anxiety and torture, applied to the mind. "Tribulation and *anguish* upon every soul of man." Rom. ii. 9.

AN'GUISHED, *adj.* (from *anguish*) to be affected with the profoundest anxiety, torture, and sorrow, on account of some present calamity, or the consciousness of having been guilty of some enormous crime. "*Anguished*, not that 'twas sin." DONNE.

AN'GULAR, *adj.* (from *angulus*, Lat.) that which has corners, or angles. "*Angular motion* in astronomy, is the increase of the distance, or angle, between any two planets, moving round any body as the common center of their motions.

ANGULA'RITY, *S.* (from *angular*) the quality of having angles, or corners.

AN'GULARLY, *adv.* (from *angular*, and *ly* of *lic*, Sax. implying manner) with angles and corners, like an angle. "An ice *angularly* figured." BOYLE.

AN'GULARNESS, *S.* (from *angular* and *ness*, of *nes*, *ness*, *nyffe*, Sax. or NS, Goth. implying quality, considered in the abstract) the quality of having several angles, or corners.

AN'GULATED, *adj.* (from *angulus*, Lat.) that which has angles or corners. "Shot into *angulated* figures." WOODW.

ANGULO'SITY, *adj.* (from *angulus*, Lat.) See ANGULAR-NESS.

AN'GULOUS, *adj.* (from *angulus*) that which has corners, or angles. "Held together by hooks and *angulous* involutions." GLANV.

ANGU'ST, *adj.* (*angustus*, Lat.) narrow, confined. Wants authority.

ANGUSTA'TION, *S.* (from *angustus*, Lat.) the act of lessening the distance between two opposite objects: the bringing distant objects nearer to each other; the making any passage narrower. "By some *angustation* upon it." WISEM. This authority is not sufficient to authenticate this word.

ANHE'LITUS, *S.* (from *anhele*, Lat. to pant, or breath with difficulty) a shortness of breath, or quickness of breathing, occasioned by running, or going up any high and steep place.

ANI'GHTS, *adv.* (from *a* for *at*, and *night*) in the night time, or every night. "You must come in earlier *a'nights*." SHAKESP.

A'NIL, *S.* in botany, the indigo plant, it has an empalement of one leaf, indented in five parts at the top. Its flower is of the butterfly kind, has ten stamina, nine of which are joined and crowned with a roundish summit. Linnæus ranges it in his seventeenth class, because the flowers have ten stamina in the two bodies. For the method of making indigo from this plant, See INDIGO.

ANI'LITY, *S.* (*anilitas*, Lat.) old age, considered as it respects a woman; figuratively, applied either as a term of honour or reproach.

A'NIMA MUNDI, *S.* (Lat. the soul of the world) a pure ethereal substance or spirit, according to Plato and other ancient philosophers, diffused through the mass of the world, informing, actuating, and uniting its several parts into one great body or animal. Christians object to this opinion, that it confounds the maker with his work, and takes away the strongest barrier against vice, the possibility of a state of future rewards and punishments. But those, who choose to see this doctrine cleared of its absurdities, and embellished with all the charms of harmony and eloquence, must have recourse to the Essay on Man, by Pope.

ANIMADVE'RSION, *S.* (*animadversio*, Lat.) a taking notice of a fault, with some degree of anger, severity, or reproach. "Dismissed with severe and sharp *animadversions*." CLAREND. Punishment, censure, or the execution of the Laws; used with *on* or *upon* before the object. "Handled by pamphlet son on both sides, without the least *animadversion* upon the author's." SWIFT. In law, it differs from ecclesiastical censure, because it has respect only to a tempo-

ral punishment, and ecclesiastical censure has a relation to a spiritual one.

ANIMADVE'RSIVE, *S.* (from *animadversum*, supine of *animadverto*, Lat.) that which has power to make the mind attend to, or consider any particular object; that which has the power of judging. "The soul, the only *animadversive* principle." GLANV.

ANIMADVE'RSIVENESS, *S.* (from *animadversive* and *ness* of *nes*, *ness*, *nyffe*, Sax. or NS, Goth. implying quality in the abstract) the power of considering and comparing the different ideas in the mind, so as to form a judgment.

To ANIMADVE'RT, *v. n.* (*animadverto*, Lat.) to censure, to blame, including the secondary idea of defect in the person animadverted on, together with authority, displeasure and severity in the animadverter. "I should not *animadvert* on him." DRYD. To take notice of a fault, so as to punish it. "If the author of the universe *animadvert* upon men here below." GREW's Cosmol. Used with the particles *on* or *upon*.

ANIMADVE'RTER, *S.* (from *animadvert*, and *er*, a contraction of *ver*, Sax. or *wair*, Goth. signifying a man or agent) he who inflicts punishment; or passes censure on crimes. "A severe *animadverter* upon such." SOUTH.

A'NIMAL, *S.* (*animal*, Lat.) a being, consisting of a body and soul; distinguished from pure spirit, with respect to its corporeal part, and from meer matter, by its spiritual. In a secondary sense, it is used as a person beneath our notice, a mean, despicable, or contemptible creature. "A despicable *animal*." JOHNSON. We would ask, whether the idea of contempt is conveyed by the word *despicable*, or the word *animal*? if by the former, Mr. Johnson's observation is too nice; if by the latter, what need is there for joining the word *despicable* to it. *Animal*, used as an adjective, implies something, which relates to animals, or beings, possessed of a soul. *Animal secretion*, is the act whereby the juices of the body are separated and secreted, from the common mass of the blood, by means of the glands. *Animal spirits*, are a fine subtle juice, supposed to be the great instrument of muscular motion and sensation; but its existence is so much controverted, that it affords the candidates in physic, at our universities, no barren subject for the exercises which they perform for their degrees.

ANIMA'LCULE, *S.* (*animalculum*, Lat. a diminutive of *animal*) a very small animal, generally applied to such as are not visible to the naked eye.

ANIMA'LITY, *S.* (*animal*, Lat.) that property which determines a being to be an animal; that which has the properties of an animal. "The word *animal* here, only signifies human *animality*." WATTS.

To A'NIMATE, *v. a.* (*animare*, Lat.) to give life to; to quicken; to join, or unite, a soul to a body. "Man must have been *animated* by a higher power." Figuratively, applied to musical instruments, to enliven, to make vocal, to inspire with the power of harmony, or charms of sound. "None can *animate* the lyre." DRYD. To communicate boldness to; to encourage; hearten, or excite. "The more to *animate* the people." KNOLLES.

A'NIMATE, *adj.* (*animatus*, Lat.) that which is indued with a soul; that which has life; or the properties of an animal. "The admirable structure of *animate* bodies." BENTLEY

A'NIMATED, *part.* (from *animate*) that which has a great deal of life; vigorous; spirited. "Warriours the fires with *animated* sounds." POPE.

ANIMA'TION, *S.* (from *animate*) the act of bringing into existence, or enduing with life, both vegetable and animal. "Plants are the first *product*, which is the world of *animation*." BAC. The state wherein the soul and body are united; the enjoyment of life.

A'NIMATIVE, *adj.* (from *animate*) that which has the power of communicating, a soul or principle of life; that which has the power of enlivening, encouraging, or making vigorous.

ANIMA'TOR, *S.* (from *animatum*, supine of *animare*, Lat.) that which enlivens, or confers the principle of life. "They best unite to their *animator*." BROWN's Vulg. Errors.

ANIMO'SE, *adj.* (from *animosus*, Lat. full of spirit; violent; courageous; vehement.

ANIMO'SENESS, *S.* (from *animose* and *ness* of *nes*, *ness*, *nyffe*, Sax. NS, Goth. implying quality in the abstract) spirit; violence of disposition; vehemence of temper. Wants authority.

ANIMO'SITY, *S.* (*animositas*, Lat.) a disposition of mind wherein a person is inclined to hinder the success, thwart the happiness, or disturb the tranquillity of another; it includes

cludes in a degree of enmity, and is opposite to friendship or benevolence. "Those heats and animosities among the fair sex." SWIFT.

A'NISE, S. (*anufam*, Lat.) in botany, a species of opium or parsley, which produces an oblong seed, like that of smallage, of an atomatic scent and taste; reputed an aromatic, and prescribed not only as a carminative to expel wind, but also as a pectoral, stomachic, and digestive.

A'NKER, S. (*ancker*, Belg.) a liquid measure of Amsterdam, containing about sixty-four pints of Paris, or thirty-two gallons English measure.

A'NKLE, S. (*anclaw*, Sax. *ankle*, Dan.) the joint which unites the leg to the foot. Ankle-bone, *enchel-been*, Belg. the protuberant bone at the ankle.

AN'NALIST, S. (from *annals*) one who writes or composes Annals.

A'NNALS, S. (it has no singular; from *annales*, Lat.) a narrative wherein the transactions are digested into periods, consisting each of one year; or relations which contain the public occurrences of a single year.

ANNA'TES, or A'NNATS, S. (Lat. it has no singular) in law, the first fruits, so called, because they are paid after one year's profits.

To ANNE'AL, *v. a.* (pronounced as if written with *ee*, from *on-ælan*, Sax. to set fire to; to burn) to heat glass so as to make it retain the colours laid on it. "A picture shone in glass annealed." DRYD. To heat glass after it is blown, to prevent its breaking. To heat any thing so, as to give it, its temper.

To ANNE'X, *v. a.* (*annexum*, supine of *annecto*, Lat. *annexer*, Fr.) to join, or subjoin as a supplement. "He annexed a codicil." To connect, to unite with. "Annex happiness always to the exercise." ROGERS. To belong to; to join as a property. The authority which is "annexed to your office." DRYD. Used as a substantive; properties, or attributes. "Assumed the annexes of divinity." BROWNS Vulg. Err. Seldom used.

ANNEXA'TION, S. (from *annex*) an appendage or inseparable attendant. "Other Christian virtues will, by way of concomitance, or annexation, attend them." HAMMOND. Conjunction; coalition; union. "These annexations of benefices." AYLIFF. Seldom used.

ANNE'XION, S. (from *annex*) the adding of something as an enforcement, supplement, or aid, addition, "to engage the fear of men, by the annexion of such penalties, as &c." ROGERS.

ANNE'XMENT, S. (from *annex*) something which is joined to another, "Each small annexment, petty consequence." HAMLET.

To ANNI'HILATE, *v. a.* (*annibilo*, Lat. from *ad*, to and *nihilum* nothing) to reduce to nothing: to deprive of existence. "It is impossible for any body to be utterly annihilated." BACON. To put an end to, to extinguish; to destroy utterly. "To annihilate the friendship of puny minds." SOUTH. To destroy all the properties of a thing, so as to leave no vestiges of its former appearance. "The flood that hath altered, deformed, or rather annihilated this place." Applied to the different forms of government to annul, to take away, extirpate, or put an end too, "There is no reason one commonwealth should annihilate that whereupon the whole world is agreed." HOOKER.

ANNIHILA'TION, S. (from *annihilate*) the act by which the very existence of a thing is entirely destroyed. "Their utter annihilation could not choose but follow." HOOKER. Applied to funds, or other national securities, the loss of so much of the principle.

AN'NI NUBILES, (Lat.) in law, that age wherein a female becomes marriageable, which according to law is at twelve years of age.

ANNIVE'RSARY, S. (*anniversarius*, Lat. from *annus*, a year, and *verto* to turn) the return of any remarkable day in the calendar. Some public rejoicing performed in honour of the anniversary day, "in his admirable anniversary." DRYD. In the Roman church it signifies an office which is not only to be said once a year, but every day, for the soul of the deceased.

ANNIVER'SARY, *adj.* (*anniversarius*, Lat.) that which falls out once in the regular course of every year; annual, or yearly; "Keeping their anniversary days." STILLING.

A'NNO DO'MINI, (Lat.) expressed by abbreviature, A. D. 1759, *i. e.* in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty nine: a Year which will always shine with splendor in the British annals, and show to succeeding generations, that the natural strength of England, when properly exerted will always render our island the admiration of the world and the chastiser of the insolence, of each as shall presume to awaken her resentment.

ANNOI'SANCE, S. (from *annoy*, now out of use) in law it implies the laying of any thing in a public place, or doing any hurt to a public building, which may either breed infection, or prove dangerous to another. The word now used is *Nuisance*, or *Nusance*.

ANO'LIS, S. an American animal, resembling a lizard.

ANNO'TATION, S. (*annotatio*, Lat.) explanations of the difficult passages of an author, written by way of notes. "It might not appear very improper to publish annotations." BOYLE.

ANNO'TATOR, S. (Lat.) a person, who explains the difficult passages of an author; a commentator. "I have not that respect for the annotators, which they generally meet with." FELTON.

To ANNOU'NCE, *v. a.* (*annoncer*, Fr. from *annuncio*, Lat.) to proclaim, to reveal publicly. "Announc'd by Gabriel." Par. Reg. To pronounce, to sentence in a judicial sense, to condemn to, "Announce—Or life or death." PRIOR.

To ANNO'Y, *v. a.* (*annoyer*, Fr.) to disturb to vex; to make a person uneasy. "Each outward thing annoys him." SIDNEY. To spoil; to diminish. "Nor vile jealousy.—His dear delights were able to annoy." FAIRY Q. To be a nuisance to; to corrupt, to render unwholesome. "Where houses thick and sewers, annoy the air." MILTON. To disturb, or provoke. "Let them alone, and annoy them not." RAY.

ANNO'Y, S. (from the verb) an attack, "Good angels guard thee from the boar's annoy." SHAKESP. Trouble. "The things we fear bring less annoy—Than fear." DONNE. Misfortune, or any state which is productive of anxiety. "After past annoy—To take the good vicissitude of joy." DRYD.

ANNO'YANCE, S. (from *annoy*) that which occasions any trouble, inconvenience, dislike, injury, or hurt. "Rooks and mag-pies are great annoyances." MORTIMER. The state wherein a person is affected with the sight, hearing, seeing, &c. of a disagreeable object. "The further annoyance and terror of any besieged place." WILKINS.

ANNO'YER, S. (from *annoy* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. implying a man or agent) the person who causes any annoyance, dislike, loathing, trouble, or loathing.

AN'NUAL, *adj.* (*annuel*, Fr. from *annus*, Lat. a year) every year, or yearly. "Annual for me, the grape, the rose re-new," &c. POPE. For the whole duration of a year. "A thousand pounds a year, annual support." SHAKESP. That which endures only one year. "The roots of plants, that are annual." BAC.

ANN'UALLY, *adv.* (from *annual* and *ly* of *lic*, Sax. implying like, or manner) every year, yearly. "The utmost that a prince can raise annually." SWIFT.

ANNUI'TANT, S. (from *annus*, Lat.) he that possesses or receives an annuity.

ANNU'ITY, S. (*annuite*, Fr.) a yearly revenue, paid every year during a person's life, or a certain term of years, A yearly allowance. "Beyond what his father's annuity would bear." CLAREND.

To ANNU'L, *v. a.* (from *nullus*, Lat. none) applied to laws, to deprive them of their force; to abrogate; to abolish. "Whoever destroys this authority, does, in effect, annul the law," ROGERS. Made imperceptible, or as if deprived of their existence, and annihilated. "And all her various object of delight—Annul'd." MILT. Sampson.

ANN'ULAR, *adj.* (from *annulus*, Lat. a ring) resembling, or in the form of a ring. "Tide them to the bones by annular ligaments." CHEYNE.

AN'NULARY, *adj.* (from *annulus*, Lat. a ring) in the form of rings. "The wind pipe is made with annulary cartilages." RAY.

AN'NULET, S. (a diminutive from *annulus*, Lat. a ring) a small ring. In heraldry, used for a mark that the person is the fifth brother. Sometimes indeed a part of the coat of several families, reputed a mark of dignity. In architecture, the small square number in the Doric capital under the quarter round. Likewise a flat moulding common to the other parts of the column, which derives its name from its surrounding the column.

ANNU'LLING, *part. noun.* (from *annul*) the revoking, abolishing, or repeating of an act, &c.

To ANNU'MERATE, *v. a.* (*annúmero*, Lat.) to a former number; to reckon a person or thing, as belonging to a list, or being one of a number. Seldom used.

ANNUMERA'TION, S. (from *annumerate*) a reckoning, or counting, as one of a certain number; to add to a former number; to unite to something else.

To ANNU'NCIATE, *v. a.* (*annuncio*, Lat.) to inform a person of some particular he is a stranger to; to bring a message

message to a person; to discover a piece of news. Wants both authority and use to establish it.

ANNUNCIATION-DAY, *S.* (from *annunciate*) the day celebrated in commemoration, of the angel's visitation of the blessed virgin, on the 25th of March.

A'NODYNE, *S.* (from *a* Gr. negative, and *odyn*, pain) a remedy which abates the force of pain, and renders it more tolerable. "*Anodynes*, or abaters of pain, of the aliment kind." **ARBUTH.**

To **ANOINT**, *v. a.* (pronounced as if the *o* was dropped, and an *e* final was at the end, in order to lengthen the sound of the *i*, from *oint*, *enoint*, Fr. the supines of *oindre*, or *enoinde*, Fr.) to rub with some fat or greasy preparation. "Thou shalt not *anoint* thyself with oil." **Deut. xxviii.** To consecrate, in allusion to the method of pouring oil on the heads of such, as were dedicated to the discharge of some important post. "In his *anointed* flesh." **SHAKESP. Lear.**

ANOINTER, *S.* (from *anoint* and *er*, from *wer*, Sax. implying a man or agent) the person who anoints.

ANOMALISM, *S.* (from *anomaly*) that which is inconsistent with the common rules; irregularity. Wants authority.

ANOMALISTICAL, (from *anomaly*) irregular. Anomalistical year, in astronomy, the space of time wherein the earth passes through her orbit, and differing from the common year, on account of the procession of the equinoxes.

ANOMALOUS, *adj.* (*ανωμαλος*, *anomalos*, Gr. of *a* Gr. negative, and *ομαλος*, *omalos*, Gr. plain) in grammar, such words as are not consistent with the rules of declining, &c. In astronomy, that which seemingly deviates from its regular motion. Applied to irregularity of any kind; in a political sense, seditious: "There will arise *anomalous* disturbances, not only in civil and artificial, but also in military officers." **BROWN'S Vulg. Err.**

ANOMALOUSLY, *adv.* (from *anomalous* and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a manner not inconsistent with established laws or rules; in an irregular, uncommon, or extraordinary manner. "Eve *anomalously* proceeded from Adam." **BROWN'S Vulg. Err.**

ANOMALY, *S.* (*anomalie*, Fr. *anomalía*, Lat. see **ANOMALOUS**) a deviation from the established rules and laws, whether those of nature, societies, or particular branches of science. "A peculiar *anomaly* and baseness of nature." **SOUTH.** "Most of these *anomalies* in writing might be avoided." **HOLDER.** In astronomy, applied to a planet, is that whereby it differs from the aphelion, or apogee: this is distinguished into mean, eccentric and true; mean anomaly, is the distance of a planet's mean motion from the apogee, or in modern astronomy, the time wherein it moves from its aphelion, to the mean place or point of its orbit. Eccentric anomaly, is an arch of an excentric circle, included between the aphelion, and a right line drawn through the center of the planet, perpendicular to the line of the apsides. Among the ancients it implied an arch of the zodiac, terminated by a line of the apsides, and the line of mean motion of the center,

ANOMOEANS, *S.* (from *a* Gr. negative, and *ομοιος*, *omoios*, Gr. like) in church history, a sect, that denied there was any likeness or similitude, between the essence of the father and the son.

A'NOMY, *S.* (from *a* Gr. negative, and *νομος*, *nomos*, Gr. a law) a breach of law, violation, or transgression. "It is no sin, it is no *anomy*." **BRAMHALL.** Now out of use.

ANO'N, *adj.* (from *a* and *nuhn*, Belg. *nu*, Sax. *ayná*, now, Span. or according to Skinner, *a* and *nean*, Sax. near; according to Minsheu, from *on*, i. e. at a period of time immediately succeeding some event; or from *an*, Sax. *ain*, Goth. *an*, *aen*, or *één*, Belg. *eyn*, Isl. one; that is in one minute, or soon) soon after any time expressed; quickly. "Not without design at that present, as shall be made out anon." **CLAREND.** When applied to vicissitude, revolution, or change of action; it signifies, then, afterwards, or sometimes. "On hill sometimes; anon in shady vale." **Par. Reg.**

ANO'NYMOUS, *adj.* (from *a* Gr. privative, and *ονομα* *ónoma*, Gr. a name) that which has not yet received a name. "Anonther *anonymous* insect of the waters." **RAY.** Applied to books or publications, that which is without a name, or that which has not the author's name. "The author's being *anonymous*." **DUNCIAD.**

ANO'NYMOUSLY, *adv.* (from *anonymous*, and *ly* of *lic* or *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner, as to be without a name. "The edition is to come out *anonymously*." **SWIFT.**

A'NOREXY, *S.* (*ανωρεξία*, *anorexia*, Gr. from *a* Gr. negative, and *ορεξις*, *orexis*, Gr. appetite or desire) a want of appetite; used by medical writers, but not very common.

No. X.

ANO'THER, *pronoun*, (from *an*, Sax. one, and *other*, Sax. more or besides) applied to things, something not like that which is mentioned; different. "Because he had *another* spirit." **Numb. xiv. 24.** "*Another* Jesus, *another* spirit, *another* Gospel." **2 Cor. xi. 4.** Applied to number, or succession, one more; an addition; besides: "Have ye *another* brother." **Gen. xliii. 7.** Applied to identity, not the same. "Then said he to *another*, how much owest thou?" **Luke, xvi. 7.** Any other, opposed to one's self. "Let *another* praise thee, and not thy own mouth." **Prov. xxvii. 2.** Joined with *one*, it implies a thing mutually performed; something reciprocal. "If we love *one another* God dwelleth in us." **1 John iv. 12.**

ANO'THER-GUESS, *adv.* (from *another* and *guess*, for *guise*, of *guise*, Fr. or *guisa*, Ital. *gbise*, Teut. a shape or form, and as the *gu* or *gh*, is often changed into a *gw*, from hence we have formed the word *otherwise*) that which is not the same; different. "It is used to go in *anotherguess* manner." **Hist. of J. BULL.**

A'NSÆ, *S.* (Lat. the plural of *ansa*, Lat. a handle) in astronomy, those parts of the ring of Saturn, which appear at a distance from its body, and resemble a couple of handles.

A'NSCOT, *S.* See **SCOT**.

ANSPE'SSADES, or **LANSPE'SSADES**, *S.* (from *lancia-spezata*, Ital. a broken lance) a kind of inferior officers of foot, between the corporal and common centinel.

A'NSATED, *part.* (*ansatus*, Lat.) that which has handles. Used only by scientific writers.

To **A'NSWER**, *v. a.* (*answérian*, Sax.) to give that information, which is required by a question. "They could not *answer* him." **Luke xiv. 6.** To reply to an objection, to obviate, or give a solution. "If it be said, &c. I *answer* it is not necessary." **BOYLE.** To assign reasons; to be accountable for; with the particle *for* before a thing, and *to* before the person. "Our author must *answer for* it." **BROWN'S Vulg. Err.** "Let those *answer* either to God or man." **TEMPLE.** To equal, or satisfy any claim or debt; to pay. "Who studies day and night—To *answer* all the debt he owes." **SHAKESP. Hen. IV.** To act upon again; mutually, or reciprocally to act upon. "Do the strings *answer* to thy noble hand?" **DRYD.** To bear a proportion; to be proportionate to. "*Answered* the bulk of so prodigious a person" **GULLIV. Trav.** To suit, or promote. "The most deserving object, and the most likely to *answer* the ends of our charity." **ARTERB.** To oppose; to be set over against. "*Answer*, with thy uncovered body, this extremity of the skies." **SHAKESP. Lear.** Among the Jews, it signifies the obviating any objection which is not expressed; and sometimes is a mere expletive, or at most, serves to introduce a narrative. "The king *answered* and said to Daniel." **Dan. ii. 26.** Peter *answered* and said to her." **Acts, v. 8.** To vindicate; or be received as a witness, testimony or voucher in a person's behalf. "So shall my righteousness *answer for* me." **Gen. xxx. 33.** Applied to God, it signifies his hearing, or showing that he has heard a request, by granting it. "The Lord *answered* me, and set me in a large place." **Pf. cxviii. 5.** Applied to church service or music, it signifies a second part performed by different persons, which has some relation to that which went before. "The women *answered* one another, as they played." **1 Sam. xviii. 7.**

A'NSWER, *S.* (*answare*, Sax. *antwecordt*, Belg. see the verb, to *answer*) an information, or reply to a question; a solution of any difficulty or objection. "Jesus gave him no *answer*." **John, xix. 9.** "Be ready to give an *answer* to every man." **1 Pet. iii. 15.** In law, see **REJOINER**.

A'NSWER-JOBBER, (of *answer* and *jobber*) he that makes a trade of writing answers, including the idea of something despicable. "*Answer-jobbers* have no conscience." **SWIFT.**

A'NSWERABLE, *adj.* (from *answer*, and *able* of *abal*, Sax. power, or possibility) that which will admit of a reply; that which is so circumstanced, that a person may receive a satisfactory information to his enquiries. "The question, though obscure, or intricate, is yet *answerable*." Obligated to assign reasons for, or give an account of. "*Answerable* to God only." **SWIFT.** That which matches, or suits; applied to colour, or the fabric of moveables. "*Answerable* to the hangings of the court." **Exod. xxxviii. 18.** Worthy of, fit, or suitable. "Bring forth fruit *answerable*, to amendment." **Matt. iii. 8.** That which can satisfy, or is equal to. "Means *answerable* unto other men's desires." **RALEIGH.** Used with the particle *to*.

A'NSWERABLENESS, *S.* (from *answerable* and *ness*, of *nes*, *nessé*, or *nyffe*, Sax. or *NS*, Goth. implying an abstract quality) the quality, which constitutes the resemblance, proportion, and suitableness of one thing to another;

ther; or that quality, which renders a difficulty, or question, capable of receiving an answer.

A'NSWERABLY, *adv.* (from *answerable*, and *ly* of *lie* or *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in proportion; in a manner which corresponds with, or is suitable; with the particle *to*.

"If free from islands, they are *answerably* deeper." BREWER. "To a greater, or lesser height, *answerable* to the greater, or lesser intenseness of heat." WOODW.

A'NSWERER, *S.* (from *answer* and *er*, implying an agent from *aver*, Sax. or *avair*, Goth. a man) one who gives such information as a question requires. He that solves, obviates, or clears up the objections of an adversary. He who writes against another in any controversy. "It gives his *answerer* double work." SWIFT.

A'NT, *S.* (from *ant*, a contraction of *amett*, Sax. and was afterwards softened into *ant*) small insects called pismires, who herd together in great numbers on hillocks, remarkable for their industry, tenderness, and œconomy. "Go to the *ant* thou sluggard." Prov. v. 6. The common opinion of their hoarding up their provisions for the winter, though asserted in scripture and confirmed from Horace, is denied by Swammerdam, Raumur, and other modern naturalists; but those who are willing to entertain themselves with this curious republic, will meet abundant satisfaction from Swammerdam's Book of Nature, the Spectacle de la Nature, and the Guardian.

A NTA, *S.* (from *ante*, Lat. before) in architecture, a pilaster placed at the corners of the walls of temples; used by Le Clerc for the shaft of a pilaster, without base, capital, or moulding.

ANTA'GONIST, *S.* (from *anti*, Gr. against, and *agonizo*, to contend) applied to persons, as such, one who contends with another. "None daring to appear *antagonist*," MILT. Sampson. Applied to writers, he who opposes the opinion, or sentiments of another. "Our *antagonists* in these controversies." HOOKER. An opposite. "The two extremes and *antagonists* of the species." Guard. No. 108. In anatomy, that which is situated opposite to, and counteracts another; thus the flexor, or the muscle which bends, and the extensor, or muscle, which extends a limb, are called Antagonists.

To **ANTAGONIZE**, *v. a.* (of *anti*, Gr. and *agonizo*, Gr.) to strive or contend against another.

ANTANACLA'SIS, *S.* (of *αντανάσις*, *antanklasis*, Gr. from *αντανάω*, *antanklao*, Gr. to drive back, or strike back again) in rhetoric, a figure wherein a word is repeated in a different sense. "As let the *dead* bury their *dead*; the word *dead*, in the first place, signifying those who are immersed in voluptuousness, and no ways sensible either to the calls of grace, or their own danger; and in the second, one whose soul is separated from his body. Its likewise the resuming of the same sentence, after the intervention of several others.

"*Shall that heart*, which does not only feel, &c. &c. *shall that heart*, I say, &c." SMITH'S Rhet.

ANTANA'GOGE, *S.* (from *anti*, Gr. and *αγάω*, *anago*, to drive, or take away) in rhetoric, a figure, wherein, being unable to deny the crimes with which we are charged by an adversary, we endeavour to load him with the same, or others.

ANTAPODO'SIS, *S.* (from *anti*, Gr. *πῶς*, *podos*, genitive of *πούς*, *pous*, Gr. a foot, and *δοσις*, *dosis*, Gr. of *δίδωμι*, *didomi*, Gr.) a retreat or returning. In rhetoric, a figure containing the counterpart of a simile. "Thus, as the husbandman weeds his ground, *so should we weed and clear our minds*:" the words in italics are the Antapodosis.

ANTA'RES, *S.* in astronomy, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Scorpio. Long. 5 deg. 20 min. 4 sec, according to Flamsteed.

ANTA'RTIC, *adj.* (from *anti*, Gr. contrary or opposite to, and *αρκτος*, *arktos*, Gr. the bear) that which is opposite to the *arctic*, applied in astronomy to the southern pole, and circle. The *antarctic* pole, in astronomy, is the south pole, or that part of the heavens to which the south end of the earth's axis points. The *antarctic* circle, is one of the lesser circles of the sphere, parallel to the equator and 23 deg. 30 min. distant from the south pole. The *antarctic* pole, in geography is the southern extremity of the earth's axis.

A'NTE, (Lat.) a particle signifying *before*, and frequently used in composition; as *antediluvian*; that which existed before the flood; *ante-chamber*, a room which must be passed through *before* you can enter into a chamber; or a room which leads to a chamber.

ANTEA'CT, *S.* (from *ante* and *act*, of *actum*, supine of

ago, Lat. to do) acts which have been done formerly; or before some particular period. Wants authority.

To **ANTECE'DE**, *v. a.* (from *ante* before, and *cede*, Lat. to go) to have a prior existence; to precede, or go before another in time, very seldom applied to place. "The *brick* of the world did not long *antecede* its motion."

ANTECEDA'NEOUS, *adj.* (see *antecede*) that which is before another either in time or place.

ANTECE'DENCE, *S.* (from *antecede*) priority of existence; existence before some period or being. "*Antecedence* of their constitution preceding the existence." HALL. Orig.

ANTECE'DENT, *adj.* (*antecedens*, Lat.) prior; before; or existing before. "Without any *antecedent* sin." SOUTH. Used with the particle *to*. "Existence must be *antecedent* to merit." COLLIER. Used substantively, it implies the thing which is prior in time, or which must have gone before. "It is indeed the necessary *antecedent*." SOUTH. In grammar, the noun, which in the order of construction goes before a relative, as "*Christ* who redeemed us." The word *Christ* is the antecedent, which goes before the relative *who*. In logic, the first part, or proposition, of an enthymeme, or syllogism, consisting of two propositions only: as, "*Christ is risen from the dead*, therefore we are redeemed:" the words in italics are the Antecedent.

ANTECE'DENTLY, *adv.* (from *antecedent* and *ly* of *lie*, or *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a manner which is prior to, or before, any particular period of time; previously; prior to. "Consider him *antecedently* to his creation," SOUTH.

ANTECE'SSOR, *S.* (Lat. from *antecedo*, Lat. to go before) one who precedes, or is before another in the order of time.

ANTE-CHA'MBER, *S.* (see ANTE. Written generally, but improperly, Antichamber) a chamber which leads to a state room, or chief apartment.

ANTE-CU'RSOR, *S.* (Lat. from *antecurro*, Lat. to run before) one who runs before; a harbinger; by divines applied to John the Baptist.

To **A'NTEDATE**, *v. a.* (from *ante*, before, and *datum*, supine of *do*, Lat. to give) to place too early, or before its real period. "By reading a man *does*, as it were, *antedate* his life." COLLIER. To enjoy a thing in imagination before it exists. "*Antedate* the bliss above." POPE.

ANTEDILU'VIAN, *adv.* (from *ante*, before, and *diluvium*, a flood, or deluge) that which existed, or had a being before the flood. "All the stone and marble of the *antediluvian* earth." WOODW. That which relates or belongs to things before the flood. "*Antediluvian* chronology." BROWN'S Vulg. Err. Used substantively for the persons who lived before the flood.

A'NTELOPE, *S.* (from *anti*, Gr. contrary, and *λοφος*, *lophos*, Gr. a horn, because, according to Skinner, its horns are inverted) in natural history, a kind of goat with curled or wreathed horns.

ANTEMERIDIAN, *adj.* (from *ante*, before, and *meridies*, Lat. noon) before noon.

ANTEMU'NDANE, *adj.* (from *ante*, before, and *mundanus*, of *mundus*, the world) that which was before the creation of the world.

ANTI-NUMBER, *S.* (from *ante*, before and *number*) that number which is before another. "Rather to be ascribed to the *antinumber*." BACON.

ANTEPAGME'NTA, *S.* (Lat.) in ancient architecture, the jambs of a door, or lintels of a window; sometimes the whole window frame.

A'NTEPAST, *S.* (from *ante*, before, and *pastum*, supine of *pasco*, Lat. to feed) a foretaste, or earnest, of something future. "*Antepast* to excite our gust." Decay of Piety.

ANTEPENU'LT, or **A'NTEPENU'LTIMA**, *S.* (Lat. from *ante*, before, *pene*, almost, and *ultima*, last) in grammar the last syllable but two of a word; as the syllable *nil* in the word *antepenultima*.

ANTEPILEPTIC, *adj.* (from *anti*, Gr. against, and *επιληψις*, *epilepsis*, Gr. a convulsion fit) in medicine, remedies against convulsions.

ANTEPRE'DICAMENT, *S.* (*anteprædicamenta*, from *ante*, before, and *prædicamentum*, Lat. predicament, so called from Aristotle's treating of them *before* the predicaments) in logic, something requisite to be known in order to render the knowledge of the predicaments more easy.

ANTERIORITY, *S.* (from *anterior*, Lat.) the state of being before another with respect to time or place.

A'NTE'RIOR, *adj.* or **A'NTE'RIOUR** (Lat.) that which is before another with regard to time or place. "The *anterior* or upper part." BROWN'S Vulg. Err.

A'NTES,

A N T

A'NTES, S. (from *ante* Lat. before) in architecture, pillars of large dimensions supporting the front of a building.

ANTESTA'TURE, (S. from *antisto* Lat.) in fortification, an intrenchment of pallisadoes or sacks of earth, cast up in order to dispute the remainder of a piece of ground, after the enemy is master of the other part.

A'NTESTOMACH, S. (from *ante* before, and *stomach*) a cavity which in place is before, and leads to the stomach; the craw or crop in birds, "a kind of *antestomach*." RAY.

ANTHE'LIX, S. (from *anti* Gr. opposite, and *elix* Gr.) the inward protuberance of the external ear, opposite to the outward, called *helix*.

ANTHELMINTHIC, *adj.* (from *anti* against, and *ελμινθος* *elminthos* Gr. a worm) in medicine, that which kills worms; a vermifuge. "*Albhelminthicks*, or contrary to worms." ARBUTH.

A'NTHEM, S. (*anthema* Ital. *ανθυμος* *anthymnos*, from *anti* Gr. opposite or reciprocal, and *υμνος*, a hymn or song. Johnson contends for its being spelt *anthymn*, as derived from the Greek; but as we may plainly see that it is borrowed from the Italian, there is no need of any alteration) a hymn performed in two parts by the opposite members of a choir. Socrates says, Ignatius was the inventor of it among the Greeks, and St. Ambrose among the Latins.

A'NTHERÆ, S. (Lat.) in botany, the ruddy globules in the middle of flowers, or the summits, tufts, knots, or little heads in the middle of flowers, on the tops of the stamina. See **APICES**.

ANTHO'LOGY, S. (from *ανθος*, *anthos*, Gr. a flower, and *λογος*, *logos*, a discourse) a treatise of flowers, a collection of the most beautiful passages of one or more authors; whence the collection of Greek epigrams, is filed *Anthologia*.

A'NTHONY, S. an order of knights, established by Albert of Bavaria in 1382. Whose ensign was a golden collar wrought like a hermit's girdle, to which hung a walking stick, and a little bell.

A'NTHORA, S. (Lat.) in botany, see **ACONITE**, of which it is a species.

A'NTHOS, S. (Gr. a flower) in botany, applied, by way of eminence, to the rosemary.

ANTHRACO'SIS, S. (Gr. an inflammation, resembling a coal, see **ANTHRAX**) in medicine, a disease in the bulb of the eye, or eyelids, occasioned by a corrosive humour, and attended with a swelling of the parts adjoining.

ANTHRAX, S. (Gr. a coal) in medicine, a scab made by a corrosive humour, which burns the skin, and occasions sharp, prickly pains.

ANTHROPO'LOGY, S. (from *ανθρωπος*, *anthropos*, Gr. a man, and *λογος*, *logos*, Gr. a discourse) a discourse or treatise upon man, or human nature, considered as in a state of health, including the consideration both of the body and soul, with the laws of their motion. In divinity, the applying the parts of a human body to God, such as eyes, ears, &c.

ANTHROPOMO'RPHITES, S. (from *ανθρωπος*, a man, and *μορφη*, *morphe*, Gr. a shape) one who attributes the shape of man to God. Applied to a sect, who took all the figurative and analogical expressions, of hands, eyes, ears, &c. applied to God, in a literal sense; grounding their opinion on the scripture expressions. "That God made man after his own image."

ANTHRO'FOMANCY, S. (from *ανθρωπος*, *anthropos*, Gr. a man, and *μαντεια*, *mantheia*, Gr. divination) a species of divination, from inspecting the entrails or viscera of a human body.

ANTHROPO'PATHY, S. (from *ανθρωπος*, *anthropos*, a man, and *παθος*, *pathos*, Gr. a passion) the passion, or sensibility of the human species. Wants authority.

ANTHOPO'PHAGI, S. (never used in the singular, from *ανθρωπος*, a man, and *φαγω* *phago*, to eat) savages, who eat human flesh. The terrible accounts given by travellers of several nations of this sort, have of late years been exploded as romantic, and the only instances to be met with, are those of devouring the flesh of enemies, taken captives in war; but even these are very rare, and decrease every day.

ANTHROPHAGI'NEAN, *adj.* (from *Anthropophagi*) like one of the Anthropophagi; in a terrifying, terrible, or savage manner. "He'll speak like an Anthropophaginean." SHAKESP.

ANTROPOPHAGY, S. (See **ANTHROPOPHAGI**) the custom of eating human flesh.

ANTHYPOPHORA, S. (Gr.) in rhetoric, a figure, whereby the objections an adversary may be supposed to make, are obviated, and answered.

A'NTI, (Gr.) a particle, which in compositions, signifies

A N T

contrary or opposite; and in works of literature is prefixed to the answers, wrote in opposition to an author; as *Anti-Catones*, the name of the answers Julius Cæsar wrote to the objections made against him by Cato.

A'NTIACID, *adj.* (from *anti* contrary to, and *acid*) that which is of a nature contrary to acid, an alkali. "Oils are *antiacids*." ARBUTH.

AN'TIADES, S. See **TONSILS**.

ANTI-ARTHRI'TICS, S. (Gr.) remedies against the gout.

ANTI-BA'CCHIUS, S. (from *anti*, opposite, or contrary, and *Bacchius*) in ancient poetry, a foot consisting of three syllables, the two first of which are long, and the third short. as in *virtute*; the syllables *vir* and *tu* are long, and *te* is short.

ANTI-CHA'MBER, S. See **ANTECHAMBER**.

ANTICHE'SIS, S. in law, a pledge, or pawn of an estate, for a certain sum of money, which the creditor enjoyed till repaid. See **MORTGAGE**.

A'NTI-CHRIST, S. (from *anti* opposite, or contrary, and *Christ*) in its primary sense, one who opposes the doctrine and mission of Christ. In a more confined sense, a tyrant, who, at the latter end of the world is to make himself very conspicuous in his opposition to Christianity, in the opinion, of the papists, but the protestants assert, that anti-christ is already come; that he is the pope; and the council of Gap, carried things so far in 1603, as to insert it as an article in their creed, that the pope was Anti-christ. No one, who would satisfy himself in this point, will repent his trouble in reading what Dr. Newton has said on this head in his Discourses on Scripture Prophecies.

ANTI-CHRISTIAN, *adj.* (from *Anti-christ*) that which is contrary, or opposite to Christianity.

ANTI-CHRISTIANISM, S. (from *Anti-christ*) any doctrine, or opinion, opposite or contrary to Christianity.

ANTI-CHRISTIANITY, S. See **ANTI-CHRISTIANISM**.

ANTI-CHRONISM, S. (from *anti*, *anti*, Gr. and *χρονος*, *chronos*, Gr. time) that which is contrary to the right order of time.

To **ANTICIPATE**, *v. a.* (from *ante* before, and *capio*, Lat. to take) to be beforehand with another, in taking, so as to disappoint him that comes after. To do or enjoy a thing before its fixed period. To render the applications or advice of another useless, by giving it before him.

ANTICIPA'TION, S. (from *anticipate*) the dating a thing earlier than its due period. "Four days too late, by reason of the aforesaid *anticipation*." HOLDERN. The enjoyment of a thing in imagination, before its real existence; a fore taste; an implanted or innate opinion, supposed to be in the mind, before it is capable of discovering the reasons on which it is founded.

A'NTIC, S. (*a l'antique*, Fr. after the manner of the antients, from *antiquus*, Lat.) one who plays tricks; and makes use of odd and uncommon gestures; a Merry Andrew; a Buffoon.

To **A'NTICK**, *v. a.* (from *antick*) to make ridiculous, or despicable, in allusion to the gesticulations of buffoons and antick dancers. Now obsolete.

A'NTICKLY, *adv.* (from *antick* and *ly* of *lic*, Sax. implying manner) in the manner of an antick or buffoon; with odd gesticulations and grimaces.

ANTICLIMAX, S. (from *anti*, and *κλιμαξ*, *klimax*, Gr. a ladder) in rhetoric, a vicious figure, wherein the last sentence or member is weaker in its signification, instead of being stronger, or higher than the first. See **CLIMAX**.

ANTICONVULSIVE, *adj.* (from *anti*, against, and *convulsio*) in physic, medicines against convulsions.

A'NTICOR, S. (from *anti*, opposite, and *cor*, the heart) in farriery, a swelling of a round figure, caused by bilious humours, in a horse's breast opposite to his heart; which would prove fatal, unless brought to a suppuration.

ANTI-COURTIER, S. (from *anti*, opposite, and *courtier*) one who opposes the measures of the court.

AMTIDO'TAL, *adj.* (from *antidote*) that which has the quality of preventing the effects of any contagion, or poison.

A'NTIDOTE, S. (*antidotus*, Lat. of *anti*, *anti*, Gr. opposition, and *δοσις*, *dosis* of *διδωμι*, *didomi*, Gr. to give) a medicine given to expel poison, or prevent its effects, and to guard from contagion.

ANTI'GUA, or **ANTE'GO**, S. one of the Caribbee or Leeward Islands in the West Indies, E. of Nevis and St. Kitt's, about six leagues in diameter, and sixty miles in circumference, contains 70,000 acres, and makes 16,000 hogheads of sugar yearly. Its inhabitants, including whites and blacks, amounts to about 34,000; it was discovered by Sir Tho. Warner 1623, and settled in 1636. The first grant was

was to William Lord Willoughby of Parham; and a colony planted by him in 1666; in which year the French took it by surprise: Col. Christopher Codrington raised its reputation in 1690. In 1707 it was very much damaged by a dreadful hurricane. In 1736 was the plot of three Indians, who conveyed gun-powder under the room wherein the governor was to give a ball; but was rendered abortive. Its governor is captain-general of all the Caribbee Islands, has a salary of 35,00l. per annum, and appointeth the deputy-governors of the other islands, who have each 200l. per ann. Lat. 16 deg. 57 min. N. Long. 60 deg. 50 min. W.

ANTI'ILES, *S.* (properly *Antiles* from their smallness) a small cluster of islands in the West Indies, extending from 18 to 24 degrees N. Lat. and are distinguished into windward and leeward islands.

ANTILOGARITHM, (*S.* from *anti* and *logarithm*) the complement of a logarithm, or its difference from one of 90 degrees.

ANTI'LOGY, *S.* (Gr. of *anti* and *logos*) contradiction in its primary sense, applied to those passages of an author, wherein there seems to be, or really is, a manifest contradiction.

ANTI'LOQUIST, *S.* (from *anti*, against, and *loquor*, Lat. to speak) one who speaks against the sentiments of another; a contradicter. Seldom used.

ANTI-MONARCHICAL, *adj.* (from *anti*, against, and *monarchia*, Gr. monarchy) that which is contrary to *monarchy*, or that species of government wherein the chief rule is invested in a single person.

ANTIMONARCHICALNESS, *S.* (from *Antimonarchical* and *ness* of *nes*, *ness*, Sax. or NS, Goth. implying quality in the abstract) that quality which is opposite or contrary to a monarchical government.

ANTIMO'NIAL, *adj.* (from *antimony*) that which consists of, or has the qualities of antimony.

A'NTIMONY, *S.* (the *stibium* of the ancients, and *στίμιον* of the Greeks. It is supposed to have owed its present name to the following incident: Basil Valentine, a monk, observing it purge some hogs he had thrown it to, and fattening them afterwards, he prescribed a like dose to his brother monks; but they all dying, the medicine was called from thence *antimoine*, in French, from *anti* against, and *moine*, Fr. a monk). It is a mineral substance, possessing all the properties of a metal, excepting malleability and ductility; is found in most mines, but especially those of silver and lead; and is distinguished into two sorts, crude and prepared. Crude *antimony* implies, that it is in the same state as it comes from the mines: Prepared *antimony* is that which is purified by chemistry. As its operations are violent and precarious, it should be trusted only in the hands of discretion; though indeed it enters into most of the nostrums of empirics. It is not confined to medicine, but employed in casting of cannon-balls, and bells, in metalline specula, and types for printing; in melting of iron, and in refining gold; because when melted with the latter, it turns all other metals, not even silver excepted, into dross.

ANTINEPHRITICS, (from *anti* *anti*, and *νεφριτικός* *nephriticos*) remedies in disorders of the reins and kidneys.

ANTINOMIANS, (from *anti* *anti* and *νόμος* *nomos*, Gr.) a sect, who look upon the performance of moral duties as insignificant, and prefer the articles of faith to those which enjoin practical holiness.

AN'TINOMY, *S.* (from *anti* *anti*, Gr. against, and *νόμος* *nomos*, Gr. a law) a contradiction between two laws, or the different parts of the same law.

ANTI-PARALYTIC, *adj.* (from *anti*, *anti*, Gr. against, and *παράλυσις* *paralysis*, Gr. the palsy) in medicine, remedies for the palsy.

ANTIPATHETICAL, (from *antipathy*) having a natural aversion to a thing; "Antipathetical to all venomous creatures." HOWELL.

ANTIPATHETICALNESS, *S.* (from *antipathetical* and *ness* of *nes*, *ness*, *nyffe*, Sax. or NS, Goth. implying abstraction) the abstract quality or state of having a natural aversion to any particular thing. Wants authority.

ANTIPATHY, *S.* (from *antipathie*, Fr. *anti* against, and *πάθος*, an affection) a natural aversion to any particular object; which operates so strongly, as neither to be controuled by the will, nor reason: used with the particles *against*, *to*, and formerly *with*: "A mortal antipathy against standing armies." SWIFT. "The strong antipathy of good to bad." POPE. "An antipathy with air." BAC. This last construction is now obsolete.

ANTI'PARALLELS, *S.* (from *anti* and *parallel*) in geometry, the line, F, E, and B, C, Fig. VI. Plate I. making the same angles A, F, E, and A, C, B, with the lines A, C, B, cutting them like parallel lines; but in opposite directions.

But according to Leibnitz, *antiparallels* are E, F, and G, H, Fig. 7. Plate I. which cut the two parallels A B and C D, so that the outward angle A I F being added to the inward A, K, H, the sum will be equal to a right angle.

ANTIPERISTASIS, *S.* (from *anti* and *περιστάσις*) in philosophy, the action of two contrary qualities, whereby the force of the one is increased by the opposition of the other. This doctrine was espoused by the Peripatetics; but is exploded by Mr. Boyle, in his History of Cold.

ANTIPESTILE'NTIAL, *adj.* (from *anti* and *pestilential*) in physic, that which is intended to prevent or remove the effects of the plague.

ANTI'PHRASIS, *S.* (from *anti* *anti*, Gr. and *φρασις* *phrasis*, Gr. a form of speech) in rhetoric, a figure, wherein a word is used in a sense quite different to its original meaning; or an ironical kind of expression, wherein we deny a thing to be what we ought to affirm it to be; as when we say, "The thing did not displease me," instead of, "The thing did not please me."

ANTI'PODAL, *adj.* (from *antipodes*) those who are antipodes with respect to their situation. "Antipodal to the Indians." BROWN'S Vulg. Err.

ANTI'PODES, *S.* (by some accented on the last syllable but one, and vitiously pronounced as if a word of three syllables, from *anti*, *anti*, over-against, or opposite, and *ποδες*, *podes*, the plural of *πους*, Gr. a foot) in geography, those who live on the contrary side of the globe, with their feet directly opposite to ours; or those who live so diametrically opposite to each other, that if a right line were continued through the earth, each of its extremities would touch the feet of one of the parties. The summer, winter, day, and night of the one, are contrary to those of the other; that is, when it is summer with the one, it is winter with the other, &c.

ANTIPO'PE, *S.* (from *anti*, against, and *pope*) a false pope, or one who usurps the popedom.

ANTIPTO'SIS, *S.* (from *anti*, *anti*, Gr. and *πτωσις*, *ptosis*, a case) in grammar, a figure wherein one case is used instead of another.

A'NTIQUARY, *S.* (*antiquarius*, Lat.) one who applies himself to the study of antiquities, whether they be mottos, inscriptions, or antient manuscripts; and makes collections for that purpose. It is used as an adjective by Shakespeare, to imply old, antient, or former, alluding to the studies and researches of antiquaries. "Instructed by the antiquary times." TROIL. and CRESS. "This is a very unusual, if not an improper acceptation.

To A'NTIQUATE, *v. a.* (*antiquo*, Lat.) to render useless; in the passive, to be grown out of use. "To antiquate and arrogate some old ones." HALE. "Without defending his antiquated words." DRYD.

A'NTIQUATEDNESS, *S.* (from *antiquated* and *ness* of *nes*, *ness*, or *nyffe*, Sax. or NS, Goth. implying quality in the abstract) the state of being out of vogue or use; the being obsolete.

ANTI'QUE, *adj.* (*antique*, Fr. from *antiquus*, Lat. formerly accented on the first syllable, but now marked and pronounced like the French, *anteek*) that which was in vogue in former or antient times, in opposition to modern. "The old and antique song." SHAKESP. That which is really old; whose antiquity is genuine and indisputable. "Being true antique." PRIOR. Old fashioned. "Arrayed in antique robe." FAIRY Q. Antic, wild, old; out of the fashion, uncouth, and ridiculous for its antiquity. "Not antient but antique." DONNE. Used substantively for a genuine piece of antiquity, or a relic of the antients. "Both very choice antiques." SWIFT'S Will.

ANTI'QUENESS, *S.* (from *antique* and *ness* of *nes*, *ness*, or *nyffe*, Sax. or NS, Goth. implying quality in the abstract) the quality which denominates a thing a genuine relic of antiquity. "Something venerable in the antiqueness of the Work." ADDISON.

ANTI'QUITY, *S.* (from *antiquitas*, Lat.) that time or period which has long preceded the present. "The most consummate statesman of all antiquity." FREEHOLD. No. 51. Antient writers; those who lived in former times; the histories wrote at a great distance before the present period. "All antiquity has avowed." RALEIGH. The relics or productions of antient times. "To extinguish all heathen antiquities." BACON. A long period of existence; long life; or old age. "Every part about you blasted with antiquity." SHAK. Hen. IV.

ANTI'SCII, *S.* (has no singular; from *anti*, *anti*, Gr. contrary, and *σκια*, *skia*, Gr. a shadow) in geography, those who dwell on different sides of the equator, and have their shadows projected different ways at noon.

ANTI-

ANTISCORBU'TICAL, *adj.* (from *anti*, against, and *scorbutum*, Lat. the scurvy) in medicine, remedies against the scurvy.

ANTISPA'SIS, *S.* (from *avri*, *anti*, Gr. against, and *σπᾶω*, *spao*, Gr. to draw) in medicine, the drawing or revulsion of a humour from one part into another.

ANTISPA'SMO'DIC, *adj.* (from *avri*, *anti*, Gr. against, and *σπασμῶς*, *spasmos*, Gr. the cramp) in medicine, remedies against the cramp, or any other contractions of the muscles or tendons.

ANTISPA'STIC, *adj.* (from *antispasit*) remedies which cause a removal or revulsion of the humours.

ANTISPA'STUS, *S.* a poetical foot of four syllables, the first and last of which are short, and the second and third long.

ANTISPLENETIC, *adj.* (from *anti*, against, and *splenetic*) in medicine, remedies against the spleen.

ANTI'STROPHE, *S.* (from *avri*, *anti*, Gr. contrary, and *στροφή*, *strophe*, Gr. a turning) a dance of the antients, wherein they used to turn sometimes to the right, and sometimes to the left; in allusion to which one part of a lyric ode is called by the same name; because the person, who repeated it, used at that time to change his position; it is generally an eccho of the strophe. In grammar, it is used for a figure, wherein two terms that depend on each other are mutually converted, as the king's minister, or the minister of the king.

ANTISTRUMA'TIC, *adj.* (from *anti*, against, and *struma*, a scrophulous humour) in medicine, remedies against a scrophulous humour, or the king's evil. "Distilled milk with *antistrumatics*." WISEM.

ANTI'THESIS, *S.* (Gr. in the plural *antitheses*, from *avri*, *anti*, Gr. opposite, or contrary, and *τίθημι*, *tithemi*, Gr. to place) in rhetoric, a figure wherein opposite qualities are placed in contrast, or compared with each other, in order to illustrate, amplify, and adorn the speech of an orator, or piece of any author; a beautiful instance of this is in the following verse of Denham—Though deep yet clear, though gentle, yet not dull, &c.—In the use of it great care should be taken not to carry it to excess, like Seneca, whose writings are, in some parts, a mere play upon words.

A'NTITYPE, *S.* (from *anti* and *type*) in divinity, that which is formed according to a model, or pattern; a general similitude, or resemblance of circumstances. That which has been previously represented by some type, as the death of Christ for the sins of the world by the sacrifice of the paschal lamb; the lamb being the type or hieroglyphic representation of Christ's death, and his crucifixion, the completion, substance, reality, or antitype, shadowed out by it. See **TYPE**.

ANTITY'PICAL, *adj.* (from *antitype*) that which answers to some type; is conformable to some model or pattern; bears a resemblance in its circumstances to something which preceded, and is to be explained on the footing of an antitype.

ANTIVENE'REAL, *adj.* (from *anti* and *venereal*) in medicine, remedies against venereal complaints.

A'NTLER, *S.* (*andouiller*) among hunters, the first pearls which grow about the bur of a deer's horns: sometimes used in a more general sense for any of the branches.

ANTÆ'CI, *S.* (has no singular, from *avri*, *anti*, Gr. and *οἰκῶ*, *oikeo*, Gr. to dwell) in geography, those who live under the same semicircle of the meridian, but in different parallels, the one being as far distant from the equator S. as the others are N. their longitude is the same, as are likewise their noon, midnight, and all their days; but their seasons are contrary, it being autumn with the one, when it is spring with the other, &c. The inhabitants of Peloponnesus are the Antæci to those of the Cape of Good-Hope.

ANTONOMA'SIA, *S.* (from *avri*, *anti*, Gr. and *ονομα*, *onoma*, Gr. a name) in rhetoric, a figure wherein the name of some dignity, office, profession, science, or trade, or some significant epithet is put for a person's proper name. As the Philosopher, for Newton; the poet, for Pope: the Admiral, for Hawke; the Orator, or the Minister, for Pitt.

A'NTER, *S.* (*antre*, Fr. of *antrum*, Lat.) a cavern; a hole in a rock; a cave; a den. "Of *antres* vast." SHAKESP. Not in use at present.

A'NTWERP, *S.* (from *ant* or *haut*, Belg. a hand, and *werpen*, to cast or sling; in allusion to a supposed giant, who used to cut off the *hands* of all strangers, and *cast* them into the river) the capital of a province of the same name in the Austrian Netherlands; in a low, fenny ground, on the east of the Scheld. Its principal street, named Mere, is so

broad that six coaches may go abreast in it. The exchange cost 300,000 crowns building, and was that from which Sir Thomas Gresham took the model of that, which he built in London. This place is famous for its Mechlin lace; in 1583 Francis Valois, duke of Alençon, attempted to surprize it, but lost 1500 of his men killed, among which were 300 noblemen, and upwards of 3000 who were taken prisoners, with the loss only of eighty men on the side of the Antwerpens. The duke of Parma took it in 1585, after a twelvemonth's siege. It was siezed by the French in 1700, but surrendered to the duke of Marlborough, though defended by a numerous garrison, after a month's siege, in 1706; the French indeed attempted to retake it, but in vain. Lat. 51 deg. 15 min. N. Long. 4 deg. 15 min. E.

A'NVIL, *S.* (*ænfil*, *anfil*, or *anfilie*, Sax. from *an* for on, and *feallan*, Sax. to fall, from the hammer's falling upon it; or of *ambolt*, Dan. *aenbild*, Belg. from *aed*, to, and *bild*; Teut. a form or shape, from *bilden*, to form, shape, or forge) in its primary signification, a large mass of iron, on which handicrafts lay their work to forge, or beat it into its designed shape. They are either forged or cast; but the former are best; providing the upper part is steel. In a secondary sense it implies any thing, which is subject to blows. "The *anvil* of my sword." SHAKESP. Figuratively, used with the particle *upon*, it implies that a thing is in agitation, is in readiness, or under consideration. "Knowing what was *upon* the *anvil*." SWIFT.

A'NUS, *S.* (Lat.) in anatomy the orifice of the intestines, through which the excrements are discharged by stool: likewise a small hole in the third ventricle of the brain. In botany, the posterior, or back opening, of a monopetalous flower, or that which has but one petal.

ANXI'ETY, *S.* (*anxietas*, Lat.) an uneasiness of the mind, caused by its apprehension of the consequences of some future event. Among physicians, it signifies any uneasiness occasioned by the violence of a disorder.

A'NXIOUS, *adj.* (from *anxius*, Lat.) uneasy on account of the uncertainty of some event. Very solicitous to find out the sense of an author; disturbed, or not bearing with an equal temper of mind, the impressions of any present evil: used with the particle *of* in the latter, and with *for* or *about* in the former senses.

A'NXIOUSNESS, *S.* (from *anxious* and *ness* of *nes*, *ness*, *nyss*, Sax. or NS, Goth. implying quality in the abstract) the quality of being uneasy on account of the uncertainty of some future event; the being susceptible, or soon affected with anxiety.

A'NY, *adj.* (of *anig*, *enig*, Sax. the *g* being pronounced like *y* at the end of words; *enigh*, Belg. *einer*. Teut. *ene*, *enai*, and *enoc*, Russ. *enex*, Arm) applied to time, it denotes either of the parts of which it is composed. "Any time these four hours." SHAKESP. Every one, applied to a whole collective body. "Any one who sees it will own." POPE. Applied by way of distinction to the members of a company; a single one, in preference to all the rest; used with the particle *of*. "Affection towards any of these." SHAKESP. Applied to space, either of its parts without restriction. "Motion begun any where below." LOCK. One, in opposition to none. "Neither is there any that can deliver." Deut. xxxii. 30.

A'ORIST, *S.* (*αοριστος*, *aoristos*, Gr. from *a* Gr. negative and *οριζω*, to limit) in the Greek grammar, a tense whose signification is not limited or determinate, but is applied either to time present, past, or future.

AORTA, *S.* (*αορτη*, *aorte*, Gr. a vessel, bag, or chest) the great artery rising immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart; the trunk out of which all the other arteries spring, and the great canal from whence the blood is conveyed to every part of the human body. See the anatomical table.

APA'CE, *adv.* (from *a* and *pace*) applied to things in motion, swiftly; applied to time, quickly, or speedily; applied to quantity, in great numbers, and applied to the transition from one state to another, in haste, with speed.

APAGO'GICAL, *adj.* (of *απο*, *apo*, Gr. from and *αγω*, *ago*, Gr. to lead, or draw) the establishing an opinion by shewing the absurdities, which would follow from its denial; called likewise a *reductio ad absurdum*.

APA'RT, *adv.* (*apart*, Fr.) separate, or at a distance, applied to place. "In a way *apart* from the multitude." RALEIGH. Aside, or for a particular use. "Set *apart* for God." PRIOR. Separately, opposed to together, distinctly. "Afterwards nameth them *apart*." RALEIGH. After the verb *put* it implies retirement, or quitting a former place. "Put *apart* your attendants." SHAKESP. At the end of a sentence after the word compliment, &c.

implies abstaining from, or laying aside. "Compliments *apart*."

APA'RTMENT, S. (*apartement*, Fr.) a part of a house; a room.

A'PATHY, S. (from a Gr. not, and *πάθος*, *pathos*, Gr. a passion or feeling) a freedom from all passion, a state of insensibility.

A'PE, S. (*ape*, Ill. *aep*, Belg. *eppa*, Brit. *apa*, Sax. *abe*, Dan.) an animal resembling the human form; of which there are a variety of species; the toes of their feet, are as long as their fingers; their hair is red inclining to a green; they live on the tops of trees; have pockets on each side their jaws, which serve them as store-places. The females have but a single young one, which they carry on their back, and, when they suckle it, take it in their arms and give it the breast, in the same manner, as a woman does to her child: they are very remarkable for their mimicking the actions of human creatures; hence the word is used in a secondary sense, for one who uncouthly, or affectedly, imitates another.

To **A'PE**, *v. a.* (see **APE**, S.) to mimick or imitate, in allusion to the characteristic of the ape mentioned above.

APE'AK, *adj.* (from *à* and *pique*) in a posture to pierce; a tilt.

A'PER, S. (from *ape* and *cr*, implying an agent, from *wer*, Sax. a man) one who affected by mimicks, or imitates the actions of another. An imitator; a mimic.

APE'RIENT, *part.* (*aperiens*, from *aperio*, to open) in medicine, that which has the quality of opening; applied to gentle purges.

APE'RTION, S. (*apertio*, Lat.) an opening; a passage; a gap; an aperture; or the action of making an opening, or passage.

A'PERTNESS, S. (from *apertus*, Lat.) openness. "The *apertness* and vigour of pronouncing." **HOLDER**. Seldom used, and wants better authority.

APE'RTURE, S. (*apertus*, Lat.) the act of opening. An open place, or opening; a passage. The unravelling a difficult point, or laying it open to the consideration of others; explanation, or enlargement. "Made difficult by the *aperture*." **TAYLOR**.

APE'TALOUS, *adj.* (from *a*, Gr. privative, and *πέταλον*, *petalon*, Gr. a leaf) in botany, without petala, or flower leaves.

APE'TALOUSNESS, S. (from *apetalous* and *ness*, implying an abstract quality from *ness*, Sax. or NS, Goth.) the quality of being without petala, or flower leaves.

A'PEX, S. (Lat.) the top point, or summit of any thing; in geometry, the angular point of a cone, or any like figure.

APHÆ'RESIS, S. (*ἀφαιρέω*, *aphaireo*, Gr. to take away) in rhetoric, a figure, wherein a word or syllable is taken away from the beginning of a word, as in the ingenious motto of Sir John Philips, *Amore, more, ore, re*.

APHE'LION, S. (of *ἀπο*, *apo*, Gr. from, and *ἥλιος*, *elios*, the sun) in astronomy, that point of the earth, or a planets orbit, in which it is at its greatest distance from the sun.

APHILA'NTROPY, S. (from *a*, Gr. negative, and *φιλανθρωπία*, *philanthropia*, the love of mankind) the want of love towards humankind; want of benevolence, inhumanity.

APHONIA, S. (from *a* Gr. privative and *φωνή*, *phone*, Gr. a voice) in medicine, loss of speech.

A'PHORISM, S. (from *ἀφορίζω*, *aphorizo*, Gr. to separate) a maxim, or principle, in any science; a sentence comprehending all the properties of a thing in a concise manner.

APHORI'STICAL, *adj.* (from *aphorism*) that which is composed in the manner of aphorisms, or maxims; in sentences unconnected, but containing important remarks.

APHORI'STICALLY, *adv.* (from *aphoristical* and *ly*, of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in the manner of an aphorism.

APHRODI'SIAC, **APHRODISI'ACAL**, *adj.* (from *ἀφροδίσια*, *aphrodisia*, the Greek for Venus) that which relates to the venereal Disease.

A'PHRONITRE, S. (from *ἀφρόν*, *aphros*, Gr. and *νίτρον*, *nitron*, nitre) in natural history, a kind of natural salt petre gathering like froth on old walls, now called salt-petre of the rock.

A'PHTHÆ, S. (*ἀπθῆ*, *aptho*, Gr. to burn, or inflame) in medicine, little ulcers in the mouth, palate, and gums, &c. attended with an inflammation and difficulty of swallowing; when white or red, they are easily cured: when livid or black they sometimes prove mortal. Sucking children are very subject to this disorder, either from the badness of the milk, or their own want of digestion.

A'PIARY, S. (*apiarium*, from *apis*, a bee) the place where bees are kept; which should be sheltered from high winds, and defended from poultry; whose dung is very offensive to this animal.

A'PICES, S. (the plural of *apex*, Lat.) in botany, little knobs growing on the tops of the stamina, or chives of flowers, which have been discovered by the microscope to be a kind of seed vessels, containing small globular or oval particles, which are a kind of male sperm or seed, and falling down into the flower, impregnate, fecundate, and ripen the seed.

APIE'CE, *adv.* (pronounced as if wrote *apeece*, from *a*, for each, and *piece*) each; or separately taken. "A tar-thing *a-piece*," **SWIFT**.

APIS, S. an ox or bull worshipped by the Egyptians under that name; which was consecrated to the moon and fed at Memphis. Its whole body was to be black, except a white square spot on its forehead, &c. When a calf was found with these marks, it was carried to the temple of Osiris, where it was kept and worshipped, as the representative of that deity, while living; and lamented and buried, with great solemnity, when dead. So far could the bare light of nature go, in a land which was the mother of arts and the source of all the sciences! Let infidels blush, at their boasts of unassisted reason, when they read this article; and when they compare the great truths revealed in the Mosaic and Christian dispensations generously acknowledge the source from whence they must derive their most sublime ideas, and be profelytes to that Saviour, who lived to teach and set them an example, and died to redeem and save them!

A'PISH, *adj.* (from *ape* and *ish*, from *ish*, Goth. and Dan. implying nature) this word has various significations, on account of its being applied to the different qualities of an ape; thus, it signifies mimicking, or imitative. "*Apish* nation." **SHAKESP.** Rich. III. Affected, or foppish. "*French nods and apish courtesy*." **SHAKESP.** Rich. III. Silly, insignificant, empty, specious. "*Apish sophistry*." **GLAN.** Wanton, playful, and mimicking at the same time. "*Apish folly*." **PRIOR**.

A'PISHLY, *adv.* (from *apish* and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax. implying manner) after the manner of an ape; full of wantonness, mimicry, uncouth, and affected imitation.

API'T-PAT, *adv.* (a word formed from the motion) with frequent beatings, or quick palpitations, applied to the heart.

APLU'STRE, S. (Lat.) an ancient ensign used by ships. "The other has an *aplustre*."

APOCALY'PSE, S. (from *ἀποκαλύπτω*, *apokalupto*, Gr. to reveal) in its primary signification, a revelation, or the discovery of something by the Deity, before unknown to mankind. Applied peculiarly to signify the book of Revelation, which appears to be written by St. John, from several passages and peculiar expressions to be found in it; and the testimony of Irenæus, Justin Martyr, Clemens Alexandrinus, Origen, and Tertullian. Those who are desirous to see its mysteries explained with modesty and treated with profound learning, will meet with no small satisfaction from Dr. Newton's Discourses on Prophecy, wherein he has given us such a comment, as—but I say no more, lest I should injure the performance, for want of giving it due praise.

APOCALY'PTICAL, *adj.* (from *apocalypse*) that which contains the revelation of any thing mysterious.

APOCALY'PTICALLY, *adv.* (from *apocalyptic* and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner, as to reveal a mystery, or something not discoverable, or discovered, by the exercise of unassisted reason.

APO'COPE, S. (from *ἀπο*, *apo*, Gr. from, and *κοπή*, *kopto*, Gr. to cut) in grammar, a figure wherein the last letter or syllables of a word is cut off, as thro' for through; hyp' for hypochondriac.

APO'CRYPHA, S. (from *ἀπο*, *apo*, and *κρυπτός*, *krupto*, to hide) in its primary signification, something which is not known; applied to books it denotes that their authors are not certainly known; and consequently their authority and genuineness uncertain. Divines use the word in this sense when speaking of those books which the Jews did not receive into their canon of inspired writing, and the church of England, though she allows them to be read to her congregations, yet denies them to be of any authority in establishing any doctrine.

APO'CRYPHAL, *adj.* (from *apocryphal*) of doubtful and uncertain authority; not inserted in the canon of scripture.

APO'CRYPHALLY, *adv.* (from *apocryphal* and *ly* of *lie* or *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a manner which will not carry conviction with it; in a manner which is in want of authority, or the marks of authenticity.

APO'CRYPHALNESS, *S.* (from *apocryphal* and *ness* of *ness*, *ness*, *nyss*, or *NS*, Goth. implying quality) that quality which implies the uncertainty, or want of authenticity in any writing or proof.

APODIC'TICAL, *adj.* (from *αποδείξις*, *apodeixis*, Gr. a demonstration) demonstrative, or so plain and convincing, that no person can refuse his assent to it. Applied in logic to a syllogism.

APOGÆ'ON, **A'POGEE**, **APOGE'UM**, *S.* (of *απο*, *apo*, Gr. from and *γῆ*, *ge*, the earth) a term used by the ancient philosophers, who held that the earth was in the center of the system, and implied that point of a planet's orbit in which it was at the greatest distance from the earth; but as the modern system the sun is demonstrated to be the center; we express the same idea in some respects by the word *aphelion*.

APOLLINARIANS, *S.* (from *Apollinaris*, their founder) a sect which arose in the fourth century, who denied, that Christ assumed true flesh, or a rational soul, but that his divinity was instead of the latter, and that his flesh existed with the sun from all eternity, was sent down from heaven, and conveyed through the virgin, as through a channel; that there were two sons, one born of God, and the other of Mary; that the God was crucified; that Christ has now no body; and that the souls of men are propagated by other souls, in the same manner as bodies are by other bodies. How fruitful is error, and when the imagination is taken for a guide instead of reason assisted by revelation, what a despicable light must men appear in to those exalted beings, who can see remote truths by intuition!

APO'LLO, *S.* (Lat.) in mythology, the son of Jupiter and Latona, born at Delos; one of the heathen deities, to whom they attributed the art of divination, and the patronage of physic, and is the sun. Said to have killed the serpent Pytho, because its heat exhales pestilential vapours; represented with long hair, in allusion to the sun beams. The fable, reported of his feeding Admetus's sheep, denotes that all creatures are sustained by his genial warmth; and his killing the Cyclops for forging Jupiter's thunderbolts, his dispersing those pestilential vapours which are fatal to mankind. He is called the Sun in heaven, Bacchus on earth, and Apollo in the infernal regions, and represented with an harp to shew the harmony of our system, with a buckler, to denote his defending the earth, and with arrows, to signify his power of life and death.

APOLOGE'TICAL, *adj.* (from *απολογεω*, *apologeō* to defend from any objection, or charge) that which is said, or written in defence of any person, or opinion.

APOLOGE'TICALLY, *adv.* (from *apologetical*, and *ly* of *lie*, Sax. implying manner); in the manner of an answer, defence, or *apology*.

APO'LOGIST, *S.* (from *apologize*) the person who writes or speaks in vindication of the sentiments of another; one who endeavours to extenuate the faults of another.

To **APOLOGI'ZE**, *v. a.* (from *apology*) to plead in favour of a person, or thing; to defend, or excuse, a person, or thing. Used with the particle *for*, before the subject. "I ought to *apologize* for my indiscretion." WAKE.

APO'LOGUE, *S.* (from *απο* and *λογος*, *apo* and *logos*, Gr.) a story, or fiction, which is formed to convey some moral and interesting truth to the mind, under the images of beasts, and other irrational animals; a fable: it is distinguished from parable, because that might have happened, but this could not; and the actors in that are rational beings; but those of the *apologue* are irrational.

APO'LOGY, *S.* (from *απολογία*, *apologia*, Gr.) in its primary sense, a juridical word, implying a discourse made by a defendant, to clear himself from a charge of guilt brought against him; thus the discourse Socrates made for himself, when accused, is styled his *apology*. Hence the defence or vindication of an opinion from the objections it is charged with, is called by the same name. In this sense bishop Jewell calls his defence of the church of England an *apology*; and Robert Barclay, his vindication of Quakerism, an *apology* for the principles of the Quakers. At present the term is used to imply rather an excuse than a vindication; and an extenuation of a fault, rather than a proof of innocence: being more commonly appropriated to the common concerns of men in their private characters, than to the proceedings at the bar.

APOME'CO'METRY, *S.* (of *απο*, from *μετρος*, *metros*, Gr. di-

stance, and *μετρον*, *metroon*, Gr. to measure) the art of measuring things at a distance, to know how far they are from us.

APONEURO'SIS, *S.* (of *απο*, from, and *νευρον*, *neuron*, Gr. nerve) in anatomy, the expansion, or spreading of a nerve, in the manner of a membrane, in breadth. Likewise the cutting off a nerve or tendon.

APO'PHASIS, *S.* (from *αποφασις*, Gr. a denying) in rhetoric, a figure in which the orator seems to wave, what he ironically mentions, as "Neither will I mention your cowardice; though, if I should, you could not deny it."

APOPHLEGMA'TIC, *S.* (of *απο* and *φλεγμα*, *phlegma*, Gr. phlegm) in medicine, remedies proper to clear away superfluous phlegm, and ferous humours.

APOPHLE'GMATISM, *S.* (see **APOPHLEGMA'TIC**) a medicine intended to discharge phlegm.

APOPHLEGMA'TIZANT, *S.* (see **APOPHLEGMA'TIC**) a remedy which evacuates ferous or phlegmatic humours by the nostrils.

A'POPHTHEGM, *S.* (from *αποφθημα*, *apophthema*) a sententious expression uttered without deliberation: or a sentence containing some important truth, moral or divine, which bursts, unexpected, from the speaker.

APO'PHYGE, *S.* (from *αποφυγω*, *apophugo*, Gr. to fly from) in architecture, a corner post, or ring of a column or pillar, whence it begins to spring: originally nothing but the ring at the base of wooden pillars, to keep them from springing; but afterwards imitated in stone-work.

APO'PHYSIS, *S.* (from *αποφυσις*, *apophusis*, Gr.) in anatomy, the protuberance or prominent parts of a bone; the same as a process, and the sharp protuberances of the lower jaw-bone.

APOPLE'CTIC, or **APOPLE'CTICAL**, *adj.* (from *apoplexy*) that which is of the nature of an *apoplexy*.

A'POPLEX, *S.* (see **APOPLEXY**, for which this word is used by an *apocope*) "Repletion, *apoplexy*, intestate death." DRY.

APOPLE'XED, *adj.* (from *apoplex*) affected or seized with an *apoplexy*.

A'POPLEXY, *S.* (*αποπληξις*, *apoplexis*, Gr. from *αποπλεσσω*, *apopleō*, Gr. to strike on a sudden) in physic, a disease that suddenly deprives a person of his senses, and all sensible motions of the body, excepting those of the heart and lungs, attended with a suspension of the principal faculties of the soul. Caused generally by repletion; the head's being naturally large, and the neck short; the person's being corpulent and fat, or of a plethoric habit of body, and redundant in pituitous humours. The indications of cure are an attenuation of the viscosity of the humours, or derivation and revulsion of them, by all manner of evacuations.

APO'RIA, *S.* (from *απορια*, Gr.) in rhetoric, a figure where the speaker shows himself in doubt where to begin, on account of the copiousness of his subject, the ambiguity of the thing, and includes a kind of a soliloquy, or deliberation of the speaker.

APORRHOE'A, *S.* (from *απο*, *apo*, and *ρῆω*, *reo*, Gr. to flow) a sulphureous effluvia; or vapour emitted from the earth and subterraneous bodies.

APOSCEPARNI'SMUS, *S.* (of *απο*, from, and *σκηπαρνος*, *skeparnos*, an ax) in surgery, a fracture made by a side-blow, of a light and sharp weapon, by which a piece is cut off, like a chip from a block by means of an ax.

APOSIOPE'SIS, *S.* (from *απο*, *apo*, Gr. and *σιωπω*, *siōpō*, Gr. to be silent) in rhetoric, a figure wherein the speaker, through some vehement affection, leaves his period unfinished; but in such such a manner as the sense may be easily supplied by the audience, as "The talents of a Pitt—but he needs no encomium."

APO'STASY, *S.* (of *απο*, *apo*, from, and *στημι*, *istēmi* Gr. to stand) the abandoning and renouncing a religion one has before professed; used always in a bad sense, and joined with the particle *from*.

APO'STATE, *S.* (from *αποστατα*, Lat. *apostatus*, Gr.) one who has forsaken or renounced the religion or principles he formerly professed; used in a bad sense, with the particle *from*.

APOSTA'TICAL, *S.* (from *apostate*) after the manner, or like, one who is an *apostate*.

To **APO'STATIZE**, *S.* (from *apostate*) to abandon or renounce one's religion; to change one's religion for a worse: used always in a bad sense.

To **APO'STEMATE**, *v. a.* (from *aposteme*) to turn to an *aposteme*; to form an abscess; to collect and swell with corrupt matter.

APOSTEMATION, *S.* (from *aposteme*) in surgery, the forming an abscess; the collecting or gathering of corrupt matter, so as to cause a humour and swelling in the part.

APO'STEME,

APO'STEME, or **APO'STUME**, S. (*αποστημα, apostema*, Gr. from *αφιστημι*, to depart) a hollow swelling filled with purulent or corrupt matter: an abscess.

APOSTERIORI, a kind of demonstration. See **DEMONSTRATION**.

APO'STLE, S. (*apostolus*, of *αποστολος, apostolos*, Gr. from *αποσταλλειν*, to send) in its most limited sense, one who was an attendant and disciple of Christ on earth, and commissioned by him, after his resurrection, to preach the Gospel to the world. One of the ordinary travelling ministers, who went into different parts to preach the Gospel, Rom. xvi. 7. In allusion to the custom of the Jews, one who is sent to collect alms and contributions: *Epaphroditus*, your messenger or *apostle*, *αποστολος*, Gr. Philip. ii. 25. He who has first planted the Gospel in any place. Applied to Christ himself, as being sent from heaven to assume our nature, and invested with authority to execute his prophetic, priestly, and kingly offices. "Consider the *Apostle* and high-priest of our profession Jesus Christ, Heb. iii. 1.

APO'STLESHIP, S. (from *apostle* and *scyp* or *scype*, Sax. implying dignity or office) the dignity or office of an *apostle*, which consisted in preaching the Gospel, baptizing, working miracles, planting and confirming churches, and ordaining ministers.

APOSTOLIC, or **APOSTOLICAL**, *adj.* (from *apostle*) that which was taught or authorized by the apostles.

APOSTOLICALLY, *adj.* (from *apostolical* and *ly* of *lic*, Sax. implying manner) after the manner of an *apostle*.

APOSTOLICALNESS, S. (from *apostolical* and *ness* of *ness*, *ness*, *nyffe*, Sax. and *NS*, Goth. implying an abstract quality) the quality which denotes a thing authorized by, or agreeable to, the doctrine and practice of the apostles.

APO'STROPHE, S. (of *απο, apo*, Gr. from, and *στροφω strepho*, Gr. to turn) in rhetoric, a breaking off from the thread of one's discourse to address some other person or thing: when applied to inanimate things, it is reckoned a very great beauty: Adam's morning-hymn in Milton, is the most charming *apostrophe* that ever entered the heart of man. In grammar, the contraction or shortening of a word by the placing a comma over that part which is dropped, as in the word *short'ning*.

To **APOSTROPHIZE**, *v. a.* (from *apostrophe*) to interrupt the thread of discourse, in order to address some foreign object.

APO'STUME, S. (this is a vitious spelling) See **APOSTEME**.

APO'THECARY, S. (from *αποθηκη, apothekē*, Gr. a shop) one who practises pharmacy, or prepares medicines according to the prescriptions of the college, and occasionally visits patients; a practice which is an encroachment on the province of physicians, and did not originally belong to the trade. The practice is genteel, and its members very numerous in London; till the year 1617 they were incorporated with the Grocers; but are now distinct, and have a hall in Blackfriars, where are two very fine laboratories, which supply the surgeons chests with medicines, for the use of the navy. If we consider there are near 2000 of this profession in London, how must we be surprised to find that, in Denmark, only two are allowed in the city of Copenhagen, and but one in any other considerable town.

APO'THEGM, S. (a vitious spelling) See **APOTHEGM**.

APOTHEOSIS, S. (*απο, apo*, and *θεο, theos*, Gr. God) an heathen ceremony, whereby any great man was placed among the Gods; after which they paid him adoration, and swore by his name, with as much reverence as by those of any other Deity. The ceremony, as described by Herodian, may be seen in Kennett's Roman Antiquities.

APO'TOME, S. (of *απο, apo*, and *τεμνω, temno*, to cut) in mathematics, the difference between a rational line and one only commensurable in power to the whole line. Thus the line B C, plate I. fig. 8. is an apotome, because it is the difference between the rational line A C and a line A B, commensurable only in power to the whole line A C. Euclid has handled this subject very copiously in his tenth book of Elem. In music, the remaining part of an entire tone, after a greater semitone has been taken from it. Its proportion in numbers is that of 2048 to 2187.

APOZEM, S. (from *αποζεω, apozeo*, to boil) in pharmacy, a medicine made by boiling roots, plants, &c. in water, called likewise a decoction.

To **APPA'L**, *v. a.* (*appā'ir*, Fr.) to strike with terror or fear; to affright; to damp a person's courage; to dishearten, including in its secondary idea the sudden appearance of some terrible object.

APPA'LEMENT, S. (from *appal* and *ment*) sudden affright, which robs a person of his courage, and renders him inactive.

APPARA'TUS, S. (Lat.) a collection of instruments necessary to accomplish any design, and applied to the tools of a trade; the instruments used in philosophical experiments; the bandages, &c. of a surgeon; the furniture of a house; the ammunition for war; and lastly, to several books composed the form of catalogues and dictionaries, &c.

APPA'REL, S. (It has no plural, from *appareil*, Fr.) the cloathing worn for ornament or decency; dress; figuratively, appearance, or ornament. "Religion appeared in the natural *apparel* of simplicity." Tatler, No. 54.

To **APPA'REL**, *v. a.* to cloth; to dress; to adorn; to set out or embellish. "Trees *apparelled* with flowers." BACON.

APPA'RENT, *part.* (*apparent*, Fr. from *apparens*, Lat.) applied to truth, plain, and indubitable: applied to shape or form, seeming, in opposition to real; applied to actions, or qualities visible, manifest, or known, opposed to secret; and applied to the successor to the crown, certain, opposed to presumptive. Shakespear uses it substantively, in the last sense. "I'll draw it as *apparent* to the crown."

HENRY VI. Apparent diameter in astronomy, is the angle, under which we see the sun, moon, and stars: thus when the sun appears under the angle D O E. (Plate I. fig. 9. it is called its apparent diameter. Apparent magnitude, is that which appears to the eye, and is measured by the quantity of the optic angle. Thus if D C, (plate I. fig. 10.) be an object viewed by the eye at A and B, the angle C A D, is the apparent magnitude of the object seen at A, and the angle C B D, its apparent magnitude when viewed at B.

APPA'RENTLY, *adv.* (from *apparent* and *ly* of *lic*, Sax. implying manner) plainly, evidently; manifestly. "Vices *apparently* tend to the impairing of mens healths." TILLOTSON.

APPARITION, S. (from *appareo*, Lat.) the appearance of a thing, so as to become visible to the eyes, or sensible to the mind: a visible object; a spectre; a ghost, which is the most common acceptation at present. In astronomy, a star's becoming visible, which before was below the horizon; opposed to occultation.

The circle of perpetual Apparition is that which is described about the pole as a centre, and touches the north part of the horizon in N. lat. and the S. in S. lat. all stars within which never set, but are always visible above the horizon.

APPARITORS, S. (from *appareo*, Lat.) persons who are at hand to execute the orders of the magistrate in any court of judicature; those who cite persons to appear in ecclesiastical courts; the beadle who carries the mace before the masters, &c. in our universities.

To **APPE'ACH**. (See **IMPEACH**) to accuse; to inform against a person. Now obsolete.

APPEA'CHMENT, S. (from *appeach*) an information made against a person; an accusation.

To **APPE'AL**, *v. a.* (*appello*, Lat.) to transfer a cause, or dispute from one to another, with the particle *from* before the person from whom it is removed, and *to* before the person who is to be judge in his stead; to apply one's self to others for their opinions; or to cite as witnesses. To impeach, or charge a person with guilt, in allusion to an appeal in law. "Appeal each other of high-treason." SHAK.

APPE'AL, S. (pronounced as if the *a* was dropped and another *e* inserted in its room, as *appeel*.) See to **APPEAL**. In law the removal of a cause from an inferior judge to a superior; used with the particle *to*. It generally means the accusation of a murderer by a person who had interest in the party killed. This is done either by bill or writ. The heir male is to bring an appeal for the death of his ancestor, and the husband for his wife; but it must be commenced within a year and a day after the death of the person murdered and in the county where done. Figuratively a summons to answer to a charge; an application or address. "A kind of *appeal* to the Deity." BACON.

APPEALANT, S. (from *appeal*, *appellant* is the word now in use.) He that brings an appeal.

APPE'ALER, S. (from *appeal* and *er* of *wer*, Sax. implying an agent or man) one who makes an appeal.

To **APPE'AR**, *v. neut.* (from *appareo*, Lat.) to become an object of sight, or visible to the eye, with *in* before the place of the object. To make its appearance, like a spirit, or ghost. To be in the presence of another, so as to be seen by him, to be conspicuous; or attract observation. To answer a summons by attending a court of justice; to seem, to resemble, in opposition to reality. To be made manifest by proofs and evidence. To be evident. "As will appear by what follows." ARBUTHN.

APPEA'RANCE, S. (from *appear*) the act of becoming an object of sight. The thing seen, or object of sight. A

phenomenon; or the visible qualities of any object. Semblance, or show, in opposition to reality. That which strikes the eye; the outside. The coming into a place. Personal attendance or presence, at a court of justice. Circumstances which favour any opinion. Personal charms, probability, resemblance; or likelihood.

APPE'ARER, S. (from *appear* and *er*, implying an agent from *wer*, Sax. or *wair*, Goth.) he who makes his appearance; he who becomes visible, or an object of sight.

APPE'ASEABLE, *adj.* (from *appease* and *able*, Sax. power, or possibility) that which may have the violence of passion lessened, or softened; that which is reconcileable.

APPE'ASEABLENESS, S. (from *appeaseable* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. or N.S. Goth. implying quality in the abstract) that quality by which a person in a passion is inclined to be pacified, and to stop the violence of his resentment.

To APPE'ASE, *v. a.* (*appaiser*, Fr.) to bring a person that is angry to calm and even temper; to pacify; to allay the ravings of a disordered mind figuratively, to quiet any noise, outrage, or violence; beautifully applied to inanimate things. "As by his counsel he *appeaseth* the deep," 1 Mac. xiii. 42.

APPE'ASEMENT, S. (from *appease*) a state of reconciliation; a state of peace and calmness, after the turbulent emotions of passion and resentment.

APPE'ASER, S. (See APPEASE) one who prevails on another to stifle his anger; or brings about a reconciliation between parties that were vehemently offended with each other.

APPEL'LANT, S. (from *appellans*, part. of *appello*, Lat.) in law the party who brings an appeal against another; one who appeals from a lower to a higher court.

APPE'LLATE, S. (from *appellatum*, supine of *appello*, Lat.) the person against whom an appeal is brought.

APPELLA'TION, S. (*appellatio*, Lat. from *appello*, to call, or name) the name, dignity, or title, by which one man is distinguished from another.

APPELLATIVE, S. (*appellativum*, Lat.) in grammar, words which stand for universal ideas, or a whole rank of beings, whether general or special; as *fish*, or *eel*, which agree to many individuals, and the former to many species.

APPELA'TIVELY, *adv.* (from *appellative* and *ly* of *lic*, Sax. implying manner) after the manner of nouns appellative.

APPE'LLATORY, *adj.* (from *appellate*) that which contains an appeal.

APPELLE'E, S. (from *appeal*) the person against whom an appeal is brought.

APPE'NAGE, or APPA'NAGE, S. (*apanagium*, Lat. of *pans*, Lat. bread, or all manner of food.) the fortune of a king's younger sons, which in England depends intirely on his majesty's pleasure, but in France consisted in certain dukedoms appropriated to that purpose, which on the possessor's dying without issue reverted to the crown.

To APPE'ND, *v. a.* (from *ad* to, and *pendo*, to hang) used with the particle *to*; to hang one on another; to join something as an additional, not as a principal part.

APPEN'DAGE, S. (Fr.) hanging on something else; belonging or annexed to; accompanying: in law any thing belonging to another, as accessory to its principal, or like an adjunct to its subject among the logicians. Thus an hospital may be *appendant* to a manour; a common of fishing to a freehold. Used likewise substantively for something which belongs to another, not as a necessary but a casual, and adventitious part. "A word, a look, a tread, are *appendants* to external beauty." GREW'S Cosmol.

To APPE'NDICATE, *v. a.* (from *appendo*, Lat.) to annex or add one thing to another. Seldom used at present.

APPENDICA'TION, (from *appendicate*) things, which are added as ornaments or conveniencies, not as necessary to another.

APPEN'DIX, S. (Lat. its plural *appendices*) something added or appended to another, not as constituting a necessary part of it, but only as an embellishment or convenience. Applied to action, concurrent circumstances. Applied to books, a kind of supplement, or an addition in order to supply some omissions, and render them compleat; sometimes added to the book, and sometimes published by itself.

To APPERTA'IN, *v. n.* (*appartenir*, Fr.) to belong to as a right, by nature, or appointment. To relate, or be confined to "things *appertaining* to this life." HOOKER.

APPERTA'INMENT, S. (from *appertain*) that which relates, belongs to, or is a property of any rank or dignity.

APPER'TENANCIES, S. (*appar'tenance*, Fr.) that which belongs or relates to a thing: the qualities, or properties of a body.

APPER'TINENT, *adj.* (from *ad* to and *pertinens*, Lat. belonging) that which is requisite, or has a relation to.

APPETENCE, or APPETENCY, S. (*appetentia*, Lat.) sensual, or carnal desire. "Lustful *appetence*." MILT. Par. Lost.

APPETIBI'LITY, S. (from *appetibile*) the quality which renders a thing the object of desire.

AP'PETITE, S. (from *appetite*, Fr. of *appetitus*, Lat.) a desire of enjoying something under the appearance of sensible good. A propensity to an object on account of the good it is imagined to possess. A violent longing after any thing, used with the particles *of* or *to*, before the object of desire. "Immoderate *appetite* of power." CLAREND. "An *appetite* to praise." Government of the Tongue. This last is not very proper. In medicine, a natural periodical call or desire to eat or drink, in order to repair the wastes occasioned by the excretions of the body.

APPETITION, S. (*appetitus*, Lat.) a longing desire. "Ap-
" *petition* or fastening our affections on him." HAM-
MOND. Seldom used.

APPETITIVE, *adj.* (from *appetite*) that which desires; that which has the power of desiring. "The will is not a bare *appetitive* power." HALE'S Orig.

To APPLAUD, *v. a.* (*applaudo*, Lat.) to testify one's approbation by clapping of hands; to praise, or shew esteem for a person's merits.

APPLAUD'ER, S. (from *applaud* and *er* of *aver*, Sax. implying an agent or man) one who publicly shews his approbation; or highly commends and praises the merits of another.

APPLAU'SE, S. (from *applausus*, Lat.) approbation expressed with all the testimonies of turbulent joy; praise bestowed on merit by public and private testimonies of approbation and rapture.

AP'PLE, S. (*apl*, *apple*, *elp*, Sax. *Apel*, Belg. *Appfel*, Teut. *Afal*, Brit. *Apel*, Brit. *Eble*, Dan. *Jabilko*, Pol.) any kind of large fruit of a round form, but appropriated at present to that of the *apple-tree*. *Apple of the eye*. See PUPIL. *Apples of love*: in Botany, are of three sorts, the most common with long, trailing branches, rough leaves, and yellow points, succeeded by apples, not round, but bunched, of a pale orange shining pulp, and seeds within.

AP'PLEBY, or APULBY, S. (of *aballaba*, Lat.) a market-town of Westmoreland, reduced by the frequent incursions of the Scots, and the dreadful ravages of a pestilence in 1598, from a state of opulence to one of desertion. The assizes are held in the town-hall: it has a market for corn every Saturday, the Viponts and Cliffords, the ancestors of the earl of Thanet, by the mother's side, have been lords of this manour for upwards of five hundred years. It is distant from London upwards of two hundred miles N. according to the compiler of COORE'S Geographical Dictionary, and lies in lat. 54. deg. 30 minutes; north longitude 2 deg. 20 min. west; but, according to DYCHE it is two hundred and seventeen computed, and two hundred and seventy-nine measured miles from London.

AP'PLE-TARTS, (*Apple* and *tart*) in pastry, a small pye, having apples within the paste.

AP'PLE-TREE, S. (*apple-tree*, or *apple-tree*, Sax. *afallen*, a fallen tree; Brit. *Jablan*, Russ. Slav. Bohem. taking its name from the fruit it bears as all trees do; not as a late author conjectures, *Appollo's-tree*, because Apples were one of the fruits dedicated to that deity.) In gardening, a tree whose fruit is round, generally hollowed about the foot-stalk, with cells including the seed separated by cartilaginous partitions. Its juice is somewhat acid, the tree large and spreading, and its flowers consist of five leaves, expanding in the form of a rose. Its fruit has various names, and are distinguished generally into those that are fit for the desert, the kitchen, and the cyder press.

APPLE-WOMAN, S. (a compound word) a woman who sells apples.

APPLI'ABLE, *adj.* (from *apply*, but moderns use *applicable* in its stead) that which is conformable, or agreeable, and on that account may be affirmed of, or applied to another.

APPLI'ANCE, S. (from *apply*) the act where one thing is applied to another; or the thing applied. Application is the word now used.

APPLICABI'LITY, S. (from *applicable*) the placing or applying one thing to another; the quality which renders a thing fit to be applied.

AP'PLICABLE, *adj.* (from *applico*, Lat.) that which is agreeable, suits, or may be affirmed of a thing. "Applica-
" *ble* to poetry," DRYD.

APPLICABLENESS, *S.* (from *applicable* and *ness*, of *nes*, *ness*, or *nyss*, Sax. or NS, Goth, implying an abstract quality) the quality which renders a thing fit to be applied.

APPLICABLY, *adv.* (from *applicable* and *ly*, of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such manner as to suit, agree with, or be conformable to, and consequently may be affirmed of, or applied to, any thing.

APPLICATE, *adj.* (from *apply*) in mathematics. See **ORDINATE**.

APPLICATION, *S.* (*applicatio*, Lat.) the act of applying one thing to another, either by making them touch, or bringing them nearer to each other. Intenseness of thought or study. The employment of a means to produce a particular end. The address, suit, or request of a person. Attention to any particular affair, with the particle *to*. The adjusting, or drawing inferences from the comparison of one thing to another. "The application of a fable." In divinity, the act whereby Christ makes over and transfers to us the effects of his holy life and death.

APPLICATIVE, *adj.* (from *apply*) that which applies or makes the application.

APPLICATORY, *adj.* (from *apply*) that which exerts the act of applying. Used also substantively: "Faith is the inward applicatory." BRAMHALL.

To **APPLY**, *v. act.* (*applier*, obsolete, *appliquer*, Fr. *aplico*, Lat.) to put one thing to another. To lay remedies or emplaisters on a wound. To use as relating or conformable to any person or thing. To employ, to put to a certain use. To use as a means, to some end. To fix the mind or attention upon any particular object; to study: used with the particle *to*. To have recourse to; to work upon; to ply; to employ, in an antiquated sense. To address as a petitioner. In mathematics, to transfer a given line into any figure, particularly a circle: to fit quantities, whose areas are equal, but figures different. To express division.

To **APPOINT**, *v. act.* (*appointer*, Fr.) to settle or fix the time of something future. To settle by bargain. To establish by decree. To equip or furnish with proper arms: a sense now obsolete.

APPOINTER, *S.* (from *appoint* and *er*, implying an agent of *ver*, Sax. a man) he who settles or fixes any time, thing, or place.

APPOINTMENT, *S.* (*appointment*, Fr.) a thing settled between two or more. An agreement to perform something future. Applied to the Deity, a decree, establishment, direction, or order. Applied to warlike habiliments, accoutrement. Applied to the amount of a pension, stipend, salary, or wages.

To **APPORTION**, *v. a.* (from *portio*, Lat.) to divide into shares; to set out, or separate into portions.

APPORTIONMENT, *S.* (from *apportion*) the dividing into shares or portions: in law, the dividing rent into as many portions as the land is held by proprietors.

To **APPOSE**, *v. act.* (for *oppose*) used by Chaucer to imply an examination of a scholar; or the embarrassing and puzzling him with questions. For this we now use the word *pose*, which is a contraction of this word, not as Johnson conjectures, of *puzzle*.

APPOSAL, *S.* (from *opposere*, or *oppono*, Lat. to place to account) in law, applied to sheriffs, is the charging them with money received on their account in the exchequer. 22 & 23 Car. II.

APPOSITE, *adj.* (from *oppositus*, Lat.) proper, fit, suitable, well adapted to the purpose for which it was intended; applied to time, seasonable, or conformable; applied to opinions or sentiments, proper, reasonable, or agreeable to the subject which they treat of.

APPOSITELY, *adv.* (from *opposite*, and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax. implying manner) fitly, suitably, conformably, properly; in a manner consistent with the greatest propriety.

APPOSITENESS, *S.* (from *opposite*, and *ness* of *nes*, *ness*, or *nyss*, Sax. or NS, Goth, implying quality in the abstract) the propriety of a thing, to the end for which it is designed. Fitness, suitability, conformity.

APPOSITION, *S.* (from *appositio*, Lat.) the addition of something new, which is united to that which was before. In grammar, the putting of two substantives, which signify the same thing in the same case; as *Christus Servator*, Lat. "Christ the Saviour," and "the River Thames," in English.

To **APPRAISE**, *v. a.* (*apprécier*, Fr.) to rate, value, or set a price on goods intended for sale.

APPRAISER, *S.* (from *appraise* and *er*, signifying an agent, from *ver*, Sax. or *war*, Goth. a man, *appréciateur*, Fr.) one who sets a value upon goods, who is sworn to do justice

between party and party, from whence he is termed a sworn appraiser, and is obliged to take the goods at the price which he appraises them at, providing no other will purchase them at that rate.

To **APPREHEND**, *v. act.* (from *apprehendo*, Lat.) to lay hold on; to seize a person as a malefactor, in order to bring him to justice; to think on with some degree of anxiety or terror. Applied to the operations of the mind, to conceive superficially, to have an imperfect or inadequate idea of a thing, in opposition to comprehend.

APPREHENDER, *S.* (from *apprehend* and *er*, from *ver*, Sax. a man) one who conceives a thing imperfectly; one who seizes a malefactor in order to bring him to justice: a conceiver; a thinker.

APPREHENSIBLE, *adj.* (from *apprehensibilis*, Lat.) that which may be apprehended or conceived, though not comprehended.

APPREHENSION, *S.* (*apprehensio*, Lat.) among logicians, the mere contemplation of things, without affirming or denying any thing concerning them. The bare perception of ideas in the mind, without comprehending them, or making any deductions from them: in a more loose sense, opinion, or sentiments. The faculty by which we perceive those ideas which are present to the mind. Fear, or anxiety. Suspicion of something future. In law, the seizing of a malefactor, or taking him into custody, in order to bring him to justice.

APPREHENSIVE, *adj.* (from *apprehend*) that which is quick to understand, or conceive: fearful; or suspicious.

APPREHENSIVELY, *adv.* (from *apprehensive* and *ly*, of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax. implying manner) after the manner in which the apprehension exercises itself, with respect to its ideas; in an inadequate, superficial manner, in opposition to comprehensively.

APPREHENSIVENESS, *S.* (from *apprehensive* and *ness*, of *nes*, *ness*, or *nyss*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) the quality which makes a person quick in perceiving ideas, or in perceiving their presence in the mind.

APPRENTICE, *S.* (*apprenti*, Fr. from *apprendre*, to learn) a youth bound for a certain number of years to a person, in order to learn his trade or profession.

To **APPRENTICE**, *v. act.* (from the noun) to bind a person for a certain number of years, to one who is to teach him his trade, &c.

APPRENTICE-HOOD, *S.* (from *apprentice* and *hood*, from *had*, or *bade*, Sax. *ath*, Goth, implying state, condition, or quality) the state or condition of an apprentice. The term of years to be served by an apprentice.

APPRENTICESHIP, *S.* (from *apprentice* and *ship*, from *scop*, or *scype*, Sax. implying dignity, or office, or duty) the time for which a person is bound to continue to another in order to learn and practice his trade. Or the office of an apprentice.

To **APPRIZE**, *v. a.* (*appris*, perfect, participle of *apprendre*, Fr.) to give a person information, or notice, of what he is a stranger to.

To **APPROACH**, *v. n.* (*approcher*, Fr.) applied to motion, to shorten the distance between objects; to draw nearer, or go towards. Applied to time, to be nearer its completion, to be nearer, or at hand. Figuratively, to come near; to resemble, not to differ much with respect to perfection, or any other virtue, as a writer. Used actively, with the particle *to*; to bring nearer to; to lessen the distance between objects.

APPROACH, *S.* (from the verb) the act of coming nearer to any object; access; means used to come nearer to a distant object. In fortification, used in the plural, works thrown up by besiegers in order to advance nearer to the place besieged. *Lines of approach*, are trenches cut in the ground, the earth of which is thrown up in the form of a parapet, on the side towards the enemy, in order to approach the covert way, without being exposed to the cannon of the besieged. In mathematics, the curve of equable approach, is that wherein a body, descending by the sole power of gravity, shall approach the earth equally in equal times, this problem of Leibnitz has been found by Maupertuis, to be the second cubical parabola, placed so, as its cubical progression is uppermost.

APPROACHER, *S.* (from *approach* and *er*, implying an agent) the person who comes nearer to another, or advances towards a distant object.

APPROACHMENT, *S.* (from *approach*) the act by which one object draws nearer to another.

APPROBATION, *S.* (*approbatio*, Lat.) the acknowledging a thing to be worthy of assent, and worthy of esteem, either by a tacit consent, or public confession: the act of approbation.

ing, liking, or esteeming any thing. The confirmation or support of a thing. "Drop their blood in *approbation* of what &c." SHAKESP.

APPRO'OF, S. (from *approve*; thus *proof* is derived from *prove*) the act of assenting to, or confirming any opinion from a persuasion of its fitness, or consistency with reason. Now obsolete.

To APPRO'PERATE, *v. a.* (*appropero*, Lat. to quicken a thing, with respect to motion; to hasten action, applied to the time in which it is expected.

To APPROPI'NQUATE, *v. n.* (from *appropinquo*, Lat.) to lessen the distance between any object; to draw nearer to; to approach. Seldom used.

To APPROPI'NQUE, *v. n.* (see APPROPI'NQUATE) to shorten applied to time; to draw nearer to. "My days to *appropinque* to an end." HUDIB.

APPRO'PRIABLE, *adj.* (from *appropriate*) that which may be peculiarly applied to; that which may be confined or restrained to something particular.

To APPRO'PRIATE, *v. a.* (*appropriar*, Fr. from *proprium*, Lat.) to dedicate, or confine to a particular use. To claim an exclusive right to. To confine to a particular sense. In law, to annex as a property.

APPRO'PRIATE, *adj.* (from the verb) peculiar; configned; restrained, or limited to some peculiar sense, or use.

APPROPRIA'TION, S. (from *appropriate*) applied to things, the application of them to some peculiar use. Applied to qualities, the claiming as belonging to one's self, in an extraordinary, if not exclusive manner. Applied to words, the restraining them to a particular sense, or confining them to signify a particular idea. In law, the annexing a benefice to the proper and perpetual use of some religious house; in order to the making of which the king's licence in chancery, and the consent of the diocesan, patron, and incumbent are necessary.

APPROPRIA'TOR, S. (from *appropriate*) one who is possessed of an appropriated benefice.

APPRO'VABLE, *adj.* (from *approve* and *able* of *abul*, Sax. power or possibility) that which, on account of its merits, appears worthy of approbation.

APPRO'VAL, S. (from *approve*) the acknowledgment of the merits, or good qualities of an object, after sufficient examination. Approbation. Seldom used.

APPRO'VANCE, S. (from *approve*) see APPROVAL. A word seldom used. "The least *approvance* to bestow." THOMPSON'S Spring.

To APPRO'VE, *v. a.* (*approver*, Fr. from *approbo*, Lat.) to be pleased with; to be delighted with from a conviction of merit: sometimes used with the particle *of*. To settle, or establish by sufficient reasons. To experience; to prove, or be convinced of from experience. "'Tis the curse of love, and still *approved*." DRYD. To make worthy of approbation, with the particle *to*. "To *approve* himself to God by righteousness." ROGERS.

APPRO'VEMENT, S. (from *approve*) consent, including liking, or approbation.

APPRO'VER, S. (from *approve* and *er*, implying an agent, and *wer*, Sax. a man) one who approves; one who puts to the proof, or makes trial of. "Their courages will make known to their *approvers*." SHAK. In common law, one who having confessed himself to be guilty of felony, accuseth another as guilty of the same; and is obliged to prove his charge. Approvers of the king, are those who have the letting of his demesnes in small numbers.

APPROXIMATE, *adj.* (from *ad*, to, and *proximus*, Lat. near) that which approaches near to.

APPROXIMA'TION, S. from *approximate*) the coming, or approaching nearer to any thing. In arithmetic, a continual approach to a root or quantity sought, without being able ever to arrive at it exactly.

APRIL, S. (*aprilis*, Lat.) the fourth calendar month in the year; represented by antient painters, as a young man in green, with a garland of myrtle and hawthorn buds, in one hand, primroses and violets, and in the other the sign Taurus. It was called *Eoster-monath* by the Saxons from their Goddess Eoster, to whom they sacrificed in this month: and from thence we call the paschal feast, Easter, at this day.

A PRIORI. See DEMONSTRATION.

APRON, S. (from *asoran* for *seran*, Sax. before; supposed by Minshew to be a contraction of *asore-one*) a part of dress consisting of cloth, &c. which hangs from the middle downwards, worn by artificers to keep their cloaths clean; by the ladies for ornament, and is composed, not only of the finest linens, but likewise the same as their gowns, or-

namented with flounces. In a goose, it signifies the fat skin which covers the belly. In gunnery, a piece of lead which covers the touch hole of a great gun.

APRON-MAN, S. (from *apron* and *man*) a man who wears an apron; a mechanic; a word of reproach. "You and your *apron-men*." SHAK.

A'PRONED, *adj.* (from *apron*) one who wears an apron. "The cobbler *apron'd*, and the parson gown'd." POPE.

A'PSIS, S. (*ἄψις*, *apsis*, Gr. the plural *apsides*, an arch or vault) in ecclesiastical writers, the part of the church wherein the clergy sat, and the altar was placed: more particularly the bishops seat or throne. The case wherein relics were preserved. In astronomy, the highest or lowest point of a planet's orbit, *i. e.* either its apogee, or perigee. Thus if A T P, (fig. X. plate 1.) represent the elliptic orbit of a planet; the points A P are each of them called the *apsides* of that planet, and the line A S P, is *the line of the apsides*.

A'PT, *adj.* (from *aptus*, Lat.) compared at present by *more* for the comparative, and *most* for the superlative, but formerly by adding *er* to the positive, for the comparative degree, and *est* for the superlative) Fit. A relative term implying the suitability of a thing to procure some end. That which has a tendency to, applied to things. That which has an inclination to, applied to persons; ready or quick, applied to the mind.

To A'PT, *v. a.* (*apto*, Lat.) to suit; to fit; to qualify; to lay open, or give room for, used with the particle *for*. "Apted for any ill impressions." DENHAM. Adapted is the word now in use.

To AP'TATE, *v. a.* (*aptatum*, supine of *apto*, Lat.) to fit. "To *aptate* a planet, is to strengthen it in position of house, &c. to bring about the desired end." BAILEY.

A'PTITUDE, S. (Fr.) fitness to bring about the desired end. Tendency, propensity, applied to bodies; disposition, or byass, applied to the mind.

A'PTLY, *adv.* (from *apt* and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a manner proper to produce its end: with great propriety; justly; or pertinently; readily, or quickly. "He learnt his business *aptly*."

A'PTNESS, S. (from *apt* and *ness*, of *nes*, *ness*, *nyss*, Sax. implying quality in the abstract) a relative term, implying the suitability of any means to procure its end. Applied to bodies, tendency; to minds, disposition, or inclination; to the understanding, quickness, facility, or ease in conceiving.

A'PTOTE, S. (from a Gr. negative, and *πρωτος*, *ptosis*, a case) an indeclinable noun, or such as hath no variations of case: such as the names of the letters in Greek, and the word *fas*, in Latin.

A'PUS, S. (Lat.) in astronomy, the bird of paradise, a constellation in the S. hemisphere.

APYREXY, S. (from a negative, and *πυρεξια*, *pyrexia*, Gr. a fever) in physic, the interval between the fits of an intermittent; or the entire cessation of a continual fever.

A'QUA, S. (Lat.) water. *Aqua Fortis*, or strong water, a corrosive liquor, made by distilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol; or rectified oil of vitriol in a strong heat. It is supposed to have been invented about the year 1300. It is used by refiners in separating silver from gold and copper; by working goldsmiths; by the workers in Mosaic, for staining and colouring their woods; by dyers, in heightening their colours, particularly scarlet; by other artists, for colouring bone and ivory; by book-binders, to marble the covers of their books; by engravers, in etching copper-plates; and by diamond-cutters, to separate their diamonds from metalline powder. *Aqua-marina*, *Aqua-marine*, in natural history, a precious stone, which takes its name from its sea-green colour; is supposed to be the beryl, and the sixth stone in the breast-plate of the Jewish high-priest. *Aqua-mira'ilis*, or the wonderful water, is distilled from spices infused in spirits of wine; and is a very good cordial. *Aqua-regia*, the royal water, a strong corrosive spirit, which dissolves gold, and is composed of spirit of nitre and spirit of sea-salt. *Aqua-vita*, or water of life, in a general sense, brandy or spirit of wine; but in a more confined sense, restrained to that spirit which is drawn from malt; the other term *brandy* being appropriated to that which is drawn from wine only.

AQUA'TIC, or AQUA'TICK, (*aquaticus*, Lat. from *aqua*, water) applied to animals, that which lives in the water; applied to vegetables, that which grows in the water.

A'QUATILE, *adj.* (*aquatis*) that which lives or grows in the water. Seldom used.

AQUEDUCT, or **AQUÆDUCT**, *S.* (*aqua*, Lat. water, and *ductus*, Lat. a conduit) a channel formed of stone, bricks, or timber to convey water from one place to another. The Romans had some aqueducts which extended one hundred miles: there were nine that emptied themselves through 13,594 pipes of an inch diameter, and the city is supposed to receive in an hours time 500,000 hogheads of water. That of Lewis XIV. near Maintenon, which carries the R. Bute to Versailles is 7000 fathoms long, 2560 high, and, has 242 arcades. Yet though our New-River is not conducted with so much parade, it is infinitely more useful, and considered as the project and performance of a private person, is at once stupendous, and worthy of the highest approbation. In anatomy, this term is applied to a long canal in the *Os petrosum*.

AQUALICULUS, *S.* (a diminutive from *aqua*, Lat. water) in anatomy, that part of the belly which reaches from the navel to the pubes. Likewise applied to the stomach, or internal tube.

AQUARIUS, *S.* (from *aqua*, Lat. water) in astronomy, one of the twelve signs in the ecliptic, which the sun enters in the beginning of January, and derives its name from the supposed quantity of rain which falls while the sun is in it. In allusion to which, it is described in the zodiac on globes, in the form of a man inclining on an urn flowing with water, and is signified by this mark ☿

AQUEOUS, *adj.* (from *aqua*, Lat. water) watery; composed of watery particles. *Aqueous humour*. See **EYE**.

A'QUEOUSNESS, *S.* (from *aqueous* and *ness* of *nessé*, Sax. implying quality in the abstract) that quality which belongs to water, and distinguishes it from other bodies.

A'QUILINE, *adj.* (from *aquila*, of *aquilinus*, Lat. an eagle) resembling an eagle; applied to the nose, hooked, or like an eagle's beak.

AQU'OSE, *S.* (from *aquosus*, Lat.) watry, abounding with particles of water. *Aquose ducts*, those in the Sclerotica, whereby the aqueous humour, is supposed to be conveyed into the membranes which inclose it; discovered by Dr. NUCK, but not generally acknowledged.

AQUOS'ITY, *S.* (from *aquose*) wateriness; or the quality, so named from its abounding particles of water.

A. R. an abbreviature, for *Anna regina*, *Q.* Anne, or *anno regni*, in the year of the reign.

ARABIA, *S.* (Lat. from ערב Heb. the evening, a crow, a mixture, a parti-colour, or commerce; according to the editor of Calasio: some of the Jews however, derive it from ערבי Harabi, a robber, which seems to be a false reading from ארבי *Arbi* of ארב *Arab*, a robber, or person who lays in wait for another; yet as the word occurs nowhere with an א but a ע at the beginning; the first etymology appears to be the true; and those compilers of geographical dictionaries, who have espoused the latter, seem to have done so from ignorance of the language) a country of vast extent in Asia, bounded by Palestine and Syria, proper on the N. by Persia, and its gulph on the E, the Indian or main ocean on the S. and by the Red-Sea, and Isthmus of Suez on the W. It is usually divided into Arabia, Petra, or the stony; Deserta, or the Desert; and Felix, or the happy. Its inhabitants have, for the most part no settled habitation, unless on the sea coast; have lived for ages on plunder, subsisted like the Jews, without mixture and unextinguished in the midst of nations, who are generally at enmity with them; and are on that account living instances of the truth of prophecy; as Dr. Newton has shewn in his discourses on prophecy. This country extends from 11 to 30 degrees N. lat. and from 35 to 60 deg. E. long.

A'RABIC, *S.* (from *Arabic*) the tongue of the Arabians, a branch of the Hebrew, whose harmony and elegance; nervousness and copiousness will always find admirers, whilst it meets with students. It has a thousand names for a sword; five hundred for a lion; two hundred for a serpent, and eighty for honey.

This word is likewise applied to a gum, which distills from a thorny plant in these parts. See **ACACIA**.

A'RABIC, *adj.* that which belongs to, or is used in Arabia. *Arabic characters*, are the figures which we make use of at present in arithmetic.

A'RABISM, *S.* (*arabismus*, Lat.) a method of expression, or idiom peculiar to the Arabs.

AR'ABLE, *adj.* (from *aro*, Lat. to plough.) that which is fit for ploughing; and to produce corn.

A'RAC, or **A'RRAC**, *S.* (pronounced *rac*, Ind. implying strong waters, or spiritual liquors) an excellent spirituous liquor, made by the Chinese from cacao, rice, or sugar; the former of which is the best. There are two sorts imported into England, viz. the Goa and Batavia. The

Goa is distinguished into single, double, and treble. The double distilled is that which is sent abroad, though weak in comparison to that of Batavia, is prepared before it, on account of its method of distilling, which is in earthen vessels, but that of Batavia in copper.

ARACHNOIDES, *S.* (from *αράχνη*, *arachne*, Gr. spider, and *ειδός*, *eidós*, Gr. a form or shape) in anatomy, a fine slender tunic, encompassing the chrystalline humour of the eye, which derives its name from its resembling a cobweb. Its use is to retain the chrystalline humour in its proper place; to separate the chrystalline from the aqueous humour; and to prevent its being continually moistened therewith. Likewise applied to the external lamina of the pia mater, reckoned by some anatomists as a distinct coat.

ARÆO'METER, *S.* (from *αραιός*, *araios*, Gr. thin, and *μετρέω*, *metreo*, Gr. to measure) in hydrostatics, an instrument used to discover the weight or gravity of fluids.

ARÆO'STYLE, *S.* (from *αραιός*, *araios*, Gr. thin, and *στυλός*, *stulos*, Gr. a column) in architecture, the great interval, or distance, which can be between pillars; which is eight modules, or four diameters.

ARÆO'TICS, *S.* (from *αραιόω*, *araiōo*, Gr. to rarify) in pharmacy, medicines which rarify or thin the blood.

ARAI'GNEE, (*Fr.* a spider) in fortification, a branch, return, or gallery of a mine.

ARA'NEA TUNICA, *S.* See **ARACHNOIDES**.

ARA'NEOUS, *adj.* (from *aranea*, Lat. a cobweb) that which resembles a cobweb. "The *araneous* membrane of the eye." **DERHAM**. *Araneous urine*, is that which contains something like a spider's web, with a fatness at top, and indicates a colliquation.

ARA'NNEA, *S.* (from *aranea*, a cobweb) a silver ore found in the mine of Catamito in Potosi, which resembles a cobweb, being composed of threads of pure silver, appearing to the sight like burnt lace, and is the richest silver ore of any.

A'RATE, *S.* (port) a weight in Portugal. See **AROB**.

ARA'TION, *S.* (*aratio*, Lat.) the act of plowing. Want authority.

A'RATORY, *adj.* (from *aro*, to plow) that which relates to plowing.

A'RBALET, or **A'RBALIST**, *S.* (from *arcus*, Lat. a bow, and *balista*, a sling) a cross-bow made with steel set in a shaft of wood, with a string and trigger; bent with a piece of iron fitted for that purpose, and used to throw bullets, large arrows, darts, &c.

A'RBITER, *S.* (Lat.) a person chosen by mutual consent between two or more parties, to decide the subject of their disagreement. One who is invested with a power to decide any difference. "Sole *arbiter* of the affairs of Christendom." **TEMPLE**.

A'BITRABLE, *adj.* (*arbitror*, Lat.) arbitrary, voluntary; determined purely by the will, without regard to any other motives.

ARBI'TRAMENT, *S.* (from *arbitror*, Lat.) choice; or the exercise of the will in choosing or assenting to any thing. "In thine *arbitrament* it stands." **Par. Lost**.

ARBITRA'RILY, *adv.* (from *arbitrary* and *ly*, of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as implies a bare exertion of the will, without any regard to motives or consequences; in a despotic, tyrannical, or absolute manner.

ARBITRA'RINESS, *S.* (from *arbitrary* and *ness*, of *nes*, *nessé*, or *nyssé*, Sax. or *NS*, Goth. implying quality in the abstract) the quality of acting or deciding purely according to one's own will, without any regard to reason, law, or power. Despoticalness. The prescribing rules, or enacting laws, without assigning any reasons for so doing. Tyranny.

ARBITRA'RIOUS, *adj.* (from *arbitrarius*, Lat.) depending entirely on the will; precarious. "No precarious existence, or *arbitrarius* dependence on any will." **NOVARIUS**.

ARBITRA'RIOUSLY, *adv.* (from *arbitrarius* and *ly*, of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax. implying manner) arbitrarily; according to the mere and obstinate determination of the will.

A'RBITRARY, *adj.* (*arbitrarius*, Lat.) not restrained or determined by any law, or reasons; capricious, positive, despotic, and dogmatic.

To **A'RBITRATE**, *v. a.* (*arbitror*, Lat.) to decide or determine a difference. To judge of. Used neuterly to give judgment, or pronounce sentence.

ARBITRA'TION, *S.* (from *arbitror*, Lat.) the determination of a cause by a judge; mutually chosen by the parties at difference.

ARBITRA'TOR, S. (from *arbitratus*) a person chosen by contending parties, to determine a difference between them. He that has uncontrollable power. "Heaven's high *Arbitrator* sits secure." Par. Lost. He that determines, decides, or puts an end to any affair: a determiner. In law, the difference between an *arbiter* and an *arbitrator* consists in the former's being obliged to proceed according to law, and the other's deciding only upon the principles of equity.

ARBIT'REMENT, S. (from *arbitror*, Lat.) decision, or determination pronounced by an umpire. A compromise. "As if they would make an *arbitrement* between God and man." Bacon.

AR'BOR, (Lat.) in botany, a tree. In mechanics, that part of a machine which supports the rest; likewise the spindle or ax on which a machine turns.

ARBOR PHILOSO'PHICA, or the *philosophical tree*, in chemistry, that which is formed from metalline chrytallizations which resemble a tree: of this sort is the *Arbor Diana*, formed from a precipitation of silver with mercury. *Arbor Martis*, or the *steel tree*, that which is formed from a dissolution of iron-filings in spirits of nitre. *Arbor Porphyriana*, or *Porphyry's tree*, in logic, is a scale of beings, consisting of three rows, as follows:

Thinking	S U B S T A N C E		Extended
	B O D Y		
Inanimate	A N I M A L		Animate
Irrational	M A N		Rational
This	P I T T		That

AR'BOR VITÆ, or the *tree of life*, in botany, so called from its perpetual verdure. Its branches are flattish, bearing leaves somewhat like the cypress, and having white cones at the extremity of the branches. It is a native of Canada, a warm plant, good in a chlorosis; bruised with honey, dissolves tumours: its oil is recommended as a stimulator and opener in the gout; and is of great service in cleansing beds from vermin.

AR'BORARY, *adj.* (*arborarius*, Lat.) that which belongs to a tree. Wants authority.

AR'BORET, S. (a diminutive of *arbor*, Lat.) a small tree, or shrub. "Among thick woven *arbores* and flowers." Par. Lost.

ARBO'REOUS, *adj.* (*arboræus*, Lat.) belonging to trees. In botany, a fungus or moss, which grows on trees; so called to distinguish it from that which grows on the ground.

AR'BORIST, (S. *arboriste*, Fr. from *arbor*, Lat. a tree) a naturalist, who applies himself peculiarly to study the nature and cultivation of trees.

AR'BOROUS, *adj.* (from *arbor*, Lat.) that which is formed of, or belongs to trees. "Under a shady *arborous* roof." Par. Lost.

AR'BOUR, S. (of *arbor*, Lat. *herbergia*, Sax. *herberghe*, Belg. *herberg*, Teut. a house. Spelt *herber* by Chaucer) a kind of shady bower, or cabinet, formed of the branches of trees, and contrived so as to admit the air, and keep off the sun and rain: formerly in great vogue; but, at present, grown into disuse.

AR'BOUR-VINI, S. in botany, a species of bind-weed.

ARBUSCLE, S. (from *arbusculum*, Lat.) any small shrub.

AR'BUTE, S. (*arbutum*, Lat.) in botany, the straw-berry tree, which grows common in Ireland.

ARC, S. (*arcus*, Lat.) a segment, or part of a circle, not exceeding a semi-circle. An arch.

ARCA'DE, S. (Fr.) a continued arch, or walk, consisting of several arches united together.

ARCA'NUM, S. (Lat. in the plural *arcana*) a secret, generally applied to the nostrum of a quack.

ARC-BOUTANT, S. (Fr. an arch which abutts) in architecture, a kind of flat arch, or part of one abutting against the reins of a vault, to prevent their giving way.

ARCH, S. (*arcus*, Lat.) the skye. "See this vaulted *arch*." Shak. In mathematics, part of any curve line, whether it be ellipsis, circle, &c. *Arch of a circle* is a part of the circumference less than a semi-circle. Thus M N, or M B, of the circumference A M N B, Plate I. fig. 10, is an arch. *Similar arches* are those which contain the same number of degrees as B E, and C D, Plate I. fig. 2, but whose radii A B, and A C, are unequal. *Arch*, in architecture, is a vault, or concave building, bent in the form of an arch of a curve, and is divided into circular, No. XI.

elliptical, and straight. *Circular arches* are either such as are an exact semi-circle, or whose center is in the middle of a line drawn from one foot to the other, which are called *semi-circular arches*; or less than a semi-circle, generally containing seventy or ninety degrees, which are termed *scheme arches*, or such as consist of two arches of a circle, meeting in a point at top; these are used in Gothic structures, and called by the Italians *De terza E de quarto acuto* of the third and fourth point. *Elliptical arches* are those which consist of a semi-ellipsis, and were formerly used instead of mantle trees in chimnies. *Straight arches* have straight edges, both upper and under parallel; but both their ends and joints pointing towards a certain center. Alberti would have the *arch* in building never less than a semi-circle, with the addition of one-seventh of half its diameter: and Sir Henry Wotton has, by a chain of theorems, shewn it to be both the strongest, securest, and most beautiful. *Arch of a bridge* is the vaulted interval between its piers. Without interesting ourselves in the warmth of a dispute, we must observe, that *arches*, which are portions of a circle, are not so strong as those of the catenaria, because other *arches* sustain themselves only by the catenaria contained in their thickness: so that were they made thin, they must tumble of course; but the catenaria, though infinitely slender, must stand; because no one part of it tends downwards more than another. A triumphal *arch* is a gate built with stone, &c. and richly ornamented with trophies, &c.

ARCH, S. (from *αρχος*, *archos*, Gr.) a chief. "My worthy *arch* and patron." K. Lear. Now obsolete.

To ARCH, *v. act.* (*arcuo*, Lat.) to build, or form into arches; to cover with arches.

ARCH, *adj.* (from *αρχος*, *archos*, Gr.) chief; used in composition, to express something of the first rank or order applied to dignity, as *arch-bishop*: but something superlative applied to quality, as an *arch-heretic*; and is pronounced soft before a consonant, like *ch* in *choice*, but hard before a vowel like the Greek *χ*, or as if the *h* was dropped. It sometimes implies a person endued with a great deal of low cunning, or triflingly mischievous. "He had the reputation of an *arch* lad at school." Swift.

ARCHAIO'LOGY, S. (from *αρχαίος*, *archaios*, Gr. ancient, and *λογος*, *logos*, Gr. a discourse) a discourse on antiquity; or a treatise on the opinions, &c. of the ancients.

ARCHAIOLO'GIC, *adj.* (from *archaiology*) relating to some discourse, or treatise on the opinions, &c. of the ancients.

ARCH-A'NGEL, S. (from *αρχαῖος*, *archos*, Gr. chief, and *ἄγγελος*, *aggēlos*, Gr. an angel) one of the superior order of angels. Likewise the name of a plant named Dead Nettle; too common to be described.

ARCHANGE'LIC, *adj.* (from *arch-angel*) that which consists of, or belongs to, archangels.

ARCH-BEA'CON, S. (from *arch* and *beacon*) the chief signal, or place of prospect. "The cornish *arch-beacon*." Carew.

ARCH-BI'SHOP, S. (*archiepiscopus*, Sax. of *αρχος*, *archos*, Gr. chief, and *ἐπισκοπος*, *episcopos*, an overseer, or bishop) a chief bishop, or metropolitan prelate, having under him several suffragan bishops, whose conduct he superintends. In the east this title was not known till the year 320. According to Bede, the first establishment of this order in England was in the time of Lucius, the first Christian king, who erected three archbishopricks; namely, London, York, and Landaff, then called Kær-Leion: the dignity continued in London 180 years, and was then translated to Canterbury. The archbishopric of Caer-leon was first translated to St. David's, but, on account of the plague, was translated again to Doll in Britagne. That of York continues to this day.

ARCH-BI'SHOPRIC, S. (from *archbishop* and *ric*, or *ricé*, Sax. an office, or dominion) the dignity, state, jurisdiction, or province belonging to an archbishop. There are two in England, namely York and Canterbury, the prelates whereof are called primates, and after some altercation for superiority, that of Canterbury was called primate of all England, and that of York, only primate of England. The archbishop of Canterbury had anciently jurisdiction over Ireland, as that of York had over Scotland. As for the former he was called the patriarch, pope of this new world, enjoyed marks of royalty, such as making knights and coining money, &c. is now the first peer of the realm, next to the royal family; has the power and probate of wills, grants licenses and dispensations, and holds several courts. The archbishop of York has the same rights

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- rights in his province, has precedence of all dukes not of the royal blood, and of all officers of state, excepting the lord high chancellor.
- ARCH-BUTLER, S. (compound word) the chief butler, an office in the empire, vested in the K. of Bohemia, consisting in serving the first cup to the emperor; his deputy is the hereditary prince of Limbourg.
- ARCH-CHANTER, S. (from *arch* and *chanter*, Fr. to sing) the chief or head of the chanters in a church.
- ARCH-DE'ACON, S. (*archidiaconus*, Lat. *archidiacone*, or *arcidiacone*, Sax.) a priest, vested with authority, or jurisdiction over the clergy and laity, next to the bishop, either through the whole diocese, or only a part of it. There are sixty in England, who visit every two years in three, wherein they enquire into the reparations and moveables belonging to churches, reform abuses, suspend, excommunicate, in some places prove wills, and induct all clerks into benefices, within their respective jurisdictions.
- ARCH-DE'ACONRY, S. (from *arch-deacon* and *rie*, Sax. an office, jurisdiction or dominion) the jurisdiction, office, or province of an archdeacon.
- ARCH-DEA'CONSHIP, S. (from *archdeacon* and *ship* of *scip* or *scype*, Sax. dignity, or office) the office, or dignity of an archdeacon.
- ARCH-DRU'ID, S. (from *arch*, chief, and *druid*) the chief president, or pontiff of the Druids.
- ARCHDU'KE, S. (*archidux*, Lat.) a duke vested with some greater privilege, or authority, than others.
- ARCH-DU'CHESS, S. (from *arch* and *duchess*, Fr.) the title of the sister or daughter of an archduke.
- A'RCHE, S. (from *αρχη*, *arché*, Gr. the beginning) in medicine, the beginning, first period, or first attack of a disease.
- A'RCHE'D, *part.* (from To ARCH) crooked, or bent in the form of an arch. In horsemanship, *arched legs*, are an imperfection of a horse, whose legs are bent forwards, so as to make on the whole a kind of an arch or bow, when he stands in his natural position.
- A'RCHER, S. (*archer*, Fr.) one who shoots with a bow; or one who uses a bow in battle. Though now laid aside in Christendom, yet they are still kept up in Turkey; and in the battle of Lepanto committed terrible havoc.
- A'RCHERY, S. (from *archer*) the art or exercise of shooting with a bow. Our ancestors were famous for being the best archers in Europe, and most of our victories in France were the purchase of the long bow; the statutes made in 33 Hen. VIII. relative to this exercise, are worth perusal, and would afford noble hints towards rendering our militia invincible.
- AR'CHES-COURT, S. so called from Bow Church, in London, where it was kept; which likewise received its name from its top being raised on pillars, built *bow* or arch-wise) the chief and most ancient consistory or court of the archbishop of Canterbury, for debating spiritual causes. The judge of the court is called the dean of the arches.
- ARCHETYP'E, S. (*archetypum*, Lat.) the original model, or pattern of any thing. "A man, a tree, are the outward *archetypes*, or pattern of our ideas." WATTS'S *Log.*
- ARCHETYP'AL, *adj.* (from *archetype*) original; that which has something which may serve as a pattern, to copy from.
- ARCHÆ'US, S. (from *αρχη*, *arche*, Gr. a principle) a word used by Paracelsus, and other chemists to express a principle of motion, the cause of all the visible changes and operations of bodies.
- ARCHIA'TER, S. (from *αρχος*, *archos*, Gr. chief, and *ιατρος*, *iateros* Gr. a physician) the chief physician of a prince, or crowned head.
- ARCHIDIA'CONAL, *adj.* (from *archidiaconus*, Lat.) that which belongs, or relates to an archdeacon.
- ARCHIEPISCOPAL, *adj.* (from *archiepiscopus*, an archbishop) that which belongs to, or is exercised by an archbishop.
- ARCHI'LOCHUS, S. a Greek poet, and native of the Isle Pharos; the inventor of iambics, and master of such a satirical vein, that he made Lycambus, who kept not his promise of giving him his daughter, run mad. Like Alcæus and Horace he run away from battle, is notorious for the obscenity and scurrility of his writings, and it is, according to Bayle, no great loss to virtue or decorum, that most of his works have perished in the wreck of time.
- ARCHILO'CHIAN, *adj.* (from Archilochus) belonging to, resembling, or invented by Archilochus.
- ARCHI'MEDES, a Greek, famous for his knowledge of

A R C

- mechanics, and inventor of several instruments and machines, which are the wonder even of this enlightened age. His studies, like those of our worthy countryman Dr. Hales, had no other object but the good of mankind, and were serviceable to his countrymen in particular: we need not mention his invention of a glass to burn the fleet of an enemy in the harbour; or the engines with which he annoyed the besiegers. But we must lament his fate, that notwithstanding strict charge was given to preserve him, he should be killed in his study, as he was busied in some useful project, by a common soldier. The spiral pump for raising water, which is called Archimedes's screw, was his invention, which we have given a representation of in plate I. fig. 12.
- ARCHIPE'LAGO, S. (according to Chambers, a corruption of *ÆGEOPELAGUS*, of *αἰγαιον*, *aigaiou*, Gr. *Ægean*, and *πελαγος*, *pelagos*, Gr. a sea: but the modern name is derived from *αρχος*, *archos*, Gr. chief, and *πελαγος*, *pelagos*, Gr. a sea) a sea interrupted with a cluster of islands; the *Ægean sea* is most commonly meant by this word, though it is a general term; that of the Caribbees has 12,000 islands, and that of the Philippines, 11,000.
- A'RCHITE'CT, S. (*architectus*, from *αρχος*, *archos*, Gr. chief, and *τεκτων*, *tekton*, Gr. a workman) a person skilled in building; who draws plans and designs, conducts the work, and directs the artificers employed in carrying it on. Figuratively, any one who is author of any grand undertaking, or contriver of any design.
- ARCHITE'CTIVE, *adj.* (from *architect*) that which relates to building or architecture.
- ARCHITE'CTONIC, *adj.* (from *αρχος*, *archos*, Gr. chief, and *τεκτων*, *tekton*, Gr. an artificer) that which has the power and skill of an architect; or can produce any thing with some degree of ingenuity, or suitable to its nature and properties. The *architectonic spirit* is that plastic power, which produces animals from the ova of females; and resembles the *Archeus* of Chemists.
- ARCHITE'CTURE, S. (*architectura*, Lat.) the art of building: divided into three branches, civil, military, or naval. The civil consists in erecting habitations for men, or temples for worship, which peculiarly is styled architecture. The military consists in strengthening and fortifying places, named fortification. Naval architecture is that which teaches the construction of ships, or vessels floating on the water, and is named ship-building. Architecture in perspective is that, wherein the members are of different measures, and diminish in proportion to their distance from the eye, in order to make the work appear longer; of this kind is the celebrated stair-case of the Vatican, built by Bernino. Counterfeit architecture is that which has its flutings and projections painted on a plain surface, like the fronts of houses in Italy, and the pavilions in Marly.
- A'RCHITRAVE, S. (from *αρχη*, *arche*, Gr. chief, and *τραβς*, *trabs*, Lat. a beam) in architecture, the lowest member of the entablature, which lies immediately upon the capital. (See plate of Architecture, fig. 18.) In timber building it is styled the reason piece, or master beam. In chimnies, the mantle piece; and over jambs of doors, or windows, hyperthyron.
- ARCHIVAU'LT, S. (*archivolte*, Fr. from *arcus*, and *volutus*, volute) in architecture, the inward contour of an arch; or a band adorned with mouldings running over the faces of the arch stone, and bearing on the impost.
- ARCHI'VES, S. (it has no singular, from *archiva*, Lat. of *arca*, a chest) the places wherein records, or ancient manuscripts are preserved. Figuratively, the records and manuscripts themselves.
- ARCHIPHIL'O'SOPHER, S. (from *arch*, implying chief, and *philosopher*) the great philosopher, a title applied to a person by way of emphasis or honour.
- ARCHPRE'LATE, S. (from *arch* and *prelate*) one who is superior to, or one who presides over, other prelates.
- ARCH-PRIE'ST, S. (from *arch* and *priest*) a priest who has authority over others.
- A'RCION, S. (*αρχων*, Gr.) in antiquity, the chief magistrate at Athens.
- ARCH-TREA'SURER, S. (from *arch* and *treasurer*) the great treasurer of the German empire. The right to this dignity was contested between his present majesty, as descended from Frederic V. elector palatine and the present elector.
- A'RCWISE, *adv.* (from *arch* and *weise*, from *gheise*, Teut. a shape) in the shape or form of an arch.
- ARCILE'UTO, S. (Ital.) in music, a long and large lute with brass strings, like a theorbo, having each row dou-

ble, with an octave or unison, used by Italians for a thorough bass.

ARCITENENT, *part.* (*arcitenens*, Lat.) holding a bow. Wants authority.

ARCTA'TION, *S.* (from *arcto*, Lat. to frighten) frightening; crowding or squeezing into a narrow compass. Wants authority.

A'RTIC, *adj.* (from *αρκτος*, *arktos*, Gr. a bear, the name of the northern constellation) northern; laying under, or near the north star, called *arctos*. *Arctic circle*, a lesser circle of the sphere, parallel to the equinoctial, and 66 deg. 30 min. distant from it towards the North Pole.

ARCTURUS, *S.* (from *αρκτος*, *arktos*, Gr. a bear, and *ουρα*, *oura*, a tail, because situated near the tail of the great bear) a fixed star of the first magnitude in the constellation Boötes. Lat. 30 deg. 57 min. N. Long. 19 deg. 53 min. 52 sec. of Libra, according to Flamsteed.

A'RCUATE, *adj.* (from *arcuatus*, Lat.) bent in the form of an arch.

ARCUA'TION, *S.* (from *arcuo*, Lat. to bend) the act of bending any thing; the state of being bent. In surgery, a bending of the bones, which appears in the case of the rickets; the protuberance of the fore parts of the body, with the bending of the bones of the sternum. In gardening, the method of raising trees by layers, which is done by bending the main branches together with the small ones down to the ground and covering them over with mold in order to make them take root, and form another tree.

A'RCUATURE, *S.* (from *arcuo*, Lat. to bend) the bending of an arch. Wants authority.

ARCUBA'LISTER, *S.* (from *arcus*, a bow, and *balista*, a sling or engine) one who shoots with the cross bow. "A very good *arcubalist*." CAMDEN. Now obsolete.

A'RD, a Saxon termination in proper names, signifying genius, disposition, temper, or natural inclination; as Godard of a divine temper, or disposition; Renard of a sincere temper; Æthelard, of a noble genius.

A'RDENCY, *S.* (from *ardent*) applied to the affections, warmth; applied to study, activity.

A'RDENT, *adj.* (*ardens*, *part.* Lat. from *ardeo* to burn) applied to the qualities of body, hot, burning, inflaming; applied to those of the mind; fierce, vehement, violent, passionate, inflamed.

A'RDENTLY, *adv.* (from *ardent* and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax. implying manner) warmly, eagerly, passionately.

A'RDOR, *S.* (Lat. wrote *ardour* sometimes, as derived from *ardor*, Fr.) heat, applied to the quality of body; warmth, intenseness, violence of affection, applied to the mind. Used by Milton for a *seraph*; which in the original implies a flaming or burning substance. "From among thousand celestial *ardours*." PAR. Lost. b. v. Yet this sense is adopted by no other author.

ARDU'ITY, *S.* (from *arduus*, Lat.) difficulty. Wants authority.

A'RDUOUS, *adj.* (*arduus*, Lat.) a thing which is both lofty and difficult to ascend. Figuratively, something which is both important, sublime, and difficult to comprehend.

A'RDUOUSNESS, *S.* (from *arduous* and *ness* of *ness*, *ness*, Sax. or NS, Goth. implying quality in the abstract) the loftiness of an object, implying likewise the difficulty of ascending it; the sublimity of a subject including the secondary idea of its being hard to comprehend, &c.

A'RE, the third person plural of the verb AM, used when we speak of two or more persons, and seems to be derived from *their era*, the third person plural of *eg a*, Icel. *Era*, is likewise the third person plural, Runic. *Aré* is likewise in music applied by Guido Rhemi, to the lowest note in his scale, or gamut.

A'REA, *S.* (Lat.) the surface contained between any lines or limits. Any surface, such as the floor of a room, the vacant part or stage of an amphitheatre. In geometry, the space contained within the lines bounding it, reckoned in the square part of any measure. Thus, if the line AB (plate I. fig. 13.) of the parallelogram ABCD is three feet, and the side AC 4, then the area will be 12, or contain 12 small equal squares, each of whose sides are one foot. In physics, it is a species of the Alepécia: For its signification in astronomy, see HALO.

To A'READ, *v. a.* (from *arēdan*, Sax.) to advise. "Mark what I *aread* thee now." MILTON. Now obsolete.

AREFACTION, *S.* from (*arefacio*, Lat.) the act of making dry, or the state of drying.

A'REFY, *v. a.* (*arefacio*, Lat.) to dry or make dry. Seldom used.

ARENA'CEOUS, *adj.* (from *arena*, Lat. sand) composed of sand; having the qualities of sand; sandy.

ARENA'TION, *S.* (from *arena*, Lat.) in medicine, a dry bath, wherein the patient sits with his feet upon hot sand; and has it cast upon different parts of his body.

ARENO'SE, *adj.* (from *arena*, Lat.) sandy, or abounding with sand.

ARE'NULOUS, *adj.* (a diminutive from *arena*, Lat.) consisting of small sand.

ARE'OLA, *S.* (Lat.) in anatomy, the coloured circle surrounding the nipple.

AREO'PAGUS, *S.* (from *αρεος*, *areos*, Gr. for Mars, and *παγος*, *pagos*, a hill, or plain, an eminence) a tribunal belonging to Athens, remarkable for the integrity of the decisions, who sat in the open air, in the night time, and at first took cognizance of civil causes, but afterwards judged those who were guilty of opposing the established religion of the country, or introducing new rites without authority. It was before this tribunal that St. Paul was brought, when he made a speech in his own vindication, that contains in it all the beauties of ancient oratory.

ARETO'LOGY, *S.* (from *αρετη*, *aretē*, Gr. virtue, and *λογος*, *logos*, Gr. a discourse) a treatise on virtue; called likewise Ethics or Moral Philosophy.

ARGAL, or ARGEL, *S.* the hard lees sticking to the sides of wine vessels, called Tartar.

A'RGENT, *adj.* (from *argentum*, Lat. silver) that which resembles silver, silvered: in heraldry, the white colour in the arms of gentry; expressed by engravers by a total omission of lines in a shield.

ARGENTA'TION, *S.* (from *argentum*) the overlaying a thing with silver; or the covering any body with a thin or thick plate of silver; silvering.

A'RGENTINE, *adj.* (from *argentum*, Lat.) sounding like silver. Wants authority.

ARGIL, *S.* (*argilla*, Lat.) potter's clay.

ARGILLA'CEOUS, *adj.* (of *argilla*, Lat.) of the nature of potter's clay.

ARGILLOUS, *adj.* (from *argil*) consisting of clay; of the nature of clay. "Sand and *argillous* earth." BROWN'S Vulg. Err.

A'RGŌ, *S.* (Gr.) in antiquity, the ship wherein the Argonauts performed their famous expedition. In astronomy, a southern constellation of fixed stars.

A'RGONAUTS, *S.* a company of illustrious Greeks, who attended Jason in his expedition to fetch the golden fleece from Colchis.

A'RGOSY, *S.* (from *argo*) a large vessel loaded with merchandize: a carrack. Obsolete.

To A'RGUE, *v. n.* (*arguo*, Lat.) to evince the truth or falsehood of any thing by proofs, which shall bring conviction with them. Figuratively, to persuade; to bring reasons for or against, when joined with either of those particles. "Argue against the salvability of each other." Decay of Piety. "They can *argue with* any one." LOCKE. Actively used, to prove any thing by reason; to plead, or handle; to debate. "To *argue* a cause." To infer, in allusion to the deductions of reason. "So many laws, *argue* so many sins." PAR. Lost. To charge, or prove by rational consequence; to be accused, or proved guilty, with the particle *of*. "Which can be truly *argued of* obsecrity." DRYD. This latter sense alludes to the *arguings* of council at the bar.

A'RGUER, *S.* (from *argue*) one who makes use of reasons in order to evince any truth, or raise conviction in the mind of another. A reasoner; a disputer.

A'RGUMENT, *S.* (from *argumentum*, Lat.) in its full extent and logical sense, implies a medium, or proposition, which evinces the truth of any proposition, or uncertain truth which it is made use of to prove; a reason brought to prove, or disprove any thing. The subject of any discourse or writing. A concise view of the heads of any discourse. In law, a cause, debate, or suit; a controversy. Sometimes used with the particle *to* before the thing to be proved; but most commonly, if not properly, with *for*. In rhetoric, a probable reason alledged to gain belief. In astronomy, an arch, by which we seek another proportional to the first.

ARGUMENTAL, *adj.* (from *argument*) that which is formed upon the deductions of reason; belonging to argument; reasoning.

ARGUMENTA'TION, *S.* (from *argument*) the evincing the truth or falsehood of any proposition by reasoning. The act or effect of reasoning; defined by logicians, that operation

operation of the mind, by which we infer one proposition from two or more premised; or the drawing a conclusion, before unknown, or doubtful, from some proposition more known and evident.

ARGUMENTATIVE, *adj.* (from *argument*) consisting of argument, or the deductions of reason; containing reasons.

A'RIA, *S.* (Ital.) in music, an air, a song, a tune, or a lesson.

A'RIANISM, *S.* (from *Arian*) the principles maintained by the Arians.

A'RIAN, *adj.* (from Arius, the founder) belonging to, or maintained by Arius. Used substantively for one of the sect of Arius, a presbyter, in 320, who held, that Christ, though the word, was inferior to the father, with respect to his deity; different from him with respect to his essence; not eternal, but created before all other things, out of nothing, or nonentities; that he had nothing of man in him but the flesh, with which the word was joined; and that the Holy Ghost was not man, but a creature.

ARIDITY, *S.* (*ariditas*, Lat.) a want of moisture, or dryness. In divinity, a state of insensibility, or want of ardency in devotion. "The greatest aridities and dejections." NORRIS.

A'RIES, *S.* (Lat.) in astronomy, a constellation of fixed stars, the first of the twelve signs in the zodiac which the sun enters; hieroglyphically represented by the ram, because it is then the teeming time for that kind of animal. Likewise the name of a battering engine used by the ancients, so called, from its having a ram's head on one end, or from its motion, which resembles that of a ram when fighting.

To **A'RIETATE**, *v. n.* (*arieto*, Lat.) to butt, or to attack with the head, like a ram.

ARIETATION, *S.* (from *arieto*, Lat.) the act of butting like a ram. The attacking with a battering ram: the collision of particles with each other. "Tumultuary motions" and *arietations* of other particles." GLANV.

ARIE'TTA, *S.* (Ital.) a diminutive of *aria*, Ital.) in music, a short song, tune or air.

ARIGHT, *adv.* (from *a*, expletive, and *right* of *riht*, Sax.) truly, in opposition to error. Justly, or consistent with law, in opposition to crime. Properly, or in such a manner, as to attain the desired end. "Direct my dart aright." DRYD.

ARIOLA'TION, *S.* See **HARIOLATION**.

ARIOSO, *S.* (Ital.) in music, the movement of a common air, song, or tune.

To **ARISE**, *v. n.* (its pret. *arose*, part. *arisen*, from *arisan*, Sax. *riisen*, Belg. *reiser*, Dan.) to ascend, move upwards from the earth; to get up, as from sleep; to change the posture from sitting to standing; to come into view, to become visible, in allusion to the appearance of corn above the ground; to come out of the grave; to flow or proceed from; to be born; to attack as an enemy; with the particle *against*.

ARISTARCHUS, *S.* (from *αριστος*, *aristos*, Gr. the best, and *αρχων*, *archon*, Gr. a prince) a famous grammarian, born in Samothracia, who flourished in the 156th olymp. was tutor to the son of Ptolemy Philometor; famous for criticism, and his revival of Homer's works, which he is reported to have divided into books, in the manner we have them at present: his exactness was great, but his decisions too magisterial with respect to the genuineness of the verses. Hence it is, that Horace and Cicero use his name to imply a severe critic in general; but moderns, dropping the idea of his positiveness, apply it commonly, but improperly, to denote an exact one.

ARISTA, (Lat.) in botany, the sharp pointed reed that grows out of a husk of corn, and is called the beard, or awn.

ARISTOCRACY, *S.* (from *αριστος*, *aristos*, Gr. the best, or greatest, applied to dignity, and *κρατος*, *kratos*, Gr. to govern, or rule) in politics, a form of government wherein the supreme power is lodged in the nobility.

ARISTOCRATICAL, *adj.* (from *aristocracy*) that which partakes of aristocracy, or includes a government administered only by nobles.

ARISTOCRATICALNESS, *S.* (from *aristocratical* and *ness*, of *nes*, *ness*, or *nyse*, Sax. or NS, Goth.) that quality which makes a government resemble an aristocracy.

ARISTOLO'CHIA, *S.* (Lat. from *αριστος*, *aristos*, Gr. the best, and *λοχια*, *lochias*, Gr.) in botany, Birthwort; of which there are three species; its English name is derived from its being of service to facilitate delivery; it is a very good vulnerary and alexipharmic.

ARISTO'TLE, *S.* the son of Nicomachus, born at Stagyræ, in the 348th year before Christ, a disciple of Plato, whose tenets he afterwards opposed, and founded another sect, called the peripatetic, from his practice of philosophizing walking: his knowledge was universal; but his opinions erroneous; however they were reckoned for ages the standard of truth; till our great countryman, Sir Isaac Newton, destroyed his physics, and Mr. Locke exploded his metaphysics. For a more particular account of his tenets, see **PERIPATETIC** and **SYLLOGISM**.

ARISTOTE'LIAN, *adj.* (from *Aristotle*) agreeable to the doctrine of Aristotle. See **PERIPATETIC**.

ARITHME'TICAL, *adj.* (from *arithmetic*) that which is performed by numbers; or agreeable to some rule in arithmetic.

ARITHME'TICALLY, *adv.* (from *arithmetical* and *ly*, *lyc*, or *lice*, Sax. implying manner) that which is performed according to some rule of arithmetic, and consists of figures.

ARITHMETIC, *S.* (from *αριθμος*, *arithmos*, Gr. number) in mathematics, the art of numbering, calculating, or computing with exactness and ease; or the method of finding, from certain numbers given, others, whose relation, with the given numbers, is known.

A'RK, *S.* (from *arca*, Lat. a chest) a chest, or coffer, applied in scripture to the vehicle in which Moses was exposed in the Nile: the chest wherein the two tables of the covenant, the pot of manna, and Aaron's rod was kept. But more particularly the vessel built by Noah, to preserve himself, family, and the whole race of terrestrial and aerial animals, from the flood. Its contents having been exactly computed by Bish. Wilkins, he observes, that instead of the objection, of little wits, drawn from its want of capacity, it seems more difficult to find a sufficient number of animals to fill it.

A'RM, *S.* (*earm*, *eorm*, Sax. *arm*, Dan. Belg. and Teut.) the member, or limb, which reaches from the shoulder to the hand; but more properly, according to anatomists, beginning at the shoulder, and ending at the elbow. Figuratively, the branch of a tree; power. "The secular arm." In statics, that part of a beam which reaches from the center, or point, where it is hung, to the end. In geography, a branch of the sea, which runs into the land. *Arm's-end*, i. e. at the length of one's arm, or at a distance, from a person.

A'RM-PIT, or **ARM-HO'LE**, *S.* (*armbul*, Belg.) that cavity, or hole of the arm, which, at its extremity, is opposite to the shoulder.

To **A'RM**, *v. a.* (*armo*, Lat.) to furnish with weapons; to cap, case, or cover with metal, applied to the load-stone, or the shoes of a horse. In the manege, applied to a horse, to defend himself by pressing down his head, and bending his neck, so as to rest the branches of the bridle upon his neck, in order to withstand the efforts of the bit. To *arm with the lips*, is said of a horse when he covers the bars with his lips, and deadens the pressure of the bit.

To **A'RM**, *v. n.* to take arms; to be provided against any attack, either of an enemy, or casualty.

ARMA'DA, *S.* (Span.) a fleet of men of war, applied by way of eminence to that great one fitted out by the Spaniards, with an intention to conquer this island in 1588.

ARMADI'LLO, *S.* (Span.) a four-footed animal, of the Brazils, as big as a cat, with a snout like a hog, a tail like a lizard, and feet like a hedge-hog; covered with hard scales like armour, and feeds on roots, sugar canes, and poultry.

A'RMAMENT, *S.* (*armamentum*, Lat.) any place wherein arms are placed; great provisions of military stores; figuratively, an army, but most commonly applied to a fleet of men of war.

ARMAME'NTARY, *S.* (see **ARMAMENT**) a place or magazine of military stores; an arsenal. Used adjectively for something which relates to the provision of warlike stores.

A'RMAN, *S.* among farriers, a confection for restoring a lost appetite.

A'RMATURE, *S.* (*armatura*, Lat.) in its primary sense, a military dress to defend the body from the attack of an enemy in battle; in its secondary, any thing to defend the body from external injuries.

A'RMED, *adj.* (from *arm*) in heraldry, applied to beasts and birds of prey, when their teeth, horns, feet, beak, talons, or tusks, &c. are of a different colour; as, "A falcon armed." "Armed chair, an elbow chair, or one which has rests for the arms, or elbows."

ARME'NIA, *S.* the name of two provinces, distinguished into the greater or less. The greater is called **Turcomania**; the

the left, in Asiatic Turkey. Its capital is Marasch; it is bounded on the E. by Armenia Major, on the S. by Syria, on the W. by the Euxine sea, and on the N. by Cappadocia.

ARME'NIAN, *adj.* (from *Armenia*) belonging to, dwelling, or growing in Armenia. *Armenian bole*, in pharmacy, an earthy substance of a pale yellowish, or scarlet colour, pinguious, heavy, easily broken, and dug out of the mines in Turkey. It is an alexipharmic, styptic, and astringent. *Armenian stone* is a mineral earth, or stone, of a blue colour, spotted with green, black, or yellow, brought from Tyrol and Germany, and made use of in Mosaic work.

A'RM-GAUNT, *adj.* (from *arm* and *gaunt*, for *gerwant* of *germannian*, Sax. to consume, or grow less) slender or starved. "An *armgaunt* steed." SHAKESP.

A'RMIGER, *S.* (Lat.) an esquire, one that bears arms.

ARMIGEROUS, *adj.* (from *armiger*, Lat.) bearing arms.

ARMILLARY, *adj.* (from *armilla*, Lat.) something that is circular, in allusion to the surrounding of a bracelet. *Armillary sphere*, is composed of several brass circles which represent those of the horizon, meridian, ecliptic, &c. drawn on the globe.

A'RMINGS, *S.* (plural.) in a ship, are wattle, or red clothes hung fore and aft on the outside of a ship; those on the tops are named *top-armings*.

ARMINIANS, *S.* (from *Arminius*) the followers of Arminius, a famous minister at Amsterdam; who, in the 16th century, separated from the Calvinists, holding that predestination, was not absolute, but conditional; that Christ hath not only redeemed all, but that there is an universal grace given to all mankind; that grace is not an irresistible principle; that man is a free agent, always at liberty to obey all the motions of the Holy Ghost, or resist them; that with respect to perseverance, a man may, after justification, fall into new crimes. To these principles of their founder, they added, that the belief of the Trinity was not necessary to salvation, that there is not one passage in scripture, which commands us to worship the Holy Ghost; and are very great advocates for a general toleration.

ARMIPOTENCE, *S.* (from *arma*, arms, Lat. and *potentia*, Lat. power) power, or powerfulness in war.

ARMIPOTENT, *adj.* (*armipotens*) powerful, or strong in the field, in arms, or at war.

ARMISTICE, *S.* (*armistitium*, Lat. of *arma*, arms, and *stis*, Lat. to stop, or put a stop to) a short truce, or a cessation from arms for a short time.

A'RMLET, *S.* (diminutive from *arm*) a small arm of the sea: figuratively, a bracelet, or some ornament worn on the arm. "What rings and *armlets* she can find." DONNE.

ARMO'NIAC, *S.* (an erroneous spelling) see **AMMONIAC**.

AR'MORER, *S.* (*armorier*, Fr.) one who makes, forges, or sells armour. One who dresses another in armour. The Armourers company, in London, were formerly called brothers and sisters of the fraternity, or Guild of St. George, of the mystery of the Armourers of London. Their hall is in Coleman-street, and their arms as confirmed by patent of the 3d and 4th of Philip and Mary, 1556, are argent on a chevron gules; a gauntlet between four swords in saltier, on a chief sable; a buckler argent charged with a cross gules between two helmets of the first: their crest is a man demi-armed at all points, surmounting a torse and a helmet: their motto, "Make all sure." They are incorporated with the Braziers.

ARMO'RIAL, *adj.* (from *armor*) that which belongs to the coat or escutcheon of a family. "Ensigns *armorial*."

A'RMORIST, *S.* (from *armour*) a person skilled in heraldry. Wants authority.

A'RMORY, *S.* (*armoire*, Fr.) a place where arms are kept. Figuratively, arms. "Celestial *armory*." PAR. LOFT. An *ensign*, *escutcheon*, or family coat.

ARMOUR-BEA'RER, *S.* (from *arm* and *bear*) he that carries the arms of another; in romances a knight's esquire.

AR'M-PIT, *S.* See **ARM**.

AR'MS, *S.* (not used in the singular. *Arma*, Lat.) all kinds of weapons, whether offensive or defensive. Figuratively, a state of hostility between two nations; war. "To *arms*, "to *arms*, to *arms*." In heraldry, the badges of distinction, *escutcheons*, or other marks of honour, given by sovereigns and borne on banners, shields, or coats. In birds, or beasts of prey, those parts which they make use of in attacking others, or defending themselves.

A'RMV, *S.* (*armee*, Fr.) a collection of men armed, com-

manded by their proper officers. Figuratively, a great number. "An *army* of good words." SHAKESP.

ARO'BE, (*arroba*, Span. *arrone*, Peruv.) a weight used in Spain, Portugal, Goa, and Spanish America. The *Arabe* of Madrid is 25 Spanish, or about 23 1-4th lb. of Paris. The *Arabe* of Seville and Cadiz is 26 1-half lb. of Paris; and the *Arabe*, or *Arabe* of Peru, 25 lb. French. It is chiefly made use of to weigh the herb *Parguay*, of which Peru consumes 75,000 *Arabes* yearly.

AROMA'TICAL, *adj.* (from *aromatic*, Lat.) that which is composed of spices; spicey; applied to the smell, fragrant; strong scented; or smelling like spices.

AROMA'TIC, *adj.* (from *aroma*, Lat.) See **AROMATIC**.

AROMA'TICS, *S.* (not used in the singular) spices, or any strong-scented, fragrant, or high-tasted body. In medicine, they are used to strengthen the fibres in cold cachectic habits; and, after the carrying off the waters in a dropsy, to fortify the springs, and hinder them from filling again. As they are very good to prevent putrefaction, we cannot but admire the goodness of Providence, in having given them so lavishly to warm countries, which are most liable to disorders of that kind.

To **ARO'MATIZE**, *v. a.* (from *aroma*, Lat.) to mix or scent with spices; figuratively, to make any thing agreeable, which in its own nature would be loathsome. "As though "*aromatized* by their conversion." BROWN.

ARO'SE, the perfect of **ARISE**.

AROUND, *adv.* (*à la ronde*, Fr. *rundt*, Dan.) in a circle, in a circular manner. On all sides, in allusion to the circumference of a circle surrounding its center. Used as a preposition; encircling, encompassing; round about. "A-*round* his brows." DRYD.

AROU'RA, *S.* (Gr. *αρουρα*, *aroura*, Gr.) a Grecian measure of fifty feet. The Egyptian *Aroura* was the square of 100 cubits.

A'RPENT, *S.* the same as *acre*. See **ACRE**.

A'ROUSE, *v. a.* (from *a* and *rouse*, of *opryser*, Dan. or *arisan*, Sax.) to wake from sleep; to excite an indolent person to action; to raise up, from a state of dejection; to stimulate.

ARO'YNT, *adv.* (a word of uncertain derivation) be gone, away; a word implying abhorrence. "*Aroynt* thee witch." SHAKESP. Now obsolete.

A'RQUEBUSE, *S.* (spelt improperly *harquebust*, of *arquebuse*, Fr. *arcobugio*, Ital. of *arco*, Ital. a bow, and *busco*, Ital. a hole, in allusion to its touch-hole; the Dutch is *harkebusse*, or *hackbusse*, from *haek*, crooked, and *busse* or *buysse*, a pipe, or tube) a hand-gun, carabine, fusée, or caliver.

ARPE'GGIO, *S.* (Ital.) in music, the making the notes of a chord to be heard distinctly one after another, by a purling or rolling of the hand on stringed instruments, beginning at the lowest note, and rising gradually upwards.

A'RQUEBUSIER, *S.* (from *arquebuse* and *er* of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who carries, or makes use of an arquebuse.

ARRACK, *S.* See **ARRAC**.

A'RRACH, **ORRACH**, or **ORRAGE**, *S.* (*arroches*, Fr. in botany, one of the quickest plants that grow, the leaves of which are very good in pottage.

To **ARRAI'GN**, *S.* (*arranger*, Fr.) in law, to set a thing in order, or fit it for a trial, applied to writings; to indict, to accuse; to charge with crimes, applied to persons. Used with the particle *for* before the crime. "*Arraign* you *for* "want of knowledge." DRYD.

ARRAI'GNMENT, *S.* (from *arraign*) the act of trying a person upon an indictment; accusation; or charge.

To **ARRANGE**, *v. a.* (*arranger*, Fr.) to dispose, or put in order, including the secondary idea of art, or skill.

ARRANGEMENT, *S.* (from *arrange*) the act of putting, or placing things into order, including the idea of skill, art, or judgment.

A'RRANT, *adj.* (as it carries with it the idea of something remarkable, it seems derived from *are*, Sax. remarkable, or one that has pre-eminence over others; not as Johnson imagines from *errant*, Fr. which signifying a vagabond, and being at first used in that sense with the word *rogue*, lost its signification, and was at last made use of to convey the idea of something bad) notorious, infamous.

AR'RANTLY, *adv.* (from *arrant* and *ly* of *lie*, or *live*, Sax. implying manner) in a notorious, infamous, or shameful manner.

A'RRAS, *S.* (the *Atrebatium* of Cæsar) a town of Artois, took by the French in 1477, before which time it had the following remarkable motto over the gate: *Quand les François prendront arras, les souris mangeront les chats*, i. e. "When the French take Arras, the mice will eat up the cats."

Which a Frenchman, at the time of its surrender, wittily said, might still stand, after erasing the *p* in *prenderont*, which, making it *renderont*, or *shall restore*, instead of *take*, the motto then run thus: "When the French shall *restore*, &c." This city is strongly fortified by Vauban, and is famous for its tapestries, which go by its own name. Lat. 50 deg. 20 min. N. Long. 2 deg. 20 min. E.

ARRA'Y, S. (see the verb) the order in which an army is drawn up to give battle: drefs, or external ornaments. In law, the ranking or placing a jury in proper order.

To ARRA'Y, *v. a.* (from *array*, Fr. of *array*, *rave*, Teut. order) in military affairs, to place an army in proper order to engage. To deck, embellish, or adorn with drefs; used with the particle *with*. In law, to rank or place a jury in proper order.

ARRA'YER, (from *array* and *er* of *aver*, Sax. a man) officers that had the care of soldiers, and saw that they were properly accoutred.

ARRE'AR, S. (from *arriere*, Fr. behind) that which remains unpaid. Applied to rent, it signifies that which has been due some time, and is not discharged.

ARREARAGE, S. (see ARREAR) the remainder of an account, or a sum of money remaining in the hands of an accountant since his last balance: in a more loose sense, any money not paid when due. *Arrear* is the word most commonly used.

ARRENTATION, S. (from *arrendar*, Span. to farm) in forest law, the licensing the owner of lands in a forest, to inclose them with a low hedge and ditch, on condition of his paying an annual rent.

ARRE'ST, S. (from *arrest*, Fr. to stop) in law, the seizing, or apprehending a man, thereby depriving him of his liberty by legal process; either for debt, or any offence against the law. A stopping or restraint from proceeding in an undertaking. Stoppage, or depriving a thing of its motion. "The stop and arrest of the air." BAC. A sense seldom to be met with at present. A peer of the realm or member of parliament are not subject to be arrested for debt.

ARRE'ST, S. in horsemanship, a mangey humour between the ham and postern of the hinder leg of a horse.

To ARRE'ST, *v. a.* (from *arrest*, Fr.) to apprehend by virtue of a writ from a court of justice: to seize any thing by law: to seize upon, to stop, withhold, or bind. To stop a body in motion.

Arrestando bonis ne dissipentur, in law, a writ which lies for one whose cattle or goods are taken by another, to prevent him from making away with them during the suit.

ARRE'T, S. (Fr. *arret*) the decision of a sovereign court, or court of judicature; resembling our acts of parliament.

ARRE'TED, *adj.* (from *arrestatus*, low Lat.) in law, imputed or laid to; applied to one that is brought, and charged with a crime before a judge.

ARRE'STO *facta super bonis mercatorum alienigenarum*, in law, a writ which lies for a denizen against the goods of strangers in this kingdom, for goods taken from him in their country, after he shall have been denied restitution there.

ARRHABO'NARIANS, S. (from *ἀρραβων*, *arrabon*, Gr. an earnest) a religious sect in the sixteenth century, which held, that the sacrament, or eucharist, was neither the real flesh and blood of Christ, nor a sign of them; but only the pledge or earnest of them. Stancarus propagated this doctrine in Transylvania.

ARRIERE, S. (used in French to imply a thing *behind* another, opposed to *before*) the last part of an army, or that which marches behind; for which we now use the word *rear*.

ARRIE'RE-BAN, S. (from *ban*, the convening those who hold fiefs immediately of the crown; and *arriere*, those who hold only mediately) a proclamation and edict, whereby all the nobility and their vassals are obliged to attend the king into the field. Formerly this custom was frequent; but laid aside till the year 1688. The *Pospolite* in Poland are under the same compulsion, and consist likewise of the nobles.

ARRIE'RE-FIEF, S. (Fr.) a fief dependent on another. They commenced when the dukes, &c. rendering their governments hereditary, distributed part of the royal domains to their officers, permitting them to do the same to the soldiers under them. *Arriere vassal* is the vassal of a vassal.

ARRI'VAL, S. (from *arrive*) the coming to any place, either by sea or land. Figuratively, the attainment of any design.

ARRI'VANCE, S. (from *arrive*) company expected to come. "Expectancy of more *arrivance*." SHAK. Now obsolete-

To ARRIVE, *v. a.* (from *arriver*, to come to shore). In its primary signification, to come to any place by water. In its secondary, to reach any place by land. Figuratively, to attain, or come to, including the secondary idea of something good in the object. Used with the particle *to*, before the person; to befall, to happen to. "To whom" "this glorious death *arrives*." WALLER. This is an unusual, if not improper, acceptance.

AR'ROGANCE, or AR'ROGANCY, S. (from *arrogantia*, Lat.) the assuming or claiming to one's self more honour or merit, than is properly our due.

AR'ROGANT, *part.* (from *arrogans*, part of *arrogare*, Lat.) inclined to assume or claim more honour or merit than belongs to one; self-conceited; haughty.

AR'ROGANTLY, *adj.* (from *arrogant* and *ly* of *lic*, *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in an arrogant, self-conceited, or haughty manner.

AR'ROGANTNESS, S. (from *arrogant* and *ness*, of *ness*, *ness*, *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) the quality which denominates a person arrogant, or the quality of assuming more honour or merit than is our due.

To AR'ROGATE, *v. a.* (from *arrogatum*, supine of *arrogare*, Lat.) to lay claim to a thing or quality, which does not belong to us; including the secondary idea of pride or vanity. Used with the particles *to* or *upon*, before the personal pronoun. "Arrogated to herself." TILLOT. "Arrogated unto themselves." RALEIGH.

ARRONDIE', *adv.* (Fr. of *arrondir*) in heraldry, according to Diderot; the making things appear in relief by proper shades. A cross *arrondie*, according to Harris, is one composed of the section of a circle, which, in the same arm, lay the same way; so that all the arms are of an equal thickness, and terminate at the end of an escutcheon like a plain cross.

AR'ROW, S. (*arve*, Sax. *jara*, Span. perhaps from *יגרה*, *jagbra*, Chald. swiftness) a slender piece of round wood pointed, barbed, and shot out of a bow: distinguished from a *dart*, because that was thrown by the hand. *Arrow-head* is the sharp point of an arrow, which was usually armed with steel. *Arrow-smith*, the person who fixed the plates of steel to the heads of arrows. *Arrow*, in astronomy, see SAGITTA.

AR'ROWY, *adj.* (from *arrow*) consisting of arrows. "Sharp" "fleet of *arrowy* show'r." PAR. LOFT. Seldom used.

AR'SE, S. (*Ears*, Sax. *aers*, *eers*, Belg. *arsz*, Teut.) the posteriors, or that part from whence the excrements are voided. Figuratively, the hind part of any thing; as, "The cart's *arse*." To *hang an arse*, a low phrase, to loiter or stay behind, to be sluggish or tardy. "The other" "would not *hang an arse*." HUD.

AR'SE-SMART, S. (so called from its affecting the posteriors with exquisite pain when applied to them) in botany, the *perficaria*, with an apetalous flower, having many chive; from the flower-cup, with pointed stalks, and flowers produced in spikes.

AR'SENAL, S. (*arsenal*, Fr. *arsenale*, Ital. *darfennea*, or *darfennaa*, Arab. a place for naval stores) a royal or public magazine; or place wherein all warlike stores are kept, or forged.

AR'SENIC, S. (*arsenicon*, Gr. from *αρσεν*, *arren*, or *αρσεν*, *arsen*, Gr. a man or male, and *νικαν*, *nikao*, Gr. to conquer, or kill) in natural history, a ponderous, volatile, unflammable, mineral substance, which gives whiteness to metals by infusion, but destroys their malleability; is extremely corrosive, caustic, a strong poison; divided into three sorts, viz. native or yellow, white or crystalline, and red. A single grain will turn one pound of copper to a beautiful seeming silver.

ARSE'NICAL, *adj.* (from *arsenic*) consisting, or having the properties, of arsenic.

ARSINOE, S. a city of Egypt, near the Palus Mæotis, whose inhabitants are remarkable for their affection towards crocodiles; not satisfied with feeding them, they embalm them after their death, and inter them in the subterranean passages of the labyrinth.

ART, S. (*art*, Fr. of *ars*, Lat.) an abstract or metaphysical term, implying a collection of certain rules from observation and experience, by which any thing may be performed, or any end obtained; distinguished from science by its object; if the object be attained by the application of rules, or require practice, then it is an *art*; but if contemplated only with respect to its different appearances, the collection of observation relative thereto is a science. But these terms being used promiscuously by authors, for want of affixing certain ideas to their words; the word *art* is sometimes used for

for something acquired in opposition to that which is implanted by nature. A trade; cunning; artfulness; speculation. We have likewise the division of arts into liberal and mechanic. The liberal arts are those which consist in the application, or exercise of the mind; the mechanic those which consist in the exercise of the body, or hand, and make use of machines to attain their ends. *Art and part*, in law, used by the Scotch to signify the adviser and accomplice in a crime; or one who both contrived and acted a part in it.

ARTERIAL, *adj.* (from *artery*) that which belongs to, or is contained in an artery. The *arterial* blood is reckoned hotter, redder, and more spirituous, than that of the veins.

ARTERIO-TOMY, *S.* (*αρθροτομία*, *arteriotomia*, Gr. from *αρθρον*, *arteria*, Gr. and *τεμνω*, *temno*, Gr. to cut) in surgery, the opening an artery, with a lancet, in order to draw blood from thence. Performed only in the temporary arteries, &c. on extraordinary cases. The most dangerous hæmorrhages proceed from wounding the arteries.

ARTERY, *S.* (*arteria*, Lat. of *αρτη*, *acr*, Gr. and *τηναι*, *tereo*, Gr. to keep) in anatomy, a membranaceous, elastic, conical tube, internally smooth, without valves, which decreases in its dimension in proportion to the number of its branches, destined to receive the blood from the heart, and to distribute it to the lungs, and other parts of the body; that which has its origin from the right ventricle of the heart, is called the pulmonary artery, and that which rises from the left the aorta. Providence has displayed its wisdom in the formation and disposition of these tubes, by covering them from external injuries, since the least of them could not be wounded without danger; nor the largest without inevitable death. See the table of arteries, in the plate.

ARTFUL, *adj.* (from *art* and *full*) performed according to the rules of art, including the idea of skill, judgment, or wisdom; artificial, opposed to nature. Full of cunning, or craft.

ARTFULLY, *adv.* (from *artful* and *ly* of *lie*, or *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as shews a great deal of cunning, or skill. Seldom used in a good sense.

ARTFULNESS, *S.* (from *artful* and *ness*, of *nes*, *ness*, or *nyse*, Sax. or NS, Goth. implying an abstract quality) the quality of performing any thing with skill, or the attaining an end by cunning. Seldom used in a good sense.

ARTHRITIC, or **ARTHRITICAL**, *adj.* (from *arthritis*) gouty; or occasioned by the gout. That which has something like joints. "They have *arthritical* analogies." Brown's Vulg. Err.

ARTHRITIS, *S.* Gr. (from *αρθρον*, *arthron*, Gr. a joint) in physic, a disease which affects the joints: the gout.

ARTICHORKE, *S.* (*artichaut*, Fr. *artichoca*, Span. *artichock*, Teut.) in botany, the *cnicus*. It has a flower consisting of many hermaphrodite florets, which are tubulous, equal, and divided at top into five segments, with short hairy stamina, having each a germen at the bottom, which becomes an oblong seed with hairy down. Linæus ranges them in the 15th sect. of his 19th class. There are three species. The fruit is like the cone of a pine tree. For JERUSALEM ARTICHORKE, see SUN-FLOWER.

ARTIC, *adj.* spelt by some authors instead of **ARTIC**, which see.

ARTICLE, *S.* (of *articulus*, Lat. a joint) in grammar, a word set before a substantive to distinguish and limit its signification. In English, we use two sorts, the definite and indefinite. *A* is the indefinite, and *the* the definite. We use them before a substantive, as *a* man, but not before adjectives, unless when they are followed by a substantive, as *a* wise minister. But when *such*, *what*, *as*, *so*, and *a*, come before a substantive, the article is placed between them; as, *such a* man; *what a* fool! *too little a* coat; *as great a* commander as Wolfe. They are not set before pronouns, unless they include a substantive in them. They are not put before nouns used in a general sense, particular names of virtues, metals, or proper names, unless they are used as appellatives, or some substantive is understood; as, *The* Norwich, *i. e.* the *ship* Norwich. *The* Thames, the word *river* being understood. The word *article* likewise implies the heads of a discourse, or the different subjects it treats of. In commerce, a single transaction, thing or parcel in an account. Applied to time, a moment, an instant. "In that *article* of time." CLAREND.

To **ARTICLE**, *v. n.* (see **ARTICLE** the noun) to make conditions, or terms; to stipulate. Used actively, to draw up, or reduce into different heads or members. To bind or oblige a person to serve another under certain conditions.

"He *articled* him for three years." "He was an *art* clerk."

ARTICULAR, *adj.* (from *articulus*, Lat. a joint) in physic, a disease which affects the joints.

ARTICULATE, *adj.* (from *articulus*, Lat.) in its primary sense applied to bodies which are joined together, and may be bent without being pulled asunder. Applied to the voice, it implies, that its sounds are distinct, and varied, but connected together so as to form words; an articulate pronunciation is that wherein the syllables and words are pronounced distinctly. Used by Bacon, to imply a discourse branched out into different articles, or minute; "Instructions *extreme* curious and *articulate*."

To **ARTICULATE**, *v. a.* (*articuler*, Fr.) to pronounce syllables, or words, in a distinct manner. To draw up articles, or to make terms: Both which senses are now obsolete.

ARTICULATELY, *adv.* (from *articulate* and *ly*, of *lie*, or *lice* Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as to pronounce the syllables of words distinctly.

ARTICULATENESS, *S.* (from *articulate* and *ness* of *nes*, *ness*, or *nyse*, Sax. or NS, Goth. implying quality) a quality by which we are enabled to speak the simple sounds distinctly, and at the same time with so much connection as to form syllables and words.

ARTICULATION, *S.* (from *articulate*) in anatomy, the juncture of two bones in such a manner, that they may be bent without being pulled asunder. Applied to the voice the modulations and variations of the voice, which are so connected as to form syllables or words.

ARTIFICE, *S.* (*artifice*, Fr. *artificium*, Lat.) an indirect method of attaining one's end, including the idea of a subtle contrivance; a pretence, stratagem, fraud, or contrivance, in order to insure success in any undertaking; opposed to open integrity, and undisguised honesty.

ARTIFICIAL, *adj.* (*artificial*, Fr.) something made by art, in opposition to the productions of nature. Something counterfeit opposed to real or genuine. That which displays art. *Artificial-arguments*, in rhetoric, are those which are supplied by the imagination, or invention of the orator. *Artificial lines* are those which are drawn upon a sector, or scale to represent fines and tangents.

ARTIFICIALLY, *adv.* (from *artificial* and *ly* of *lie*, or *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in an artful, cunning, crafty, or skilful manner. Performed by art, in opposition to natural.

ARTILLERY, *S.* (a plural noun, *artillerie*, Fr. from *artiller*, Fr. to furnish with arms) the heavy engines of war, such as cannon, bombs, &c. In a general sense any weapons used in battle. "Jonathan gave his *artillery* to the *lad*." 1 Sam. xx. 40.

ARTISAN, *S.* (Fr.) properly applied to those professors of trades, which require the least exercise of the understanding. A low mechanic, manufacturer, or tradesman. Formerly applied to the practitioners in any art.

ARTIST, *S.* (Fr.) one who excels in those arts which require good natural parts; or one who understands both the theory and practice of the art which he professes. One who is capable of performing an undertaking which requires judgment; opposed to novice.

ARTLESSLY, *adv.* (from *artless* and *ly* of *lie*, or *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a simple, innocent, and undesigning manner; without any embellishment; or naturally.

ARTLESS, *adj.* (from *art* and *less*, from *leas*, or *leaf*, Sax. *laus*, Goth. *luisse*, Cimb. implying a negation, or without) without art, design, craft, or cunning.

A'S, *conjunct.* (*als*, Teut.) referring to an action, or time past, in the same manner; when it answers *so*, or *such*, it is used for *that*. "So uncertain, *as* they require a great deal of examination." BAC. In a particular respect, as far as a particular relation extends. Like, or of the same kind. By an ellipsis for, *as if*. Referring to the present time, it implies something done, during that particular action; at the same time. "Whist'd *as* he went." DRYD. Since; or because; when assigned for a reason of something which goes before. According to, or in what manner. "*As* they please." BOYLE. Answering to, like, or same; it is used as a relative, and implies which. "The *same* crime, *as* he committed." When at the beginning of two sentences immediately following each other, it denotes a likeness or comparison between them. Answering *so*, it implies condition, or the same manner. Before *how* it implies manner, *as how*? in what manner. Before *yet*, it implies till, "*as yet*," *i. e.* till this time. Before *for*, with respect to. Before *if*, supposing. Before *to*, with respect or regard to. Before *though*, granting it to be real. *As well*

as, no less than with; likewise, or besides. "Some peculiarity *as well as* his face." LOCKE. Likewise a Roman weight, the same with their libra or lb.

A'SAPH, *St.* S. the name of a city in Flintshire, in North Wales, on the confluence of the rivers Cluyd and Elwy, thence called in Welch Lhan Elwy: but it takes its name from St. Afaph, who was governor of a monastery in this place. It has a small market on Saturday, and is 159 computed, or 212 measured miles from London. Lat. 53 deg. 18 min. N. Long. 3 deg. 30 min. W.

ASA'PPES, *S.* (from *sap*, Turk, a rank or file; whence *ahsaph*, to set in battle-array) in history, the troops raised by the Turks among the Christians that are subject to them, whom they always expose to the first shock of an enemy.

ASBE'STINE, *adj.* (from *asbestos*) something incombustible, or that which cannot be destroyed by fire.

ASBE'STOS, *S.* (from a Gr. negative, and *σβεννυμι*, *sbennumi*, Gr. to extinguish) in natural history, a stone which will not consume in fire. See AMELANTHUS.

ASCA'RIDES, *S.* (Gr. from *ασκαρίζω*, *ascarizo*, Gr. to leap) small, white, round, and short worms, which decrease at each extremity, and resemble needles, both with respect to their shape and size, found glued together in the intestinum rectum of infants, and derive their name from their being always in motion. The best method of expelling them is by applications at the fundament, by clysters of gentian, cammomile, &c.

To ASCE'ND, *v. neut.* (*ascendo*, Lat.) to rise upwards from the earth; figuratively, to advance from any degree of knowledge to another. In genealogy, to trace a pedigree backwards towards its first founders. Used in all these senses with the particles *to*, *into*, or *unto*. Used actively, for climbing up any eminence.

ASCE'NDABLE, *adj.* (from *ascend* and *able*, of *abal*, Sax. possibility, or power) that which may be ascended.

ASCE'NDANT, *S.* (from *ascendant*, Fr.) in morality, superiority or influence, whereby one man or thing unreasonably byasses or tyrannizes over another. In astrology, the horoscope, or degree of the ecliptic, which rises above the horizon at a person's birth; called likewise the first house, and supposed to influence the whole series of a person's actions. Figuratively, the greatest height or perfection. In genealogy, ancestors, or those nearest the root of a pedigree. Used adjectively, for something superior to, or influencing another. In astrology, something above the horizon.

ASCE'NDENCY, *S.* (from *ascendant*) a bias; an undue influence, or superiority.

ASCE'NDENS, *part.* (from *ascendo*) in anatomy, those parts which carry the blood or fluids upwards, or towards the head. See ASCENDING.

ASCE'NDING, *part.* (from *ascendens*, Lat.) going upwards from the earth. In astronomy, those degrees, or stars, which are above the horizon. The *ascending* node of a planet, is that point of its orbit, wherein it is found in its motion towards the north.

ASCE'NSION, *S.* (from *ascensio*, Lat.) a motion upwards. In divinity, the miraculous ascent of our Saviour, when he went to heaven, in the sight of his apostles; which is commemorated by the church ten days before Whit-Sunday, and called *Holy-Thurday*. *Ascension*, in astronomy, is either *right* or *oblique*. *Right ascension* is a degree of the equinoctial, counted from the beginning of Aries, which rises with the Sun or star in a right sphere. *Oblique ascension* is a portion of the equator, contained between the first point of Aries, and that point of the equator which rises with the star in an oblique sphere. The difference between *right* and *oblique ascension* is what the astronomers mean by *ascensional difference*. This name is likewise given to an island in the Atlantic, in lat. 7 deg. 5 min. S. and long. 17 deg. 20 min. W. from its being discovered on *Ascension-day*. At a place called the Post-house, sailors commonly leave letters in a glass bottle corked; which the next that comes breaks, and leaves another in its stead.

ASCENSIVE, *adj.* (from *ascensus*, Lat.) that which is in motion upwards; that which is in a rising state.

ASCE'NT, *S.* (from *ascensus*, Lat.) motion upwards. The place by which an eminence may be climbed. Figuratively, a high place, or eminence. In physics, the *ascent* of fluids is their rising above the level of their own surfaces, either in capillary tubes, between glass plates, inclined planes, &c. In logic, a kind of argument, wherein we rise from particulars to universals, by enumerating all the particulars which the universal term contains.

To ASCERTA'IN, *v. a.* (*ascertener*, Fr.) to determine the signification of any word. To take away all doubt. Sometimes used with the particle *of*.

ASCERTA'INER, *S.* (from *ascertain* and *er*, of *ær*, Sax. implying an agent, or man) one who limits or determines the signification of a doubtful expression; one who establishes.

ASCERTA'INMENT, *S.* (from *ascertain*) the determining the signification of a doubtful expression. A settled rule or standard.

ASCE'TIC, *adj.* (*ασκητικός*, *asketikos*, Gr.) employed only in exercises of devotion and mortification.

ASCE'TIC, *S.* (from *ασκew*, *askeo*, Gr. to labour, or exercise) in its primary sense, one who practises a greater degree of austerity and mortification than others. Applied to the Essenes, among the Jews; and among the Christians, those of an exemplary life: not, as Bingham observes, to monks who dwelt in deserts, but to persons of all denominations, who lived in towns or cities.

ASCHA'RIOUS, or ASCHA'RIENS, *S.* (from *Ashari*, their founder) in modern history, the followers of *Ashari*, one of the most celebrated doctors of the Mussulmen, who maintain, that God is the universal agent, and the cause of all the actions of mankind, who are notwithstanding free to choose such as they please. So that mankind are answerable for what is entirely independent of them, with respect to its production, but entirely dependent on them, with respect to its choice or volition.

A'SCI, or AI'JI, *S.* (Ind.) in natural history, a plant in America, which grows to the height of five or six palms, and produces a kind of pepper or spice, in long red pods, with which they season their meat.

AS'CII, *S.* (from a Gr. negative, and *σκια*, *skia*, Gr. a shadow) in geography, those inhabitants of the torrid zone, who have no shadow at certain times of the year, because the sun is then vertical, or shines perpendicularly on their heads.

ASCI'TÆ, *S.* (from *ασκος*, *askos*, Gr. a bladder or bag) in theology, a sect of Montanists, who danced round bladders or skins full of wind, which they said were those new bottles filled with new wine, mentioned Matt. ix. 17.

ASCI'TES, *S.* (from *ασκος*, *askos*, Gr. a bottle) in medicine, a kind of dropsy, which principally affects the abdomen, or lower belly, and is remedied by tapping.

ASCIT'IC, *adj.* (from *ascitis*) caused by an ascites; dropical; or resembling an ascites.

ASCIT'ITIOUS, *adj.* (from *ascititius*, Lat.) that which is counterfeit, or spurious, opposed to genuine. That which is added to; or not inherent, opposed to essential.

ASCLE'PIAD, *S.* (from *Asclepius*, its inventor) a species of Greek and Latin poetry, consisting of four feet, the first of which is a spondee, the second and third a choriambus, and the fourth a pyrrichius; or the first a spondee, the second a dactyl, the third a cæsure, or long syllable, and the fourth and fifth a dactyl. Such is the 1st ode of 1 lib. of Hor.

ASCRIBABLE, *adj.* (from *ascribe* and *able*, of *abal*, Sax. possibility) that which may be deduced from, or imputed to.

To ASCRIBE, *v. a.* (from *ascribo*, Lat.) to deduce from, as a cause; to attribute to, as a cause, possessor, substance, applied to qualities or accidents. Used with the particle *to*.

A'SH, *S.* (from *asce*, *asc*, Sax. *ask*, Dan. *esch*, Belg.) in botany, the fraxinus. It has pennated leaves ending in a lobe. Its male flowers have no petals; and the germen has one seed like a bird's tongue. *Ash-coloured* is that which is between brown and grey, like the bark of the *ash*.

ASHA'MED, *adj.* (from *a* and *shame*) to be conscious of having done something which a person may find fault with. Used with the particle *of* before the object.

A'SHEN, *adj.* (from *ash* and *en*, signifying the materials of which any thing is made, from *en*, Sax.) made of *ash*, or *ash-wood*.

A'SHES, *S.* (has no singular. *Asce*, *ahse*, *ahsan*, or *asce*, Sax. *asgo*, Goth. *aska*, Isl. *asche*, Belg.) that substance which bodies are reduced to by burning. The corpse or remains of a dead person, in allusion to the ancient custom of burning the dead. *Ash-Wednesday*, *Ash Wednesday*, the first day of Lent, so called from the custom of the ancient Christians of sprinkling *ashes* on their heads.

A'SHLAR, *S.* in Masonry, free-stones, as they come out of the quarry, of different lengths, breadth, and thickness.

A'SHLERING, *S.* (from *ashlar*) in building, quartering to, tack to, in garrets, about two feet and a quarter or three feet high from the floor, and reaching to therasters.

ASHORE

ASHIO'RE, *adv.* (from *a* and *shore*) to the shore, on land, or to the land.

A'SH-WEED, *S.* (from *ash* and *weed*) in botany, an herb.

A'SHY, *adj.* (from *ash*) resembling the ash in colour, or of a whitish grey.

A'SIA, *S.* (Lat.) one of the four parts of the world, divided from Europe by the Archipelago, Black Sea, Palus Mæotis, and a line drawn from the river Oby in Muscovy. Bounded on the W. by the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, on S. and E. by the Atlantic, Indian, and Chinese ocean, and on the N. by the Frozen Sea: excepting some of the northern parts, it is extraordinary fertile, and contains 4800 miles from E. to W. and 4300, as far as is known from N. to S. Its inhabitants are numerous, indefatigably industrious, and cannot only furnish all the world with manufactures, but its commerce drains all the whole western world of their ready money. Formerly, if not at present, the people in these parts were so given to luxury, that an Asiatic and a luxurious person, were looked on as synonymous terms.

ASI'DE, *adv.* (from *a* and *side*) applied to situation, that which is not straight, opposed to perpendicular; out of, or deviating from its true direction; not directly towards; or from the company.

A'SININE, *adj.* (from *asinus*, Lat. an ass) belonging to, partaking of the nature of, or used by an ass.

To A'SK, *v. a.* (*ascian*, or *acian*, Sax. from hence we may see, that the London pronunciation *aks*, instead of *ask*, is a remnant of the Saxon, and not so great an impropriety as it appears at first sight) to desire a thing, sometimes with the particle *for*; to demand; to put a question; to enquire, with the particle *after*; to require. Before the names of places it signifies *ash*, and is derived from the Saxon *asc*.

ASKANCE, ASKAUNCE, ASKAUNT, *adv.* (from *a* and *skant*, of *canton*, Fr. a corner) a look, wherein the pupils of each eye, are turned to the corners of the eyelid; obliquely, sideways or with a leer; and is expressive of flyness or disdain.

A'SKER, *S.* (from *ask* and *er* of *wer*, Sax. a man) the person who makes a request, or enquiry; one who proposes a question.

ASKE'W. *adv.* (from *a* and *skew*, from *schief*, Belg. oblique; *schew*, fearful) aside, opposed to direct a look, wherein the pupils are drawn to one corner of the eye, and generally bespeaks contempt or disdain.

ASLA'NT, *adv.* (from *a* and *slant*, from *slangh*, Belg.) on one side, obliquely, implying a deviation from a straight, or perpendicular situation.

ASLE'EP, *adv.* (from *a* and *sleep*) in that state wherein all the senses are in a manner closed, the eyes shut, and a person enjoys that rest from animal labour called sleep.

ASLO'PE, *adv.* (from *a* and *slope* of *slap*, Belg.) declining; obliquely; opposed to level, or horizontal.

ASMODE'US, *S.* (the same as *Sammael* of *Samad*, Heb. to destroy) among the Jews, the name affixed to the chief of the demons, called the angel of destruction. See Rabbi Elias on Eccles. chap. I.

A'SOPH, *S.* in geography, a small town on the confluence of the river Don, and the Palus Mæotis in Little Tartary, from whence comes the Caviar, which is sold at Constantinople.

A'SP, or A'SPIC, *S.* (*aspis*, Lat.) a kind of serpent whose poison kills in three hours after the bite, without remedy.

ASPA'LATHUS, *S.* in botany, a plant, called the rose of Jerusalem, or Our Lady's Rose. Likewise the wood of a small thorny tree, which is oleaginous and resinous, and grows on the banks of the Danube and Nisaro, in Rhodes: the best sort is heavy, red, or purple next to the bark, is fragrant to the smell, and bitter to the taste. It affords an essential oil, so much like that of roses, that one might be taken for the other.

ASPA'RACUS, *S.* (Lat. vitiously pronounced Sparrowgrass) in botany, its flower is composed of six leaves being male and hermaphrodite, sometimes in different, and at other times in the same plant, from the center grows an erect stile, which becomes a berry with three cells, including one or two seeds. It is aperient, diuretic, good in the gravel and strangury, and makes the urine very fetid.

A'SPECT, *S.* (*aspectus*, Lat. from *aspicio*, to behold or look at) the face; a peculiar cast of the countenance; look, or appearance. The front, situation of a building, or direction towards any point. The relations of things, or different lights in which they may be viewed. In astrology, the situation of stars or planets with respect to each other.

Or, according to Kepler, an angle formed by the rays of two planets meeting on the earth, able to excite some natural power or influence.

To ASPE'CT, *v. a.* (*aspicio*, Lat.) to look upon; to behold. "The northern pole *aspects*." TEMPLE. Now obsolete.

ASPE'CTABLE, *adj.* (*aspectabilis*, Lat.) that which may be seen; that which is the object of sight; visible. Now out of use.

ASPE'CTION, *S.* (from *aspectum*, supine of *aspicio*, Lat.) the act of viewing, or beholding. "On *aspectum* of the picture of Andromeda." BROWN'S Vulg. Error. Now Obsolete.

A'SPEN, or ASP, *S.* (*aps*, or *apfe*, Sax. *esp*, Dan. *espe*, Belg.) a kind of Poplar, whose leaves are supposed to be always trembling: used adjectively for things made out of its wood, or those which resemble it, with respect to the trembling of its leaves.

A'SPER, *adj.* (Lat.) rough or rugged. *Spiritus asper*, in grammar, an accent in form of a *c* placed over the Φ X and Θ in Greek, which shews that the letter under it is to be pronounced strong, and the breath to supply the place of an *h*. In commerce, a small silver coin, struck and current in the grand seignior's dominions, if good 120 of them are worth 32 d. English. POSTLETHW.

A'SPERA ARTERIA, in anatomy. The trachea, or wind-pipe, situated in the fore and lower part of the neck, and ending in the thorax; it is made up of segments of a circle, or cartilaginous hoops, disposed so, as to form a canal open to the back, which consists of a glandular membrane, and is in breadth the 12th part of an inch.

To A'SPERATE, *v. a.* (*aspero*, Lat.) to roughen, or to make rough.

ASPERIFOLI'OUS, *adj.* (from *asper*, Lat. rough, and *folium*, a leaf) in botany, applied to such plants whose leaves are rough, and placed alternately, without any certain order on their stalks; having, according to Ray, a monopetalous flower, divided into five parts, and succeeded by four seeds: such are the Bugloss, Borax, &c.

ASPE'RITY, *S.* (*asperitas*, Lat.) unevenness, or roughness, applied to the surface of bodies and pronunciation. Moroseness, or roughness, applied to the behaviour or temper.

AS'PEROUS, *adj.* (*asper*, Lat.) rough, rugged, or uneven, opposed to smooth. "Black and white the most *asperous* and uneven of colours." BOYLE. Now obsolete.

To ASPE'RSE, *v. a.* (*asperge*, Lat. to sprinkle) to say any thing which is injurious to the character of another; to slander; to calumniate; including the idea of injustice.

ASPE'RSION, *S.* (*aspersio*, Lat.) the action of casting water about, so as it may fall in small drops, not in full streams; sprinkling; applied in divinity, to the mode of baptism commonly practised, opposed to immersion; likewise in popish countries appropriated to the method of sprinkling with holy water. Figuratively, an unmerited calumny, or slander.

ASPHA'LTIC, *adj.* (from *asphaltos*) of the nature of asphaltos; bituminous; or pitchy.

ASPHA'LTIS, *S.* (*locus asphaltitis*) in geography, a lake called the lake of Sodom, or the Dead Sea; so called from the stagnation of its waters, no fish being able to live in it, or no aquatic fowl appearing on its bank. It is 100,000 paces long, and 20 or 25000 broad, on its surface swims the bitumen mentioned in the next article; it is said nothing will sink in it; which Josephus confirms.

ASPHA'LITOS, *S.* (Gr. *ασφαλτος*, *asphaltos*, Gr. bitumen) in natural history, a solid heavy, brittle, brown, and even blackish shining resinous, inflammable, and pitchy substance, found chiefly on the surface of the Dead Sea, on which Sodom, and the other cities were situated, mentioned Gen. xix. 27, 28. Used by the Tartars to pitch their ships with, and by the antients in embalming their dead.

ASPHA'LTUM, *S.* (see ASPHALTOS) in natural history, a bituminous stone found near the ancient Babylon, and lately discovered at Neufchatel, in Switzerland, by M. de la Sabloniere, in the year 1740, the Mars and Renomee were pitched with it: mixed with other matter it forms a strong cement, and is used in repairing the basons, near the statues of Latone and Iphigenia, and in the triumphal arch in the gardens of Versailles.

ASPHODEL, *S.* (*lilio-asphodelus*, Lat.) in botany, the Day Lilly; its flower is of one leaf, deeply cut into six segments and expanded in the form of a lily; at the bottom is a globular nectarium, with six valves, including six awl-shaped stamina, between the nectarium is a globular germen, supporting an awl-shaped stile. Linnæus ranges it in

his sixth class, because the flower has six stamina and one stile. There are six species; and were by the ancients planted near burying places, to supply the manes of the deceased with nurture. Hence we may learn the beauties of Pope's lines—"By those happy souls who dwell
"In yellow meads of *asphodel*."

ASPIC, *S.* (*aspis*, from *asper*, on account of the asperity of its skin; or *aspiciendo*, because a great light kills them; or from *ασπίς*, *aspis*, Gr. a shield, because when it hears a noise it forms itself into several spires, with its head in the center, defended, as it were, with a shield. DIEDEROT) See **ASP**. Likewise the name of a twelve pounder, weighing 4250 lb.

To **ASPIRATE**, *v. a.* (*aspiro*, Lat.) to lay a great stress of voice upon any syllable or letter. When used neuterly, to be pronounced with stress and vehemence, or a full breath.

ASPIRATE, *adj.* (from *aspiratus*, Lat.) pronounced with some degree of roughness, stress, or vehemence of voice, or a full breath.

ASPIRATION, *S.* (from *aspiratio*, Lat.) a sighing for, or longing after; an ardent desire, generally used in a spiritual sense. Aspiring, or an endeavour to attain to something above a person's present rank. In grammar, the act of pronouncing any word strongly, vehemently, or in full breath.

To **ASPIRE**, *v. n.* (from *aspiro*, Lat.) to endeavour to attain something above our present circumstances, rank, or power. Used with the particles *to* and *after*.

ASQUINT, *adv.* (from *a* and *squint*, from *scenclan*, Sax. *schenden*, Teut. to disgrace) a position of the eyes, wherein they do not both seem to look the same way. Obliquely; opposed to directly.

ASS, *S.* (from *as*, Arm. *asil*, Teut. *asne*, Ill. *asinus*, Lat.) in natural history, a domestic animal, remarkable for its sluggishness, hardness, patience in labour, coarseness of diet, and long life. There are a wild sort in Peru, which are as remarkable for their activity as the tame are for their sluggishness; but what is very surprising, they are no sooner loaded, but they become like the dullest of the species. The asses of the East are by no means to be compared with ours, since their hair is abundantly softer, and their whole make bespeaks something superior. Hence it was, that formerly kings and princes used to ride on them; and our Saviour made his triumphant entry into Jerusalem on one of that species. Figuratively, the word implies, a person of a mean, abject spirit; barely patient under provocations; despicable, and dull.

ASSA, *S.* In pharmacy, divided into *assa dulcis*, or benzoin, and *assa fetida*; a gum or resin, of a brownish colour, a sharp taste, and a very strong offensive smell; from whence it receives both the name above-mentioned, and likewise that of *devil's dung*. It is the product of an umbelliferous plant, which grows in the East, in the parts bordering on the Persian gulph, flowing either naturally or by incision from its root. Those who would be better acquainted with this plant, may have recourse to Kempfer's *Voyages into Persia*. It is of great efficacy in nervous and uterine disorders, epilepsies, &c. and much used by the oriental nations in their saucers.

To **ASSAIL**, *v. a.* (from *assailler*, Fr. *assalire*, Ital.) to attack, or fall upon, in order to subdue, as an enemy. Figuratively, to attack with arguments.

ASSAILABLE, *adj.* (from *assail* and *able* of *abal*, Sax. possibility or power) that which may be attacked.

ASSAILANT, *S.* (*assaillant*, Fr.) he who makes an attack, opposed to one who *defends*.

ASSAILANT, *adj.* using acts of violence against another. Attacking.

ASSAILER, *S.* (from *assail* and *er* of *wer*, Sax. a man) he that makes an attack upon another.

ASSAPATNIC, *S.* In natural history, the flying squirrel, a Virginian animal, which, though without wings, by means of stretching its legs and distending its skin, is said to fly the space of half a mile. 'Tis pity we have not a more minute description of it, in order to discover the mechanism it makes use of on these occasions. DIEDEROT.

ASSARABACA, *S.* See **ASSARABACA**.

ASSART, *S.* (*essart*, Fr. from *essarter*, to cut wood and carry it away from a forest) in forest law, an offence committed by plucking up the roots of trees in forests, and making them like arable lands.

ASSASSIN, or **ASSASSINATE**, *S.* (from *asis*, Arab. one who lays in wait for another) one who murders another, either for hire, or by treachery.

ASSASSINATE, *S.* (from *assassin*) the crime of murdering another, either through treachery, in revenge, or for hire.

To **ASSASSINATE**, *v. a.* (from *assassin*) to murder another treacherously, revengefully, or for hire. To way lay, according to its primary signification. "*Assassinatus* and "*betrayed*." MILT. Samp. Ag.

ASSASSINATION, *S.* (from *assassinatus*) the act of murdering by treachery, or for hire.

ASSASSINATOR, *S.* (from *assassinatus*) one who murders another through treachery, out of revenge, or for hire.

ASSATION, *S.* (of *assatum*, supine of *assere*, Lat. to roast, in pharmacy, the preparation of medicine, in their juices by external heat, without the addition of any foreign fluid. Roasting. See **TORREFACTION**, or **USTION**.

ASSAULT, *S.* (*assault*, Fr.) in war, a general and furious attack of a camp, or fortified place, with an intention to carry, or become master of it; the assailants being all the time without any cover or shelter. A Christian governor is obliged to sustain three assaults before he surrenders; and a Turk is forbid by his religion to capitulate for a place which has a mosque in it. This has lately been styled *coups de main*, or a strong and vigorous impression. See **MORDAUNT'S TRIAL**. Figuratively, an invasion, or attack applied to properties, or opinions. In law, a violent injury offered to a man's person, which may be committed by offering a blow, or a terrifying speech. Lamb. Iron. b. i. c. 3. 25 Edw. III. c. 24. 22 Lib. Affis. pl. 60.

To **ASSAULT**, *v. a.* (see the noun) in war, to make a general and furious attack, without any cover, on a camp, or fortified place, in order to carry, or become masters of it. To offer violence to; to attack, or invade.

ASSAULTER, *S.* (from *assault* and *er*, from *wer*, Sax. a man) one who uses violence against another.

ASSAY, *S.* (from *essaye*, Fr. hence ancient writers borrowed the word *essay*, spelling it according to its pronunciation; and later authors *essay*, according to the original: but they are now used in different senses, and may be esteemed different words) examination, trial or attempt; attack; examination. In law, assay of weights and measures, is the examination of them by the clerks of markets.

To **ASSAY**, *v. a.* (from *essayer*, Fr.) to put to the trial; to try. To apply, in allusion to the application of the touch-stone in assaying metals.

ASSAYER, *S.* (from *assay* and *er*, of *wer* or *vaer*, Sax. a man) an officer of the mint, who tries metals, in order to determine their fineness, and how much they are above, or below, standard.

ASSAYING, *S.* (from *assay*) the art of separating metals, sulphurs, mineral salts, and other bodies, from each other, in order to determine the quantity of each before the trial, and the advantage accruing from extraction. This is performed by reducing the ore to fine powder, and melting it with lead in a crucible, after which it is put upon a test, where it is worked with a proper degree of heat, till the lead is either evaporated or vitrified, and leaves the silver in the form of a bead on the test: this is called cupelling. There is another method called quartation, which is performed by the infusion of aqua fortis into the mixed mass of ore and lead, instead of placing it on the test.

ASSECUTION, *S.* (*assecutio*, Lat. from *assequor*) in canon law, acquiescent. "Thus a first benefice is said to be void "by the *assecutio* of a second."

ASSEFS, *S.* (*Perfi.*) in modern history, the officers which are substituted in the room of the chams in Persia.

ASSEMBLAGE, *S.* (Fr.) the collecting a number of individuals together, so as to form a whole; it differs from *assembly*, because that is used of persons, and this of things.

To **ASSEMBLE**, *v. a.* (of *assembler*, Fr.) to unite several things together, so as to form a whole. To bring several things together in one place. Used with the proposition *together*. To join the different parts of a work together.

ASSEMBLY, *S.* (*assemblée*, Fr.) in history, or jurisprudence, the union of several persons in the same place, with the same design. In a more large sense, a collection or company of several persons of each sex, to enjoy the pleasure of conversation, news, gaming, &c.

ASSENT, *S.* (from *assensus*, Lat.) that act of the mind whereby it takes, or acknowledges, any proposition to be true or false: it differs from *judgment*, because that is employed about ideas, but this about truths; and from *knowledge*, because then the mind certainly perceives, and is undoubtedly satisfied of, the agreement or disagreement of any ideas, but this is employed when their certain agreement, &c. is not perceived but is presumed, or taken to be so before it certainly appears. In a more loose sense, agreement, or consent.

To **ASSENT**, *v. n.* (from *assentire*, Lat.) to receive a thing as true. Sometimes used actively, with the particle *not*.

ASSEN

- ASSENTA'TION**, S. (from *assentatio*, Lat.) the profession of one's opinion being the same as another, not on account of its evidence, but merely through compliment. Flattery, and includes the secondary idea of something base and mean.
- ASSE'NTMENT**, S. (from *Assent*, which see) seldom used.
- To **ASSE'RT**, *v. a.* (from *affero*, Lat.) to affirm a thing as true; to claim a thing as one's due; to defend both by words and actions.
- ASSE'RTION**, S. (from *assert*) the affirming a thing as true. A proposition conceived or delivered in positive terms.
- ASSE'RTIVE**, *adj.* (from *assert*) a strong affirming of the truth of a proposition. Positive; obstinate; dogmatical.
- ASSE'RTOR**, S. (from *assert*) he who affirms any proposition as true. He who is author of any opinion. — A maintainer, or supporter.
- To **ASSE'SS**, *v. a.* (of *assessare*, Ital. to lay a fine upon a person, from *assesso*, Ital. a fine, tribute, or custom) to fine a person.
- ASSE'SSION**, S. (*assessio*) the act of sitting with another, in allusion to the custom observed in law courts, in order to assist another with advice.
- ASSE'SSMENT**, S. (from *assess*) the sum, fine, or custom levied upon any person, or commodity. The act of levying a fine.
- ASSES'SOR**, S. (from *assess*) in law, one who sits on the bench with a judge in order to assist him with advice. One who is next, or equal to, another in rank or dignity. "His son—Th' *assessor* of his throne." Par. Lost. One who settles a fine. In the imperial chamber, a councillor who has a salary annexed to his place, of which there are forty-one.
- A'SSETS**, S. (used only in the plural, from *assēs*, Fr. enough) the goods of a person deceased, which are appropriated to the payment of his debts.
- To **ASSE'VE**, **ASSE'VE**RATE (*assevero*, Lat.) to affirm, or deny a thing not only with an oath, but likewise with imprecations, execrations, or curses.
- ASSE'VE**RATION, S. (*asseveratio*, Lat.) the act of affirming a thing with great solemnity: the act of attesting a thing by an oath, or imprecations.
- A'SS-HEAD**, S. (from *ass* and *head*) a person of dull apprehension; a blockhead. "Will you help an *ass-head*?" SHAK. Hamlet.
- ASSIDE'ANS**, S. (from *Abasidim*, Heb. just) a sect among the Jews, who held works of supererogation necessary to salvation; were the predecessors of the Pharisees, from whence arose the Essenians, who taught in conjunction with them, that their traditions were more perfect than the Mosaic law. But the term was at last applied to any sect, that aspired at a greater degree of perfection than what was enjoined by the Mosaic law.
- ASSIDU'ITY**, S. (*assiduité*, Fr. *assiduitas*, Lat.) a constant attention or application to any particular branch of study or business; unwearied diligence.
- ASSI'DUOUS**, *adj.* (*assiduus*, Lat.) unwearied; incessant; continual and unremitted.
- ASSI'DUOUSLY**, *adv.* (from *assiduus* and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as to exercise diligence without weariness, and application without intermission.
- To **ASSIE'GE**, *v. a.* (*assieger*, Fr.) to besiege. Wants authority.
- ASSIE'NTO**, S. (Ital. a farm, contract, or bargain) a contract made between this nation and Spain, for supplying their plantations with negroes. This is now carried on by a company of British merchants, under the direction of R. Crammond, esq; a Russia merchant, and our captures of Senegal and Goree must tend not only to render this trade more advantageous in particular; but as it may force even the French to contract with us for the supply of their sugar colonies, will highly redound to illustrate the character of Mr. T. Cummings, the projector of that expedition.
- To **ASSI'GN**, *v. a.* (from *assigno*, Lat.) to distribute; to allot; to appoint; to determine, or fix, applied to quantity. To produce, applied to reason. In law, to make a person one's deputy; to transfer property to another. To prove, shew, or demonstrate.
- ASSI'GNABLE**, *adj.* (from *assign* and *able* of *abal*, Sax. possibility) that which may be determined, settled, fixed, or marked out.
- ASSIGNA'TION**, S. (from *assignation*, Fr.) the act of transferring property to another. In commerce, an order to cer-
- tain persons to pay a debt to another, whose name is mentioned. Commonly used in amours, for an appointment made for meeting by the two parties.
- ASSIGNE'E**, S. (*assigné*, Fr.) one appointed by another to do any act, or perform any business in his head. Commonly applied to those persons who are entrusted with the estate of a bankrupt, and are by law empowered to collect his debts, and make a dividend of his effects to his several creditors.
- ASSI'GNER**, S. (from *assign* and *er*, of *aver*, Sax. a man) he who sets out; allots; determines, or appoints.
- ASSI'GNMENT**, S. (from *assign*) the setting a thing apart for any particular use; an appropriation; an alienation.
- ASSI'MILABLE**, *adj.* (from *assimile*, Lat.) that which may be converted into the same nature, or be made like another.
- To **ASSIMI'LATE**, *v. a.* (*assimilo*, Lat. of *ad*, to, and *similes*, like) to convert to the same nature; to bring to a likeness, or resemblance.
- ASSIMI'LATENESS**, S. (from *assimilate* and *ness*, of *ness*, *ness*, Sax. or *NS*, Goth. implying an abstract quality) that quality by which a thing is rendered like another.
- ASSIMILA'TION**, S. (from *assimilate*) the action by which things are rendered like each other. In physics, that action or motion by which a body transforms, or converts others into a nature, or substance, the same as their own. Such are the conversion of oil and spirits into flame; that of earth and water into the substance of vegetables; and that of aliment into the bodies of animals; a resemblance, or essential likeness. Used with the particle *with*. "Assimilation" *with* God." Decay of Piety.
- To **ASSI'MULATE**, *v. a.* (*assimulo*, Lat.) to put on a counterfeit appearance; to feign.
- ASSIMULA'TION**, S. (*assimulatio*, Lat.) a counterfeit, or specious resemblance, including the secondary idea of fraud, craft, or design.
- To **ASSI'ST**, *v. a.* (*assister*, Fr. from *ad* and *sis*, Lat.) to relieve; to help: its motive is commiseration, and its object the necessitous. But authors, who do not attend to this precision, used the word either for *succour* or *aid*.
- ASSI'STANCE**, S. (*assistance* Fr.) the act of helping; help.
- ASSIS'TANT**, *adj.* (from *assist*) that which supplies the defects of another; that which helps. An *assistant surgeon*, or *physician*, is one who is called by another to help him in manual operations or advice.
- ASSIS'TANT**, S. (from *assist*) one who helps another either by advice, or labour. In law, one who partakes with another in the commission of a crime, as an accomplice, but not as a principal. One who is named to help a principal officer in the exercise of his duty or functions. An *assistant* to a bishop, or rector, is one who partakes with him in administering the sacrament, and in the discharge of church offices. An attendant, in an improper use of the word.
- ASSI'ZE**, S. (*assise*, Fr. a sitting) in law, a place, court, or time, wherein a judge and jury are assembled for the trial of causes; they are either general or particular; a general assize, is that which is held by judges twice a year in their annual circuits. A special assize, is where particular commission is granted to certain persons, to take cognizance of one or two causes. The term is likewise applied to signify the whole process of a writ: a jury; a statute for regulating the weight of bread; and the bread itself, as prescribed by the statute. This excellent regulation was made 51 Hen. III. and that of the circuits of judges in the time of Hen. II.
- To **ASSI'ZE**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to fix the price, weight, or size, of a commodity.
- ASSI'ZER**, or **ASSI'SER**, S. (from *assise* and *er* of *aver* Sax. implying an agent) an officer who has the inspection into the weights and measure of commodities.
- ASSO'CIABLE**, *adj.* (from *associabilis*, Lat.) that which may be joined or united to something else.
- To **ASSO'CIATE**, *v. a.* (*associer*, Fr. of *associa*, Lat. from *ad*, to, and *socius*, Lat. a companion) to join as a companion; to make one of a company. To join inseparably, applied to ideas. Used in all these senses with the particle *with*.
- ASSO'CIATE**, *adj.* (from *associatus*, of *associa*, Lat.) confederated; joined as accomplices; making part of a society, or company.
- ASSO'CIATE**, S. (see the verb) one who is joined to another as assistant, companion, partner, confederate, or accomplice.

ASSOCIATION, S. (from *associate*) the act of uniting; union; society. The act of forming a company or society. A contract or treaty, by which two or more are united together for their mutual assistance, for the better carrying on any design, or for increasing the conveniencies of life. In physics, combination, or union. In metaphysics, the connexion of two or more ideas in the mind, which constantly follow each other in such a manner, that one can scarce be excited without the other. It is thus that children think of spirits in the dark; and the common observation, that "a burnt child dreads the fire," is founded on this habit.

To ASSOIL, (from *assoudre*, Fr. to absolve, or from a negative, and *soil*, of *soiller*, Fr. *soigliare*, Ital. to dirt) in law, to deliver or discharge a person from excommunication.

ASSONANCE, S. (*assonance*, Fr.) in rhetoric and poetry, is where the words of a sentence or verse have the same sound, but are not properly a rhyme. The French object this to us as a defect in our language; but among the Romans it was esteemed an elegance. In verse, the assonant rhyme is common among the Spaniards as *ligera*, *cubierta*, as well as the French; but is intolerable in the English.

ASSONANT, *part.* (from *assoner*, Fr.) to range things in classes, according to their resemblance with each other.

ASSORTMENT, S. (*assortement*, Fr.) in trade, a stock of goods, consisting of various pieces of different sorts. In painting, the proportion and harmony between the several parts. Among those who deal in feathers, a collection of such as agree in size and colour.

To ASSUAGE, *v. a.* (from *suavis*, *adjuvare*, or *assuare*, Lat. according to Minshew, or from *suavis*, or *assuare*, to sweeten, from *suas*, Sax. sweet, according to Skinner) to cool, or lessen, applied to heat; to calm, applied to the wind; to pacify, or appease, applied to passion, or rage; to ease, applied to pain. In its general sense, it implies the lessening the violence of something furious. Neuterly, to abate, or grow less. "The waters assuaged." Gen. viii. 1.

ASSUAGEMENT, S. (from *assuage*) that which lessens the violence of any thing.

ASSUAGER, (from *assuage* and *er*, from *wer*, Sax. a man) one who pacifies rage, appeases anger, or lessens pain.

ASSUASIVE, *adj.* (from *assuado*, Lat.) that which has a great influence; that which assuages, mitigates, or pacifies.

ASSUEFACTION, S. (from *assuefactum*, sup. of *assuefacio*, Lat.) the constant use of a thing; habit. Seldom used.

ASSUETUDE, S. (from *assuetudo*, Lat.) the being accustomed to a thing. Custom.

To ASSUME, *v. a.* (from *assumo*, Lat.) to take. To represent a character; to take upon one's self; to arrogate, or claim what is not one's due; to suppose or look upon a thing as evident, without proof; to take up, applied to the use of an expression; to appropriate, to apply to one's self.

ASSUMER, S. (from *assume* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who claims or arrogates more than is his due. An arrogant person.

ASSUMING, *part.* (from *assume* and *ing*, the *e* final, when mute, being always dropped before *ing*, the participial ending) proud; arrogant.

ASSUMPSIT, *v. a.* (Lat. third person singular of the preter of *assumo*, Lat.) in law, a voluntary and verbal promise to perform or pay a thing to another. If a person does not pay for goods sold him, an *indebitants assumpsit* lies against him.

ASSUMPTION, S. (from *assumptio*, Lat.) the act of taking, or appropriating any thing to one's self. The supposing a thing true, or granted, without any formal proof. The thing supposed, a postulate, or postulatum. The assumption of the Virgin Mary is celebrated on the 15th of August. In logic, the minor, or second proposition in a categorical syllogism: sometimes the consequence drawn from the major and minor; "The premises are true, but the assumption is captious."

ASSUMPTIVE, *adj.* (from *assumptivus*, Lat.) that which a person may take, or appropriate to himself. In heraldry, *assumptive* arms are those which a person may use as his own. He who takes a prince prisoner, may use or assume his arms or escutcheon as his own.

ASSURANCE, S. (*assurance*, Fr.) a certain expectation of something future. Confidence; trust. Ground for confidence, or security. Conviction. In commerce, a contract by which a person subjects himself to make good the da-

mages to be sustained by another in a voyage. See INSURANCE.

To ASSURE, *v. a.* (*assurer*, Fr.) to persuade a person of the certainty of a thing. To make a person confident, by removing the causes of doubt or fear. To be betrothed. "I was assured to her." SHAKESP. To assure differs from affirming only in the tone of the voice, and implies a total exemption from doubt.

ASSUREDLY, *adv.* (from *assured* and *ly* of *lie* or *liee*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as betrays no doubt. Certainly; undoubtedly.

ASSUREDNESS, S. (from *assured* and *ness*, of *nes*, *ness*, or *nyffe*, Sax. or NS, Goth. implying an abstract quality) the state of a person, who is certain, or entirely free from doubt.

ASSURER, S. (*assureur*, Fr.) one who removes the doubts of another. In commerce, one who indemnifies another against hazards at sea.

ASTAROTH, or ASHTORETH, S. (עשתרת *ashtoret*, from עשת *ashtath*, Heb. to shine, and תור *tor*, Heb. to explore; hence the Hebrew word for a plougher, or one who drives oxen, and the Arab. *taur*, an ox) an idol, supposed to be Diana, or the Moon, by Goodwin; the Sun, by the editor of Calaneo's Concordance, which he says was both represented by, and worshipped under, the hieroglyphical figure of an ox or bull.

ASTATI, S. (from a Gr. negative and *ιστημι*, *istemi*, Gr. to stand) a religious fest in the ninth century, founded by Sergius, who, uniting baptism to the practice of all the ceremonies of the Mosiac law, made such a confused jumble of Christianity and Judaism, as bespoke the highest absurdity.

ASTERISK, S. (from *αστερισκος*, *asteriskos*, Gr. resembling a star) a character used to render any particular passage in an author conspicuous, or to refer to some note in the margin or at the bottom of the page, marked thus * : when two or three are placed together in a line, they denote that some word is to be supplied, or is wanting * * *.

ASTHMA, S. (Gr. from *ασω*, *ao*, Gr. to breathe) in medicine, a difficulty of breathing, arising from a disorder in the lungs, attended with a great uneasiness in the diaphragm, or præcordia, especially in a prone posture, a cough, and whistling, and divided into dry and moist; a dry one is attended with no expectoration of purulent matter; and is owing to an universal plethora, and a sudden change from heat to cold. The moist is that which is not attended with an expectoration, is owing to an abundance of scirrous humours collected in the passages of the lungs, and usually affects the aged. The general indication of cure is bleeding, dispersing the collected matter, and keeping up a constant perspiration.

ASTMA'TIC, ASTMA'TICAL, *adj.* (from *asthma*) affected or troubled with an asthma.

ASTER'N, (from *a* and *stern*) a sea term, in the hinder part of a ship; or any thing situated behind the ship.

ASTO'NIED, *part.* a contraction of the word astonished. "Many were astonished." Is. lii. 84.

To ASTO'NISH, *v. a.* (*astonner*, Fr. *attonire*, Ital. from *attonitus*, Lat.) to occasion surprise by the immensity and novelty of an object. To amaze.

ASTO'NISHINGNESS, S. (from *astonishing* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) that quality which raises surprise from the immensity and novelty of an object.

ASTONISHMENT, S. (from *etonnement*, Fr.) a surprise, occasioned by an immense and new object, distinguished from admiration, both by the degree, and the nature of the object. "Astonishment is beyond bare admiration." SOUTH.

To ASTOUND, *v. a.* (from *estonner*, Fr.) to astonish, to confound with wonder. "May startle well, but not astound." PAR. Lost. Now obsolete.

ASTRAD'DLE, *adv.* (from *a* and *straddle*) to sit on a thing, so that one of our legs should be one each side of it. See ASTRIDE.

A'STRACAN, S. the capital of a kingdom of the same name in Asiatic Moscovy; where it never rains. Long, 67 deg. Lat 46 deg. 22 min.

A'STRAGAL, S. (αστραγαλος, Gr.) in anatomy, a bone of the tarsus, with a convex eminence, articulated with the tibia by a ginglymus, commonly called the ancle bone. In architecture, a little round member, in the form of a ring or bracelet, serving as an ornament to the tops and bottoms of columns. In gunnery, the little moulding on a piece of ordnance, of which there are generally three on each piece.

ASTRAL, *adj.* (from *astrum*, Lat. a star) that which belongs

to, or depends on the stars. Astral year, is the time which the earth takes to make its revolution round the sun. See **SIDERAL** and **YEAR**.

ASTRAY, *adv.* (from *a* and *stray*) wandering from the right or direct path. Figuratively, wrong, or in an error, opposed to truth.

To **ASTRICT**, *v. a.* (of *astrictum*, supine of *astringo*, Lat.) to lessen the distance between two objects; to make the parts of a thing come nearer to each other, opposed to relax. *Constringe* is most commonly used.

ASTRICTION, *S.* (from *astrictio*, Lat.) the act or power of making the parts of a body approach nearer to each other.

ASTRICTIVE, *adj.* (from *astrict*) that which has a styptic, or binding quality.

ASTRICTORY, *adj.* (from *astrictorius*, Lat.) that which has an astringent or binding quality.

ASTRIDE, *adj.* (from *a* and *stride*) a posture wherein the legs are placed at a distance from each other, or wherein each of the legs is placed on a subject at a distance from another; open or wide, applied to the legs, opposed to *close*, or *together*.

ASTRIFEROUS, *adj.* (from *astrifer*, Lat.) bearing, or having stars.

ASTRIGEROUS, *adj.* (from *astrum*, a star, and *gero*, Lat. to bear) bearing, or adorned with stars. Wants authority.

To **ASTRINGE**, *v. a.* (from *astringo*) to press or close together; to force the parts closer to each other.

ASTRINGENT, *part.* (*astringens*, Lat.) in medicine, that which contracts the dimension of the vessels by its roughness, and asperity, and thickens the fluids so that they cannot pass so fast by way of excrement; when used internally, opposed to laxative; when externally, opposed to styptic.

ASTROITES, *S.* (Gr.) in natural history, a kind of figured stone found at Shuckburgh in Warwickshire, near Belvoir castle in Lincolnshire, and at Touque in Normandy, which derives its name from its resembling a star, it consists of several thin pentagonal joints set over each other, so as to form a kind of pentagonal column, of whitish colour, unless soiled by accident. They have been successively classed among petrefactions, fossils, the animal tribe, and lately by M. Peyssonnel, among the vegetable. See fig. XV. plate 1.

ASTROLABE, *S.* (from *αστρον*, *astron*, Gr. a star, and *λαμβάνω*, *lambano*, to take, *astrolab*, Arab.) in astronomy, a system or assemblage of the different circles of the sphere, resembling an armillary sphere, invented by Hipparchus; but being afterwards altered by Ptolemy to a plane surface, called a planisphere, the word is at present applied to a planisphere or stereographic projection of the sphere upon the plane of one of the great circles. The sea Astrolabe, or instrument for taking the height of the stars, consists of the circle A B C D divided into degrees and decimal parts with a moveable index, F G turning on the center E, and having two sights one at F, and the other at G. A is a ring on which it hangs at the time of observation; when the rays of the sun pass through each of the sights, the edge of the index will point at its altitude. See fig. XVI. plate 1.

ASTROLOGER, *S.* (from *astrologus*, Lat.) one who pretends to predict future events from the supposed influences of the stars. Formerly used for **ASTRONOMER**.

ASTROLOGIAN, *S.* (from *astrology*) see **ASTROLOGER**.

ASTROLOGIC, or **ASTROLOGICAL**, *adj.* (from *astrology*) relating, or agreeable to the principles of astrology.

ASTROLOGICALLY, *adv.* (from *astrological* and *ly*, of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax. implying manner) according to the principles of astrology, or after the manner of an astrologer.

To **ASTROLOGIZE**, *v. a.* (from *astrology*) to study astrology; to solve or predict according to the principles of astrology.

ASTROLOGY, *S.* (Lat. *astrologia*, from *αστρον*, *astron*, Gr. a star, and *λογία*, *logia*, Gr. the answer of an oracle, or prediction) the art of foretelling future events from the aspects, positions, and influences of the stars. It is divided into natural and judicial; natural astrology is the art of predicting natural events, as changes of weather, winds, tempests, storms, thunder, earthquakes, &c. *Judicial astrology*, is that which pretends to foretel moral events, or such as depend on the free-will and agency of man, as if the stars had some influence on it, and directed it. It had its rise in Chaldea, from whence it spread to Egypt and Greece: as for ourselves and the French, we seem to have borrowed it from the Arabians.

ASTRONOMER, *S.* (from *αστρον*, *astron*, a star, and *νομος*, *nomos*, Gr. a rule) a person who applies himself to the study

of astronomy. Dr. Bradley, his majesty's professor at Greenwich, who succeeded the great Halley and Flamsted, has convinced the world, that the English always produce men worthy of admiration in this science.

ASTRONOMIC, or **ASTRONOMICAL**, *adj.* (from *astronomy*) that which is founded upon the principles of astronomy. *Astronomical place* of a star, is its longitude, or place in the ecliptic, reckoned from the beginning of Aries, according to the natural order of the signs.

ASTRONOMY, *S.* (*astronomie*, Fr. *astronomia*, Lat. See **ASTRONOMER**) properly speaking, a branch of mixt mathematics, whereby we are acquainted with the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, revolutions, eclipses, &c. In a looser sense, the knowledge of the universe, and the primary laws of nature, in which respect it is a branch of physics, or natural philosophy. See *spherical* and *theoretical*; the two branches into which it is divided.

ASTRO-THEOLOGY, (from *astrum*, Lat. a star, and *theologia*, Lat. divinity) the proofs of a Deity drawn from an astronomical view of the heavens; the sublime arguments, which this topic affords to the divine, are treated of in so elegant a manner by Dr. Derham, in his *Astro-theology*, that it must be a great loss to an ingenious mind not to have known them.

ASUNDER, *adv.* (from *asundran*, or *asundron*, Sax. of *asfnyndran*, to separate, *sonder*, or *sonderen*, Teut. to distinguish, *sonder*, by itself) at a distance from each other; apart; by itself, or separate; dissolution of the union of two or more bodies.

ASYLUM, *S.* (Lat. from *a* Gr. negative, and *συλῶν*, *fulco*, Gr. to pillage, or take out of a place) a sanctuary, or place of refuge, which sheltered a criminal, and secured him from falling into the hands of any officer of justice. The **ASYLUM**, a house situated on the Surry side of Westminster-bridge, for the benefit of orphans, and other deserted girls of the poor, within the bills of mortality; who are maintained by voluntary contributions, and qualified for services. The design of this institution was to prevent their falling into the hands of *procurors*, or turning prostitutes by necessity. John Fielding, esq; was the projector in 1758. The number of children already received amount to thirty: and the money, subscribed at Christmas 1759, to 2000 l. as we are informed from a governor, who has honoured us with this account.

ASYMMETRY, *S.* (from *a* Gr. *without*, and *συμμετρία*, *symmetria*, Gr. symmetry) a defect of proportion, harmony, or correspondence between the parts of a thing. In mathematics, the incommensurability of two quantities, when they have no common measure.

ASYMPTOTE, *S.* (that which never meets or coincides, from *a* Gr. not, *συν*, *syn*, with, and *πτω*, *pipto*, Gr. to fall) a right line, which being continued indefinitely, continually approaches to a curve, or a portion of a curve continued indefinitely likewise, so as its distance from thence will never become an absolute negative, or cypher, but will always be found less than the least assignable quantity. If C D E, fig. XVI. plate 1. be part of the curve of a conchoid, A its pole, and the right line M N so drawn, that the right lines B C G D and F E be equal, then the line M N will be the asymptote of the curve, because the perpendicular D P is shorter than C B, and E B than D p, and because the parts B C, D G, and E F are always equal, therefore the curve C D E can never touch the right line M N.

ASSYMPOTICAL, *adj.* (from *asymptote*) belonging to, or partaking of the properties of an asymptote; curves are *asymptotical*, when they continually approach, without a possibility of meeting.

ASYNDETON, *S.* (from *a* Gr. negative, and *συνδεδω*, *syndeo*, Gr. to bind together) in grammar, a figure wherein several sentences meet together without any conjunction; used to express a greater rapidity, or vehemence in the mind of the orator, as in the lines of Pope. "To him no high, no low, no great, no small.—He fills, he bounds, connects."—Where the conjunction *and* is omitted.

AT, *prep.* (*æt*, Sax. *at*, Goth.) before a place it signifies sometimes, close to; and at other times, in it. Before a word implying time it denotes the very instant in which a thing was, or will be, done; and sometimes is put without the word time in the same sense. Used instead of *with* it implies cause, or on account of. "At this news he dies." **SHAKESP.** Before an adjective of the superlative degree, it implies manner, or perfection. Before a personal pronoun, it implies an act of enmity. "He longs to be at, i. e. to attack, him." Before a substantive it sometimes denotes

a particular circumstance, and gives it an adverbial meaning. "As *at ease*, *i. e.* easy. After *be* it implies design, intention, or employment. "She knew what he would *be at*." HUD. Used with command, it implies subject. "Thou art least *at my command*." DRYD. Sometimes it signifies *from*; as "Endeavour to deserve something *at our hands*." POPE. *At*, joined with *all* implies, in any respect, degree, or manner. "Most women have no characters *at all*." POPE.

A'TABAL, S. a kind of drum or tambour, made use of by the Moors.

A'TABEK, S. (Türk. the father of a prince; *atabekian*, Per.) in history, the title borne by the preceptors of the Selgiucides.

A'TARA'XIA, or A'TARA'XY, S. (from α Gr. privative, and $\tauαρασσω$, *tarassō*, to trouble, or fear) a word used by the stoics to signify that tranquility of mind, and firmness of judgment, which frees us from all perturbations of self-conceit, or imaginary knowledge.

A'TE, the preter of *eat*; thus *eat* is the preter of *eg et*, Ill. I eat, and *frat*, the pret. of *fratar*, Goth. to eat with.

ATHA'NOR, S. (from תנור, *thanour*, Heb. an oven or furnace, which, with the Arabic prefix, is אלתנור, *altbanor*, Arab.) in chemistry, a large immovable furnace, made of earth or brick, contrived to keep a constant heat for a considerable time, which may be increased or diminished at pleasure, by opening or shutting some apertures fitted with sliders for that purpose.

A'THEISM, S. (*atheisme*, Fr.) in metaphysics, the opinion of those who deny the existence and being of a God, the creator and preserver of the world.

A'THEIST, S. (of α Gr. neg. and $\thetaεος$, *theos*, Gr. God) one who denies the existence of a God, the creator and preserver of all things. The advocates of this horrible opinion are divided either into such as deny the existence of a Deity, such as affect to doubt on this article, or such as deny the principal attributes of the divine nature, and suppose the Deity is a being without intelligence, and acting by necessity; or, properly speaking, a being that never acts, and is always passive. The sources of this opinion is generally vice, and a dread of future punishment, ignorance, or want of stupidity; for, according to Lord Bacon, "Though a smattering in philosophy may lead a man into *atheism*, a deep draught will certainly bring him back again to the belief of a God and providence." Used adjectively, it implies something that partakes of the principles of an atheist; or something opposite to, and at enmity with, God. "The *atheist crew*." PAR. LOFT.

A'THEISTICAL, *adj.* (from *atheist*) impious; or agreeable to the principles of an atheist.

A'THEISTICALLY, *adv.* (from *atheistical* and *ly* of *lie*, or *lice*, Sax. implying manner) after the manner of an atheist.

A'THEISTICALNESS, S. (from *atheistical* and *ness* of *ness*, or *nyffe*, Sax. or NS. Goth. implying an abstract quality) an inclination to *atheism*; or that quality which denotes a person to be an atheist.

A'THEL, A'THELING, ADEL, and Æ'THEL, (from *adel*, Teut. Ill. and Sax. noble) thus *Athelred*, of *adel*, noble, and *red*, council or advice, signifies a wife counsellor, &c.

A'THEOUS, S. (from $\alphaθεος$, *atheos*, Gr.) opposite, or contrary to the belief of a deity: *atheistical*. "*Atheous priest*." PAR. REG.

A'THEROMA, S. (Gr. from $\alphaθηρα$, *athera*, Gr. pap.) a tumour, or wen, which neither yields to the touch, discolors the skin, or causes pain.

ATHERO'MATOUS, *adj.* (from *atheroma*) that which resembles, or is of the nature of, an *atheroma*.

A'THIRST, *adv.* (from *a* and *thirst*) wanting drink, or dry.

A'THLE'TÆ, S. (from $\alphaθλος$, *athlos*, Gr. a contest) persons of strength and activity, exercised for the public games of Greece and Rome, and exhibiting their skill in such exploits as required bodily strength.

A'THLE'TIC, *adj.* (from *athleta*, Lat.) strong, vigorous, and active of body; robust.

A'THWART, *prep.* (of *a* and *thwart*, from *twert*, Dan. *zwerch*, Teut. transverse) across. "His bridge *athwart* the Helespont." BAC. Through. "*Athwart* the terrors." ADDISS. CATO. Used adverbially, for cross, or contrary to a person's expectations; full of vexation; aside, or wrong.

ATLA'NTIC, S. (from *atlas*) in geography, that part of the ocean which lies between Africa and America.

ÁTLAS, S. (Lat.) a collection of maps, generally false, in allusion to the fable of Atlas's bearing the world on his shoulders. In anatomy, the first vertebra of the neck, which lies next to, and supports the head. In architecture, those statues, or half statues, of men, used instead of columns or pilasters to support any member of architecture, such as a balcony, &c. They are likewise named *Telamones*.

A'TMOSPHERE, S. (from $\alphaτμος$, *atmos*, Gr. a vapour, and $σφαيرا$, *sphaira*, Gr. a sphere) in physics, that thin elastic fluid with which the earth is covered to a certain height, gravitates towards its center, and on its surface, is carried along with it, and partakes of all its motions, both annual and diurnal: some confine the term only to that part of the air which is nearest the earth, receives its vapours and exhalations, and refracts the rays of light. Its whole weight is 14831308800000000000 lb. troy, and its height, according to De la Hire, 16 leagues, or 48 miles. It is not only admirably fitted for the nourishment and respiration of animals, the growth of vegetables, the production and propagation of sounds, but contributes to make the earth habitable, paints all the flowery creation with colours, affords us the all cheering rays of light; and not only contributes to shorten the long nights of winter, but to open to us the volume of creation, which we could not read without assistance, nor understand without its comment. See the article *Atm*; Derham's *Physico-Theology*; and the *Spectacle de la Nature*.

ATMOSPHERICAL, *adj.* (from *atmosphere*) that which belongs to the atmosphere.

A'TOM, S. (from *atomus*, Lat. from α Gr. neg. and $τομω$, *temno*, Gr. to cut or divide) in physics, a particle of matter so minute as to be indivisible; or the primary immutable particles of which bodies are compounded. Likewise applied to those particles of dust which become visible by a sun-beam shining in a darkened room. Any thing very minute, or extremely small.

ATO'MICAL, *adj.* (from *atom*) consisting of, or relating to, atoms. *Atomical philosophy* is that which accounts for the formation of all things, from the principle, or hypothesis of matter endued with motion and gravity. See *CORPUSCULAR* and *EPICUREAN*.

A'TOMIST, S. (from *atom*) one who professes the corpuscular philosophy, which maintains, that all things are formed of immutable particles, and for that reason still retain their primitive and original properties.

A'TOMY, S. (the same as *atom*) "A team of little *atomic*." ROM. and JUL.

To ATO'NE, *v. n.* (of *at* and *one*, implying, to unite; or of *ad*, to, and *tone*, implying to harmonize, *Skinner*) to agree, or accord. "He and Aufidus can no more *atone*," &c." SHAK. Used with the particle *for*; to make satisfaction for, to compensate: alluding to expiatory sacrifices. Used actively, to expiate; to make a recompence; followed by the particle *with* before the subject. "Each *atones* his guilty love *with* life." POPE.

ATO'NEMENT, S. (from *atone*) reconciliation, agreement, concord. The uniting two persons at variance with each other. In divinity, the reconciling a person to God, by substituting the punishment of another in his stead. "Whole blood was brought in to make an *atonement*." LEV. xvi. 27. RANFOM; "I have found an *atonement*." JOB, xxiii. 24. Used with the particle *for* before the subject.

A'TONY, S. (from α Gr. negative, and $τενω$, *teno*, Gr. to stretch) in medicine, want of proper tension, or tone in the solids of a human body. A term generally used by those of the methodic sect, who imputed all disorders, either to relaxation, tension, or a mixture of both.

ATO'P, *adv.* (from *a* and *top*) on the highest part of a thing.

ARTRABILA'RIOUS. *adj.* (*atrabilaire*, Fr. from *atrabilis*) one affected with a disorder flowing from a black, adust state of the blood; called Melancholy.

ATRABILA'RIOUSNESS, S. (from *atrabilarious* and *ness* of *ness*, or NS. Goth. implying quality in the abstract) that quality which causes a person to be deemed melancholic.

A'TRA-BI'LIS, S. (Lat. black bile, or choler) in medicine, a state wherein the blood is deprived of its finer and more volatile parts, and rendered gross, black, unctuous, and earthy. Figuratively, the effects of such a habit.

ATRAMENTAL, *adj.* (from *atramentum*, Lat. ink) that which blackens, or has the qualities of ink.

ATRAMENTOUS, *adj.* (see *atramental*) black, or having the quality of ink.

ATROCIOUS, *adj.* (from *atrox*) that which argues a great, if not the highest, degree of wickedness in the committer; that which is extremely, enormously, flagrantly wicked.

ATROCIOUSNESS, *S.* (from *atrocious* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. or NS, Goth. implying an abstract quality) that quality which argues a person to be extremely, obstinately, and enormously criminal.

ATROCITY, *S.* (from *atrocitas*, Lat.) that which heightens the enormity of the crime, and makes it an object of horror.

ATROPHY, *S.* (from *a*, Gr. negative, and *τροφω*, *tropho*, Gr. to nourish) in physic, an universal consumption, proceeding from the whole habit of the body, without any distemper of the lungs, other entrail, or any remarkable fever; and is either nervous or owing to evacuations; the nervous is owing to a morbid state of the spirits, or weakness of the nerves; and that from inanition, from some habitual, long continued preter-natural defect, or subtraction of the nutritious juice. See **CONSUMPTION**.

To **ATTA'CH**, *v. a.* (*attacher*, Fr.) in law, to seize either on a person or his goods. To have an affection, desire, or inclination towards a thing, together with a fear of losing it.

ATTA'CHMENT, *S.* (*attachement*, Fr.) an habitual disposition, or affection of the soul towards an object which is dear to it, and which we are afraid of losing; such as our friends, or duties; and is generally used in a good sense. In law, the taking or apprehending a person or thing, either by commandment, or writ. *Foreign attachment*, is the seizing the goods or money of a person, which are in the hands of another, to discharge a debt he owes to a third person.

To **ATTA'CK**, *v. a.* (*attaquer*, Fr. *attacare*, Ital.) in war, an effort or attempt made upon a person, or a work, in order to conquer or subdue them. Figuratively to set upon, invade, or abuse with words of wit, or treat any one as an enemy, either by actions or words.

ATTA'CK, *S.* (*attaque*, Fr.) in war, an attempt to conquer a body of troops, or master a fortified place. A *false attack* is that which is made only to divert the intention of the enemy, and to conceal that of the main one. Figuratively, any hostile attempt, whether it consist in actions or words.

ATTA'CKER, *S.* (from *attack* and *er*, of *ver*, Sax. a man) the person who makes an attempt on a body of soldiers or a fortified place, in order to subdue, or conquer them. Any one who uses another with violence.

To **ATTA'IN**, *v. a.* (*atteindre*, Fr. *attingo*, Lat.) to make one's own by labour or mental application; to procure, or obtain; to come to, applied to place; to reach, applied to improvements in knowledge. Used actively it implies to arrive at, or acquire; applied to state, manner, or circumstance; with the particle *to*. "Attains to the highest degree." **ARBUUTHN**.

ATTA'IN, *S.* (of the verb) that which is obtained; acquisition. "The most splendid terrene attains." **CLAYTON**. Now obsolete.

ATTA'INABLE, *adj.* (from *attain* and *able* of *abal*, Sax. power or possibility) that which may be obtained, acquired, or procured.

ATTA'INABLENESS, *S.* (from *attainable* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. or NS, Goth. implying abstraction) the quality which renders a thing possible to be attained.

ATTA'INDER, *S.* (*attaindre*, Fr.) in law, is where a person is convicted of a crime and sentenced; or condemned of treason by parliament on a bill brought into the house. A person, who suffers attainder, loses his titles if a nobleman, and, whether private or noble, his children are deprived of their inheritance.

ATTA'INMENT, *S.* (from *attain*) that which a person makes his own by labour or mental application. The act or power of attaining.

To **ATTA'INT**, *v. a.* (*attenter*, or *attaindre*, Fr.) to pass sentence against a person, either for felony, or treason, whereby he forfeits all his lands, or hereditaments, his blood is corrupted, and his children rendered base. Figuratively, to debase, corrupt, or make infamous.

ATTA'INT, *S.* (see the verb) in law, a writ which lies against a jury, that have given a false verdict in any court of record, in a trial or personal action, where the debt amounts to above 40s. It lies likewise where the jury give their verdict contrary to evidence. Figuratively, a blot or stain, in allusion to the consequences of an attainder.

ATTA'INTURE, *S.* See **ATTAINDER**.

To **ATTE'MPER**, *v. a.* (*attempero*, Lat.) to soften, ap-

plied to rigour; to render supportable, applied to heat; to lessen any quality by the mixture or addition of another. Figuratively, to suit, adapt, or fit, in allusion to the tempering metals. Used with the particle *to*.

To **ATTE'MPERATE**, *v. a.* (*attempero*, Lat.) to render agreeable to; to make suitable to. Used with the particle *to*.

To **ATTE'MPT**, *v. a.* (*attenter*, Fr. *attentare*, Lat.) to make a trial, to try, or endeavour. Sometimes used instead of *tempt*. "Hindered not Satan to attempt the mind of man." **PAR. LOST**.

ATTE'MPT, *S.* (from the verb) an undertaking, a trial to do a thing; sometimes applied to the attacks of an enemy.

ATTE'MPTABLE, *adj.* (from *attempt* and *able* of *abal*, Sax. possibility or power) that which may be tried or attempted; that which is subject or liable to attempts; that which is subject to temptation. "Less attemptable than the rarest of our ladies." **SHAKESPE. Coriol.**

ATTE'MPTER, *S.* (from *attempt* and *er* of *ver*, Sax. a man) the person who makes an endeavour; who tries; tempts, or attempts.

To **ATTE'ND**, *v. a.* (*attendre*, Fr. of *attendo*, Lat.) to fix the mind to an object, when applied to speculation; to listen, or stretch the drum of the ear, so as to be susceptible of the lowest sounds, when applied to hearing; to wait upon; to accompany; to follow; to expect; to be intended for; to stay for; to lay wait for. Used neuterly, it implies to yield attention; to stay, or delay.

ATTE'NDANCE, *S.* (*attendance*, Fr.) the act of waiting upon as a servant; service; the person in waiting; a servant, generally applied to those who wait on nobles and princes; application. "Give attendance to reading." **1 Tim. iv. 13.** Expectation. "That, which causes bitterness in death, is the languishing attendance and expectation of it." **HOOKE.** This last sense is now obsolete.

ATTENDANT, *adj.* (*attendant*, Fr.) waiting on another as an inferior, including the idea of service.

ATTENDANT, *S.* (see the adjective) one who accompanies another; a servant, or dependant of a nobleman; one who depends on another as a suitor; that which is inseparably united, as a concomitant or consequent. In law, one who owes service to, or is dependant on another. Thus a widow, holding land of a guardian, is *attendant* on him. **TERMS de ley, 63.**

ATTENDER, *S.* (from *attend* and *er* of *ver*, Sax. a man) a companion or associate. Seldom used.

ATTENT, *adj.* (*attentus*, Lat.) listening to, or applying the mind to the consideration of any object; intent.

ATTENTA'TES, *S.* (*attentata*, Lat.) in law, proceedings in a court during a suit, and after an inhibition; likewise those things which are done after an extrajudicial appeal.

ATTENTION, *S.* (Fr.) in logic, an operation of the mind, which fixes it to any particular object, and engages it to consider it in such a manner as to acquire a distinct idea thereof, absorbing, as it were, all other ideas which offer themselves to the mind. This may be looked on as the microscope of the mind, that magnifies its objects, and discovers a thousand properties, which would escape an inspection less intent. Applied to the hearing, it signifies the stretching the drum in such a manner, as to make it susceptible of the weakest impulse of air, or the lowest sounds.

ATTENTIVE, *adj.* (*attentus*, Lat.) the applying the mind or ear to one particular object, with an entire disregard of any other.

ATTENTIVELY, *adv.* (from *attentive* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as to consider or listen to one particular object, with a total disregard of any other.

ATTENTIVENESS, *S.* (from *attentive* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. or NS, Goth. implying an abstract quality) that quality of mind wherein a person considers, or listens to a particular object with a total disregard of all others.

ATTE'NUANT, *part.* (*attenuans*, Lat.) that which makes thin or dilutes. Used substantively, in medicine, for those remedies which rarefy the fluids, divide, or thin, the consistence of the humours, by breaking, or destroying, the strong cohesion of their original particles; by acting on the viscosity of the fluids contained in the ventricle and intestines; by exerting their power purely in making the blood thin, or acting on the solids by irritating and increasing their vibrations, whilst others exert their powers only on the fluids.

ATTENUATION, *S.* (Fr.) in physics, applied to fluids it is the act of rendering them more liquid and thinner than they were before; or, according to **Chauvin**, the dividing and separating

raising the particles which before composed a solid mass; in which sense it is by chemists used for pulverising. In physics, the effect of attenuating medicines, or certain efforts, which nature itself makes to destroy the force of disorders; and is the first indication of cure in those which proceed from a condensation of the fluids. In a general sense, it implies the breaking or destroying the cohesion of the particles of a body, and increasing their surface.

To ATTEST, *v. a.* (*attestor*, Lat.) to give a proof of the truth of a thing by evidence or writing.

ATTESTATION, *S.* (*attestation*, Fr. of *attestatio*, Lat.) evidence, or proof of the truth of any fact, either by word or writing.

ATTIC, *adj.* (from *Attica*, Lat.) in architecture, a kind of building or shorter story over another, wherein no roof is to be seen, which is generally decorated with an order peculiar to itself, composed of the other five, but should resemble that most which is under it; the breadth of its pilaster should be equal to that underneath it, and just half its height. The Attic base is the most beautiful of any. In literature it implies a brilliant kind of wit, and an inexpressible elegance of style peculiar to the people of Attica.

To ATTIRE, *v. a.* (*atticer*, or *attouner*, Fr. *ziereu*, or *ziereu*, Teut.) to adorn with cloth or dress. Figuratively, to embellish or adorn.

ATTIRE, *S.* (*zier*, *zierd*, Teut.) cloths or dress to adorn or embellish a person. In hunting, the head or horns of a deer. In botany, the third part or division of a plant, including its generative parts; and divided into semiform and florid. The semiform consists of the chives and apices, and the florid attire of thrums or saits.

ATTIRER, *S.* (from *attire* and *er* of *swer*, Sax. a man) one who attires, or dresses another.

ATTITUDE, *S.* (Fr. of *attitudine*, Ital.) in painting and sculpture, the posture of a statue, whereby it expresses some action, or passion of the mind. Applied likewise to the stage, to imply the posture of an actor to express the sentiments of the poet.

ATTOLLENT, *adj.* (*attollens*, Lat.) that which raises or lifts up; in anatomy, applied to those muscles which raise the parts they belong to.

ATTORNEY, *S.* (*attornatus*, Low Lat. from *ad* and *tor*, Fr. *stead*, *i. e.* one who supplies the place of another) a person appointed by another to do something in his stead. *Attorney*, at law, one retained to prosecute or defend a suit or action. *Attorney*, of the duchy of Lancaster, is the second officer in that court, on account of his skill placed as an assessor to the chancellor. *Attorney-General*, is a great officer, created by letters patent, to exhibit informations, prosecute for the crown in criminal causes, and file bills in the Exchequer for any thing concerning the king, in inheritance or profits.

To ATTORNEY, *v. a.* (from the noun) to perform or employ as a proxy. "I am still *attorned* to your service." SHAKESPEARE. Now obsolete.

ATTORNEYSHIP, *S.* (from *attorney* and *scip*, or *scype*, Sax. implying office) the office of an attorney.

ATTORNMEN, or ATTOUNRMEN, *S.* (*attournement*, Fr.) in law, the agreement of a tenant of life to the transferring of property to another.

To ATTRACT, *v. a.* (of *attrahum*, supine of *attraho*, Lat.) to draw towards itself; to allure, or invite.

ATTRACT, *S.* (from the verb, or rather from *attrait*, Fr.) that which has the power of alluring, engaging the affection, or attracting. "Attracts and flames." HUDIB.

ATTRACTIVE, *adj.* (from *attrahere*) that which hath the power of drawing something towards it.

ATTRACTION, *S.* (from *attraction*, Fr.) in mechanics, the act of a moving power, by which a thing that may be moved is brought nearer, or drawn towards it. In ancient philosophy, a natural power supposed to be inherent in certain bodies, by which they acted on others at a distance, and drew them towards them. In the Newtonian system, it is an indefinite principle, not implying a particular manner nor physical cause of action, but only a tendency of approaching, whether it proceed from any external cause or be inherent in bodies themselves, excluding the idea of impulse from its consideration. It is divided into the attraction of gravity, or the attraction of cohesion; the attraction of gravity, called the centripetal force by mathematicians, is that by which all bodies tend towards the center, or act on each other at a distance; from hence proceed almost all the motions and changes in the system; it is by this principle that light bodies ascend, that projectiles are regulated in their courses, the vapours ascend and the rain falls; the waves roll, the air presses, and the sea is swelled or decreased

by the vicissitude of its flux and reflux. The attraction of cohesion, is that which unites the insensible particles of bodies together into their different masses, and causes the roundness we see in drops of water or quicksilver. Figuratively, the power of alluring, enticing, or engaging the affection of a person.

ATTRACTIVE, *adj.* (*attrahif*, Fr.) that which has the power of drawing another to itself; inciting, alluring; engaging, applied to personal charms.

ATTRACTIVE, *S.* (see the adjective) that which draws or engages the affections: differing from *allurement*, that is used in a bad sense; but attraction generally in a good one.

ATTRACTIVELY, *adv.* (from *attrahere* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in the manner of a thing, or person which draws or allures something.

ATTRACTIVENESS, *S.* (from *attrahere* and *ness* of *ness*, or *ness*, Sax. or NS, Goth. implying an abstract quality) the quality by which a thing attracts, or allures.

ATTRACTOR, *S.* (from *attrahere*) that which draws towards itself.

ATTRAHENT, *S.* (*attrahens*, Lat.) that which draws towards itself.

ATTRACTATION, *S.* (*attrahatio*, Lat.) frequent handling. Wants authority.

ATTRIBUTABLE, *adj.* (from *attribute* and *able* of *abil*, Sax. power or possibility) that which may be affirmed as belonging to a thing; that which may be ascribed or imputed to a thing, or person.

To ATTRIBUTE, *v. a.* (of *attributum*, supine of *attribuo*, Lat.) to affirm as belonging to a thing; to ascribe as a property. To impute, or charge, applied to a cause.

ATTRIBUTE, *S.* (*attribut*, Fr.) in metaphysics, a constant property of a being flowing from its essence. In divinity, the qualities or perfections of the Deity, which make up the complex idea of his essence: they are divided into communicable, or incommunicable; the communicable consist of his moral attributes, and the incommunicable such as belong to him and distinguish him as God. Attributes in mythology, are the qualities, or attributes of the Deity, which were personized, or represented under the idea of different persons by the Heathens; thus Jupiter was the power, Juno the anger, and Minerva the wisdom of the Supreme Being. Attributes in painting and sculpture, are those symbols which are added to any picture or statue, to express the peculiar office or dignity of the chief figure: thus the scythe characterizes Time in the monument of Gen. Gueff; the caduceus Eloquence, in that of the Duke of Argyle; and the cornucopia filled with apples, corn, and a suspended fleece, together with a ship's rostrum on her head, the figure of Britannia, on that of Commodore Warren, in Westminster-abbey.

ATTRIBUTION, *S.* (from *attribute*) something ascribed; character, or reputation.

ATTRITE, *adj.* (*attritus*, Lat.) worn off by rubbing two bodies together.

ATTRITENESS, *S.* (from *attrite* and *ness* of *ness*, or *ness*, Sax. or NS, Goth. implying an abstract quality) the quality produced by the rubbing of two bodies together, so as to wear off some of their surfaces: the being worn.

ATTRITION, *S.* (Fr. of *attritio*, Lat.) the action of rubbing two bodies together, so as to wear away or rub off some particles on their surfaces. Likewise the rubbing of two bodies together, which, though it does not wear away any particles of their surfaces, puts the fluids they contain into motion: thus the sensations of hunger and pain are caused by the attrition of the organs, which are formed for that purpose. In divinity, an imperfect sorrow, or a sorrow and detestation of sin, arising from the idea of its baseness, and the fear of hell torments: which divines reckon insufficient to justify or excuse a sinner, unless it includes in it a love of God as the source of all justice. This term was introduced about the year 1200, as Morin observes.

To ATTUNE, *v. a.* (from *a* and *tune*) to put an instrument into tune; to make the voice or any instruments accord together, sound the same notes, or key. Used with the particle *to*.

ATTURNEY, *S.* See ATTORNEY, which is the proper spelling.

To AVAIL, *v. a.* (*avalere*, Ital. *valoir*, Fr. or *faire valoir*, Fr.) used with the particle *of*, to turn to one's own use, benefit, profit, or advantage. Without the particle, to promote, procure, or succeed. "What means might best his safe return *avail*." POPE. It may be doubted whether this is not an improper use of the word. Used neuterly, *i. e.* without a substantive after it, it implies to signify, to be of use.

use, or advantage. "It *avails* nothing to have been encouraged." POPE.

AVA'IL, S. (from the verb) that which may benefit another. Profit, or advantage. "Of no more *avail* to us than error." LOCKE. Seldom used.

AVA'ILABLE, *adj.* (from *avail* and *able* of *abal*, Sax. power or possibility) applied to means, it signifies their suitableness or efficacy to obtain the end. Powerful, or proper. "Available to secure a continuance." ATTERB.

AVA'ILABLENESS, S. (from *available* and *ness* of *nes*, *ness*, or *nyffe*, Sax. or NS, Goth. implying an abstract quality) a relative term, denoting a propriety between a means and the end; the suitableness or fitness of a means to attain the end in view.

To AVA'LE, *v. a.* (*avaler*, Fr.) to make vile, to sink, or debase a thing, applied to dignity, in allusion to the motion of a sinking body. Used neuterly, to sink or decrease, applied to the height of a tide. Seldom used.

AVA'NT. See VAN.

AVA'NT-GUARD, S. (*avant-garde*, Fr.) in war, the first line, or division of an army in battle array; or that part which is seen by the enemy, and marches first against him.

A'VARICE, S. (Fr. from *avaritia*, Lat.) in morality, an immoderate love and desire after riches, attended with extreme diffidence of future events, excessive precautions against the instability of fortune, making a person rob himself of the necessary comforts of life, for fear of diminishing his riches.

AVARI'CIOUS, *adj.* (from *avarice*) that which partakes of the nature of avarice.

AVARI'CIOUSNESS. (from *avaricious* and *ness* of *nes*, *ness*, or *nyffe*, Sax. or NS, Goth. implying an abstract quality) that quality which inclines a person to desire riches immoderately, to make no use of them when possessed of them, for fear of diminishing them, and denominates him an *avaricious* person.

AVA'ST, *adv.* (of *ab* and *haesten*, Belg.) sea term; begone; make haste away.

AVAU'NT, *adv.* (*avant*, Fr.) a word implying detestation, or abhorrence; implying begone! out of my sight!

AU'BURN, *adj.* (*aubour*, Fr. black) brownish, sandy; or of a tan colour.

AU'CTION, S. (Fr. of *auctio*, Lat. from *augeo*, Lat. to increase) a method of sale, wherein goods are sold to the highest bidder. Likewise all the things to be disposed of at such a sale.

AU'CTIVE, *adj.* (from *auctus*, Lat.) increasing. Wants authority.

AUDA'CIOUS, *adj.* (*audace*, Fr. of *audax*, Lat.) a term relative to the nature of an action; the disposition of mind of one who undertakes it; and the manner in which it is executed. With respect to the nature of the action, it implies something difficult, and attended with many obstacles, that the person is of such a disposition of mind as not to matter what difficulties he encounters, and that he shows a great deal of impudence in rendering his attempt effectual; so that, the word is properly applied in a bad sense only.

AUDA'CIOUSLY, *adv.* (from *audacious* and *ly* of *lic*, or *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner, as bespeaks a daring impudence.

AUDA'CIOUSNESS, S. (from *audacious* and *ness*, of *nes*, *ness*, Sax. or NS, Goth. implying an abstract quality) that quality which argues a disposition of mind that would induce a person to undertake any action, let the difficulties be what they will. Always used in a bad sense, and including the secondary idea of impudence.

AUDA'CITY, S. (of *audax*, Lat.) a disposition of mind which makes a person capable of undertaking any difficult action, and frees him from those apprehensions which might render him unactive, or unfit for the offices of society.

AU'DIBLE, *adj.* (from *audibilis*, Lat.) that which is the object of hearing; that which may be heard.

AU'DIBLENESS, S. (from *audible* and *ness*, of *nes*, *ness*, or *nyffe*, Sax. or NS, Goth. implying an abstract quality) that which renders a thing the object of hearing; or to be heard.

AU'DIENCE, S. (Fr. of *audio*, Lat. to hear) that attention which is given to a person while he is speaking. In law, the presence of a judge at a court to hear causes. In a court sense, the admission of ambassadors or public ministers to a king, in order to deliver the credentials of their sovereigns, and to open the intentions for which they are sent. In canon law, a court belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, so called from his hearing causes there personally. In history, the tribunals or courts of justice established by the Spaniards in America. Persons assembled in order to hear a public speaker.

AU'DIT, S. (from *audit*, he hears, the third person singular present, of *audio*, Lat. of *auditus*, hearing) in law, the hearing and examining the accounts of a person concerned in the receipt of money, by persons publicly appointed for that purpose.

To AU'DIT, *v. a.* (from *audio*, Lat.) to examine an account.

AU'DITOR, S. (*auditor*, Lat.) one who hears; one who is present when any thing is delivered in public. One who examines and passes either public or private accounts.

A'UDITORY, *adj.* (*auditorius*, Lat.) that which conduces to hearing. In anatomy, the *auditory* nerves are a pair of nerves arising from the medulla oblongata, and distributed the one to the ear, the soft and spongy part of which is the immediate cause of hearing, and the other to the eye, &c. How doth wisdom appear in every part of our frame! It is owing to this contrivance, that when animals hear any uncouth sound they erect their ears, open their eyes, to be on the watch, are ready with their mouths to call out, and generally shriek. It is owing to this construction that the voice corresponds with the hearing, and that people, who are otherwise dull of hearing, can perceive sounds plainly, when communicated by the mouth; as any one may try by putting a watch in his mouth, or holding it between his teeth.

AU'DITOY, S. (*auditorium*, Lat.) a place where persons assemble to hear any discourse; a collection of persons so assembled; the seat or bench on which a magistrate sits to hear causes. The place in ancient churches where the hearers used to stand during sermon, which they durst not leave under pain of excommunication. Called at present the NAVE.

A'UDITRESS, S. (from *audio*, Lat. to hear) a female, or woman, who attends the lectures of a public speaker.

To AVE'L, *v. a.* (*avello*, Lat.) to tear off by force. "These parts *avelled*." BROWN. Not in use.

AVE'LLANE, *adj.* (*nux avellana*, Lat. a filbert) in heraldry, Cross *avellane*, is that which is formed of four filberts in their husks, joined together at the great end.

A'VE MARY, S. (from *ave Maria*, hail Mary, the first words of the angel's salutation to the virgin Mary) a prayer used by the Romish church, which begins with those words, and implores her intercession. Likewise the small beads in the chaplet or rosary, so called from their saying *ave* when counting them, to distinguish them from the greater, at which they say the *pater noster*, or Lord's prayer.

AVE'NA, S. (Lat.) in botany, oats. Their flower is collected into a loose panicle with a bivalvular envelopment. The petal is bivalve, putting out from the back a spiral beard. On the germen are two oval *nebaria*, and two plain stigma, with slender stamina. It is ranged by Linnæus in his second sect. of his third class. This is a very profitable grain, very much liked by horses, and, on account of its opening nature, very wholesome food, but should not be given them after housing, till they have sweat in the mow. Its meal makes tolerable bread used in the north: in the south it is esteemed in pottage, and in other places they make ale with the grain.

A'VENAGE, S. (Fr. from *avena*) in law, a certain quantity of oats paid to a lord as an acknowledgment, or rent.

To AVE'NGE, *v. a.* (from *a* and *venger*, Fr. *vengar*, Span. *vengiare*, Ital.) to punish in proportion to the enormity of crimes, generally applied to the Deity, and distinguished from revenge, because that is always used in a bad, but this in a good sense.

AVE'NGEANCE, S. (from *avenge*, or *a* and *vengeance*, Fr.) punishment inflicted on a person for crimes. Used in a good sense.

AVE'NGEMENT, S. (from *avenge*) the act of punishing for crimes. Sometimes, but improperly, used for revenge.

AVE'NGER, S. (from *avenge* and *er* of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who inflicts punishment for crimes. Or the ill consequences which attend the commissions of crimes. "Every death its own *avenger* breeds." POPE.

A'VENOR, S. (from *avenir*, Fr. to come) an officer under the master of the horse, who swears in all the officers, makes up all the accounts, and issues debentures for the payment of those who belong to his majesty's stables. Likewise an officer who provides corn for the stables; this term is derived from the Lat. *avena*, oats.

A'VENUE, S. (Fr. from *avenir*, Fr. to come to) a passage or opening, by which any place, or building may be approached. In gardening, walks of trees leading to a house,

formely planted in straight lines the whole breadth of the house, or 12 or 14 feet wider. Miller is very much against this practice, and proposes making them serpentine, or planting trees in clumps, or platoons, at about 300 feet distance from each other, as a very great improvement. In perspective, it is a passage, which is narrower at the end than at the beginning, in order to make it appear the longer, or straight when viewed from the narrowest end. In fortification, the opening, inlet to, or communications, between a fort and bastion.

To AVE'R, *v. a.* (*averer*, Fr. from *verum*, Lat. truth) to affirm or assert a thing to be true, with some degree of positiveness.

A'VERAGE, *S.* (*averagium*, Low. Lat.) in law, a due or service which a tenant owed his lord, by his beast or carriage. In sea commerce, the accidents or misfortunes which happen to a ship or cargo, divided into simple, large or common, and small. The simple are the extraordinary expenses for the ship or merchandize alone, which are to be borne by the thing that suffered the damage. The larger or common average are the damages sustained for the common good of the merchandize or vessels. Such are the things given to pirates for the ransom of the ship or cargo, or the commodities flung over-board to lighten a ship in a storm, &c. all which are to be borne proportionably by the loaders or freighters: the small averages are those incurred by entering into, or coming out of harbour, one third of which must be borne by the ship, and two thirds by the cargo. An allowance given the master for his care of the goods, above the freight. A medium, or mean proportion fixed between two different numbers.

AVERMENT, (from *aver*) in law, the establishment of a thing by evidence; an offer to make good an exception pleaded in abatement of the plaintiff's action, and an actual doing it.

AVE'RNİ, *S.* (Lat. from *a* Gr. negative, and *ornis*, ornis, a bird) certain places or grottos, among the ancients, whose air was contagious, and exhalations poisonous.

AVERRUNCA'TION, *S.* (from *averruncate*) the act of pulling a thing up by the roots; extirpation. Seldom used.

To AVERRU'NCATE, *v. a.* (*averrunco*, Lat.) to pluck a thing up by the roots; to extirpate. "We *averruncate* it." HUDIB. Seldom used.

AVERSA'TION, *S.* (of *aversatus*, part. of *aversor*, Lat.) a term alluding to the motion of a person who detests any thing, which is that of turning away from it: used with the particle *from*, it implies abhorrence, extreme dislike or detestation: with the particles *to*, or *towards*, a natural antipathy, or aversion.

AVE'RSE, *adj.* (*aversus*, Lat.) hostile, or angry with, alluding to the turning away from those who have displeased us. Unwilling, abhorring, used properly with the particle *from*, but improperly, though commonly, with the particle *to*.

AVE'RSELY, *adv.* (from *averse* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a manner which shews great unwillingness. Backwards, opposed to forwards. "It is emitted *aversely* " or backwards by both sexes." BROWN'S Vulg. Errors. This is an uncommon and an obsolete sense.

AVERSENESS, *S.* (from *averse* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. or NS, Goth. implying an abstract quality) difficulty to be persuaded, unwillingness, backwardness.

AVE'RSION, *S.* (Fr. from *aversio*, Lat.) dislike arising from the disagreeableness of an object, in allusion to a person's turning away from that which raises any disagreeable idea; the cause of dislike. Used by former writers with the particle *from*; but by later with the particle *to*, and sometimes *towards*. "They had an inward *aversion* from it." CLAREND. "An *aversion* to subjection." ADDISON. "His *aversion* towards the house of York." Sometimes with the particle *for*. "A state for which they have so great an *aversion*." ADDISON.

To AVE'RT, *v. a.* (*averto*, Lat.) to turn aside, or keep off, applied to calamities; used with the particle *from*.

AU'F, *S.* (*alf*, Belg. foolish; *alve*, a demon) a person void of discretion, or common sense. A fool.

AU'GER, *S.* (*naezgar*, Sax. *azegar*, or *egger*, Belg.) in mechanics, an instrument used by Carpenters and Cobblers to bore holes with; consisting of a handle and bit.

AU'GHT, *from*. (from *auht* or *auht*, Sax. improperly spelt *ought*) any thing: applied to the extent of a person's knowledge, as far as. "For *ought* I know." BOYLE.

To AU'GMENT, *v. a.* (*augmenter*, Fr.) to increase the value or dimension of a thing by the addition of something else.

AU'GMENT, *S.* (Fr.) increase applied to the dimensions of a body, or the progress of a disease. In grammar, used by the Greek grammarians, for the addition of letters, or the increase of quantity in verbs, and is either syllabic or temporal; syllabic when it increases the number of syllables, and temporal when it increases the time of pronunciation or changes a short vowel for a long one.

AUGMENTA'TION, *S.* (Fr.) the action of adding or joining one thing to another, in order to increase its size or value. The state of being increased. In heraldry, additions made to an escutcheon. As the arms of Ulster, which are worn by all baronets in England. Applied to an act made in the year 1714, for increasing the value of livings not exceeding 50l. per annum; now as these amount to 5597, and the number of augmentations to 18684, if 53 augmentations should be made annually by Q. Ann's bounty, 339 years would elapse before all the livings proposed to be augmented would exceed 50l. per ann. and should the bounty be increased one half by benefactions, 226 years would elapse before the least would be worth 50l. per annum.

AU'GRE, *S.* See AUGER. *Augre-hole*, the cavity or hole bored by an auger.

AU'GUR, *S.* (Lat. from *avium gestu*, the motions of birds) in ancient history, one who pretended to foretell the success of any undertaking by the flight of birds; or manner in which poultry eat their food.

To AU'GUR, *v. n.* (from *augur*) to foretell; to guess at, to presage. Seldom used.

To AU'GURATE, *v. n.* (*augurator*, Lat.) to predict by signs after the manner of an *augur*. Wants authority.

AUGURA'TION, *S.* (from *augur*) the practice of determining future events, in the manner of augurs.

AU'GURER, *S.* See AUGUR, which is more proper.

AUGU'RIAL, *adj.* (from *augur*) according to the principles of an augury.

To AU'GURIZE, *v. n.* (from *augur*) to pretend to foretell future events, by the flight of birds, &c. in the manner of augurs.

AU'GUROUS, *adj.* (from *augur*) presaging; having a knowledge of something future, generally including the idea of fear.

AU'GURY, *S.* (*augurium*, Lat.) the art of predicting future events, by the flight or eating of birds; known to the Egyptians and other nations even in the time of Moses. Figuratively, the rules observed by augurs; an omen, or prediction.

AUGU'ST, *adj.* (*agustus*, Lat.) that which may claim reverence, on account of its dignity or rank, or expect awe from its appearance.

AUGU'ST, *S.* (from *Augustus*) since the alteration of the stile, the eighth month of the year, called by the Romans *Sextilis*, or the sixth month from March; but named *August* from Augustus Cæsar. It was represented by the ancients under the figure of a young man with a fair countenance, crowned with a garland of wheat, a basket of fruit on his arm, a sickle in his hand, and bearing a victim.

AUGU'STAN, *adj.* (from *Augusta*, Lat. for *Augsburgh*, of *Augsbourgh*) the Augustan confession; the articles of faith drawn up between Melancthon and Luther, in 1530, and presented by the latter to the emperor Charles V. at the diet held in Augsbourgh.

AUGU'STNESS, *S.* (from *agustus* and *ness*, of *nes*, *ness*, or *nyffe*, Sax. or NS, Goth. implying an abstract quality) that quality which renders a person an object of reverence, awe, and homage.

A'VIARY, *S.* (from *avis*, Lat. a bird) a place inclosed for keeping a collection of birds. Figuratively, the collection of birds kept in such a place.

AVISO, *S.* (Ital.) in commerce, notice or information given by letter.

To AVI'ZE, *v. a.* (*aviser*, Fr.) to inform; to advise, or counsel. Not in use.

AU'KWARD, *adv.* See AWKWARD.

AU'LD, *adj.* (*ald*, Sax.) old. Now obsolete among the English, but still in use among the Scotch.

AU'LIC, *adj.* (*aulicus*, Lat. of *aula*, a court) belonging to the court. In history, applied to the highest court of the empire of Germany, originally instituted to determine the disputes between the emperor and his subjects.

AU'LINE, *S.* (Fr.) the French ell, consisting of six quarters English.

AUNT, *S.* (from *tante*, Fr. the Normans, according to Skinner, pronouncing *men tant*, for *ma tante*) a female relation, who is a sister either to a person's father or mother.

To **AVOCATE**, *v. a.* (from *avocatum*, of *avoco*, Lat.) to call a person from any thing he is engaged in; generally implying the being called away from something important to something less so.

AVOCATION, *S.* (from *avocatio*, Lat.) the diverting a person's attention from something he is already engaged in. That which interrupts a person in prosecuting a peculiar employment.

To **AVOID**, *v. a.* (from *a* and *vuide*, of *vuidet*, Fr.) to forbear; to shun. To quit, or leave. "*Avoid the house.*" SHAK. To escape; to free from. "*Prevent and avoid putrefaction.*" BAC. Used neuterly, with the particles *out of*, to escape by quitting, or to leave empty. "*David avoided out of his presence.*" 1 Sam. xviii. 11. Used with *by* in a law sense, to become void or vacant.

AVOIDABLE, *adj.* (from *avoid* and *able* of *abal*, Sax. power, or possibility) the possibility of escaping the effects of a thing; that which may be escaped, or shunned.

AVOIDANCE, *S.* (from *avoid*) the act whereby one frees himself from the effects of any cause. The act of emptying, or carrying off. "*The avoidances and drainings of water.*" BAC.

AVOIDER, *S.* (from *avoid* and *er*, implying an agent, from *wer*, Sax. a man) the person who shuns, escapes, or carries away. The vessel used to carry things away in, so called, because it serves to empty the places wherein they stood.

AVOIRDUPOIS, *S.* (from *avoir*, to have, and *du poids*, Fr. weight) a kind of weight, supposed to be borrowed from the Romans, a pound of which contains 16 oz. bearing the same proportion to a lb. troy, as 17 to 16. All coarser commodities are bought by this weight: and it is observed, that apothecaries buy by this, though they sell by troy weight.

AVOLATION, *S.* (from *avolo*, Lat. to fly away) the flying away; flight, or escape. Used only by scientific authors.

To **AVOUCH**, *v. a.* (*avouer*, Fr.) to prove by vouchers, or proper authorities; positively to maintain the truth of a thing; to justify, or vindicate. *Vouch* is in use, at present, in its stead.

AVOUCH, *S.* (from the verb) proof, witness, evidence. "*The sensible and try'd avouch—Of mine own eyes.*" SHAK. Now obsolete.

AVOUCHABLE, *adj.* (from *avouch* and *able* of *abal*, Sax. implying possibility, or power) that which may be proved by evidence or vouchers.

AVOUCHER, *S.* (from *avouch* and *er* of *wer*, Sax. a man) he that proves the truth of an assertion by proper vouchers, or evidence.

To **AVOW**, *v. a.* (from *avouer*, Fr.) to profess openly, without any dissimulation.

AVOWABLE, *adj.* (from *avow* and *able* of *abal*, Sax. power or possibility) that which may be publicly owned without dissembling, and sometimes without shame.

AVOWAL, *S.* (from *avow*) a public confession, without the least dissimulation.

AVOWEDLY, *adv.* (from *avowed* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a public, open manner. Professedly; publicly.

AVOWEE, *S.* (*avoué*, Fr.) the person to whom the presentation of any benefice, or the right of advowson belongs.

AVOWER, *S.* (from *avow* and *er*, implying an agent, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who openly professes, asserts, or declares, without dissimulation.

AVOWRY, *S.* (from *avow*) in law, the *avowing* or confessing the having taken a distress for rent, when the person distrained sues for a replevin.

AURELIA, *S.* (from *aurum*, gold) in natural history, the second change of a caterpillar towards a moth or fly, in which it seems deprived of motion, receives no nourishment, and appearing sometimes with a yellow or gold coloured skin, is called by this name. Under this state it has all the members or parts which appear in the future butterfly, according to Swammerdam's curious description in his book of nature; than which a more minute, or more elegant, has not appeared.

AURELIAN, *S.* (from *aurelia*) a naturalist, who applies himself to study the various changes of insects; sometimes applied to one who feeds and describes the various states of moths and butterflies. Mr. Harris, a portrait-painter, now publishing a history of moths, with plates beautifully painted from nature by himself, does no less honour to this nation by the elegance of his plates, than the accuracy of his descriptions.

AURICLE, *S.* (*auriculus*, Lat.) in anatomy, the external ear, or that part which is prominent from the head. Likewise two appendages, or caps, to the ventricles of the heart, so called from their resembling those of the ear.

AURICULÆ JU'DÆ, *S.* (Lat.) in botany, Jews ears, a fungus, growing on elder trees, resembling an ear, used in gargarisms against inflammations of the throat, or swelling of the tonsils.

AURICULAR, *adj.* (from *auricula*, Lat. the ear) that which belongs to the ear. Secret or private, as if whispered in a person's ear. *Auricular confession*, in the Romish church, is the private confession a person makes of his sins, to a priest, in order to receive absolution.

AURICULARLY, *adv.* (from *auricular* and *ly* of *lice*, or *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a private or secret manner.

AURIFEROUS, *adj.* (*aurifer*, Lat.) that which produces gold.

AURIGATION, *S.* (*auriga*, Lat. a charioteer) the driving a vehicle or carriage.

AURIPIGMENTUM, *S.* See **ORPIMENT**.

AURO'RA, *S.* (Lat.) in geography, that faint dawn which appears in the E. when the sun is within 18 deg. of the horizon. In mythology, the goddess who presides over day break, the daughter of Hyperion and Thea, or of the Sun and the Earth. She is described in all the pomp of imagination by Homer, covered with a great veil, with rosy fingers and hair, sprinkling the dew, and expanding the cups of flowers.

AURUM FULMINANS, (Lat. thundering gold) in chemistry, a dissolution of gold in *aqua regia*, afterwards precipitated with oil of Tartar, which, on the least addition of heat, goes off like the explosion of a pistol. *Aurum potabile*, a dissolution of gold which makes it drinkable, formerly in great request among the faculty, but at present grown into disuse.

AUSCULTATION, *S.* (from *ausculto*, Lat.) the art of listening, or hearkening. Wants authority.

AUSPICE, *S.* (*auspicium*, Lat.) the art of divination, confined to the flights or singing of birds. A prosperous event, or the favour and protection of a lucky person.

AUSPICIAL, *adj.* (from *auspice*) that which relates to auspices.

AUSPICIOUS, *adj.* (from *auspice*) that which promises success, applied to things; favourable, fortunate, kind, propitious, applied to persons.

AUSPICIOUSLY, *adv.* (from *auspicious* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as to promise success, alluding to the ancient method of consulting the auspices before the embarking in any undertaking.

AUSPICIOUSNESS, *S.* (from *auspicious* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. or NS, Goth. implying quality in the abstract) that quality which denotes a thing to be favourable or prosperous.

AUSTERE, *adj.* (*austerus*, Lat.) applied to morals, rigid, and mortified, opposed to effeminate, or luxurious. Applied to tastes, rough, sour, and astringent, like that of unripe fruits.

AUSTERE'LY, *adv.* (from *austere* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a rigid, mortified manner.

AUSTE'RENESS, *S.* (from *austere* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) that quality which denotes a person to practice the greatest rigours of a mortified life.

AUSTERITY, *S.* (from *austere*) a state of rigid severity and mortification, sometimes including the secondary idea of sourness, or moroseness: severity or harshness of discipline.

AUSTRAL, *adj.* (*australes*, Lat.) that which is towards the South.

To **AUSTRALIZE**, *v. n.* (from *auster*, Lat. the south wind) to tend, or point towards the south. "*Australize at another.*" BROWN. Seldom used at present.

AUSTRIA, *S.* (Lat. from *Austerik*, or the East Country) an archduchy in Germany, bounded by Hungary on the E. by Bavaria on the W. by Bohemia on the N. and Styria on the S. It produces great quantities of corn and pasture, the best of saffron, and all the necessaries of life, excepting black cattle, with which it is supplied from Hungary. It is divided into Upper and Lower, its capital is Vienna, was made a marquisate by Otho I. and an archduchy by Frederick Barbarossa, in 1136, being the only one in the world. Of this house the emperors of Germany are lineally descended.

AUTHE'NTIC, or **AUTHE'NTICAL**, *adj.* (*authenticus*, Lat.) in grammar, a thing of established authority. That which

which is attended with all the proofs, and attested by persons who deserve credit.

AUTHE'NTICALLY, *adv.* (from *authentic* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as to procure credit.

AUTHE'NTICALNESS, *S.* (from *authentic* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) that quality which recommends a thing to a person's credit, so as to convince him of its genuineness.

To AUTHE'NTICATE, *v. a.* (*authentiquer*, Fr.) to establish a thing by the necessary proofs of its genuineness.

AUTHENT'ICITY, *S.* (from *authentic*) the genuineness of a thing supported by proper proofs and authorities.

AUTHE'NTICLY, *adv.* (from *authentic* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as to evince a thing to be genuine.

AUTHE'NTICNESS, *S.* (from *authentic* and *ness* of *ness*, or *ness*, Sax. or *NS*, Goth. implying an abstract quality) see **AUTHENT'ICITY**.

AUTHOUR, *S.* (*auteur*, Fr. *auctor*, Lat.) in its most proper sense, one who creates, or produces any thing. The original inventor or discoverer of any new art or principle. One who writes upon any subject, opposed to a translator or compiler. In a more general sense any writer.

AUTHORITATIVE, *adj.* (from *authority*) that which has an influence over another, including the idea of superiority. That which commands or obliges.

AUTHOR'ATIVELY, *adv.* (from *authoritative* and *ly* of *lic* or *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as to bespeak proper authority or licence.

AUTHORITATIVENESS, *S.* (from *authoritative* and *ness*, of *ness*, *ness*, or *ness*, Sax. or *NS*, Goth. implying an abstract quality) that quality which shews a person to be properly licenced, or to have authority for the doing any thing.

AUTHOR'ITY, *S.* (*autorité*, Fr. *auctoritas*, Lat.) a power which leaves a person the liberty of choice, arising from superiority of rank or reason; supposes merit in the person invested with it; is communicated by the laws; is relative to right; includes the secondary idea of respect, and is applied to God, with respect to his creatures; and to parents, with respect to their children: applied to arguments, it denotes their strength.

AUTHORIZA'TION, *S.* (from *authorize*) the act of communicating authority.

To AUTHORI'ZE, *v. a.* (*autoriser*, Fr.) to give a person licence or authority to perform a thing; to encourage; to justify; to give credit.

AUTO'CRASY, *S.* (from *αὐτός*, *autos*, Gr. one's self, and *κρατος*, *kratos*, Gr. power) independent power.

AU'TO DA FE'E, *S.* (Span. an act of faith) a solemn day assigned by the inquisition for the punishment of heretics, or the acquittal of those who have been unjustly accused as such.

AUTOGRAPHICAL, *adj.* (of *αὐτός*, *autos*, Gr. and *γραφω*, *grapbo*, Gr. to write) that which is wrote by a person's own hand.

AUTO'GRAPHY, *S.* (see **AUTOGRAPHICAL**) a person's own hand-writing. An original, opposed to a copy.

AUTOMA'TICAL, *adj.* (from *automaton*) that which has the qualities of an automaton, or is indued with a power to move itself. In the animal oconomy, applied by Boerhaave to express those motions, which arise purely from the structure of the body, and over which the will has no power.

AUTO'MATON, *S.* (from *αὐτός*, *autos*, Gr. himself, and *μαχ*, *mac*, Gr. to be excited or ready) in mechanics, an engine which moves of itself, or a machine which has the principle of motion in itself. The person who plays on a flute; the duck which eats, drinks, and digests; the image which plays on the tambour and pipe, constructed by M. Vaucanson, deserve to be mentioned as great curiosities.

AUTO'MATOUS, *adj.* (from *automaton*) that which has the power of motion in itself.

AUTO'NOMY, *S.* (*autonomie*, Fr. of *αὐτός*, *autos*, Gr. one's self, and *νομος*, *nomos* Gr. a law) a kind of anarchical government, wherein the people appoint their officers in war, and governors in peace, whose authority depends entirely on their good-will: mentioned by Herodotus.

A'UTOPSY, *S.* (from *αὐτός*, *autos*, Gr. one's self, and *opsis*, *opsis*, Gr. the sight) the seeing a thing with one's own eyes. Applied by the ancients to the communications which the soul had with the gods in the Eleusinian mysteries, which are learnedly handled by Dr. Warburton, the present bishop of Gloucester, in his *Divine Legation of Moses*.

AUTO'PTICAL, *adj.* (from *autopsy*) that which is seen by a person's own eyes.

AUTO'PTICALLY, *adv.* (from *autoptical* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as a person may be an eye-witness.

AU'TUMN, *S.* (*autumnus*, Lat.) in astronomy, the third season of the year, wherein the fruits are gathered in, commencing at the equinox, and ending at the winter solstice; including the months of August, September, and October. Some nations computed their years by autumns, the Saxons by winters, and, according to Tacitus, the Germans had no idea of this season. In alchymy, the time employed in bringing the process for the philosopher's stone to perfection.

AUTU'MNAL, *adj.* (*autumnal*, Fr.) that which belongs to autumn; that which is produced in autumn. In astronomy, the *autumnal point* is that point of the equinoctial line, from whence the sun begins to descend towards the S. The *autumnal signs* are Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius.

AVU'LSION, *S.* (*avulsio*, Lat.) the act of pulling asunder two bodies already united, implying the secondary idea of some exertion of force.

AUXE'SIS, *S.* (Lat. from *augeo*, Lat. to increase) in rhetoric, a species of amplification, wherein the sense is increased; and is a kind of hyperbole.

AUXI'LIAR, or **AUXI'LIARY**, *S.* (*auxiliare*, Fr. from *auxiliaris*, Lat.) a person who assists another, whether in war, peace, works of strength, or the products of the understanding. Sometimes applied to things.

AUXI'LIAR, or **AUXI'LIARY**, *adj.* (*auxiliaris*, Lat.) that which affords help, or assistance. In grammar, applied to such verbs as are prefixed to others, and help to conjugate certain tenses, which are on that account named compound ones. In French they make use of *avoir* and *être*. In Spanish *ser*; in Italian *ho* and *sono*; and in English *be* and *have*; the former of which is borrowed from the Sax. *ean*, and *im*, Goth.

AUXILIA'TION, *S.* (from *auxiliatus*, Lat.) the act of affording help. Wants authority.

To AWA'IT, *v. a.* (from *a* and *wait*) to expect a thing future; to be reserved, or designed for. Used substantively, by former writers, for *ambush*. "Lie in close *await*." SPENSER. But now obsolete.

To AWA'KE, *v. a.* (from *awacian*, or *weccian*, Sax. the preter *awoke*; but at present we say *awaked*; thus *awacian*, Sax. makes *aweahste*) to raise from sleep. Figuratively, to reduce a thing in a dormant state or latent state into action. Neuterly, it signifies to cease to sleep.

AWA'KE, *part.* (from the verb) one that has shook off sleep.

To AWAKEN, *v. a.* (pret. *awakened*, from *awacian*, Sax. pret. *aweahced*) See **AWAKE**. This seems to be the best word.

To AWA'RD, *v. a.* (from *a* and *weard*, Sax. towards, according to Skinner; but perhaps from *a* expletive, and *word*, Sax. *vaurd*, Goth. or *ord*, Ill. a word, signifying something spoken or pronounced) to pass sentence, or determine a controversy, as an arbitrator. Figuratively, to give one's opinion.

AWA'RD, *S.* (from the verb) the judgment or opinion of a person chosen by contending parties, to determine a difference between them.

AWA'RE, *adj.* (from *gewahr*, or *werden*, Teut. to perceive, or from *wa* and *wara*, cautious, from *war*, Sax.) perceiving; cautious; or upon one's guard.

To AWA'RE, *v. n.* (see the adjective) to be cautious; to be on one's guard; to take such measures as not to be surprized by an approaching calamity, or enemy.

AWA'Y, *adj.* (*aweg*, Sax. *wech*, Belg. *weg*, Teut. absent) after the verb *go*, or *be*, it implies absent, or out of sight. At the beginning of a sentence it has the force of a verb in the imperative mood, and signifies leave this place. "Away, old man." SHAK. Sometimes joined to a verb it implies to loose, including the idea of lavishing, squandering, or profusion. To accompany; "She cannot *away* with me. Followed by *with*, it signifies to remove, abandon, or quit. "Away with your sheep-hooks." DRYDEN.

AW'E, *S.* (from *aw*, Arm. *afn*, Brit. *awun*, Arm. fear, and respect; from *acht* of *achten*, Belg. and Teut. to esteem, according to Skinner; and from *ege* or *aga*, Sax. fear, horror, or dread, according to Johnson; but we prefer the former) a respect mixed with terror, including the idea of superiour rank, authority, or parts.

To A'WE, *v. a.* (from the noun) to influence a person by one's authority, dignity, or age.

AWFUL, *adj.* (from *awe* and *full*) that which causes respect joined with fear, on account of its dignity, authority, or age.

AWFULLY, *adv.* (from *awful* and *ly* of *lie*, or *lies*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as to command respect, joined with fear; including the secondary ideas of authority and dignity.

AWFULNESS, *S.* (from *awful* and *ness* of *nes*, or *ness*, Sax. implying quality in the abstract) that quality which attracts respect mixed with fear.

AWHILE, *adv.* (from *a* and *while*, as Johnson observes, improperly called an adverb, being nothing else but the word *while* and its article *a*) space, or interval; applied to time; sometime.

AWKWARD, *adj.* (from *aword*, Sax. perverted) applied to the mind, perverted; applied to the behaviour, clumsy; unhandy; clownish; opposed to genteel or elegant.

AWKWARDLY, *adv.* (from *awkward* and *ly* of *lie*, Sax. implying manner) in a clumsy manner.

AWKWARDNESS, *S.* (from *awkward* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying quality in the abstract) that quality which shews a person not to have been conversant with the elegancies of polite life; and denotes him to be clownish, clumsy, unexperienced, and unhandy.

AWL, *S.* (*alc*, *ale*, Sax. *els*, Belg. *al*, Teut.) a sharp pointed instrument used by shoemakers to make holes, in order to expedite their work.

AWM, *S.* (*ahn*, Teut.) a measure. See **AAM**.

AWN, *S.* (*awne*, Belg. a needle or clasp) See **ARISTA**.

AWNING, *S.* (from *aulne*, Fr. an eli) the hanging a sail, or tarpaulin over any part of a ship to keep the sun off.

AWOKE, the preter of *awake*.

AWORK, *adv.* (from *a*, Gr. *at*, and *work*) at work, in action.

AWORKING, *adv.* (from *awork*) in a state of action.

AWRY, *adv.* (from *a* and *wry*, distorted, from *wrythan*, Sax. to twist or distort, *gwyrr*, Brit. *vraino*, Goth.) out of a straight line; out of a perpendicular direction; on one side; not even. Figuratively, erroneously. "Much of the "foul they talk, but all *awry*." Par. Reg.

AX, or **AXE**, *S.* (from *axē*, Sax. *axe*, Dan. *akse*, *axe*, and *ax*, Belg.) a carpenter's instrument to hew wood, its edge tapers to the middle of the blade, and it has a long handle to be used with both hands.

AXILLA, *S.* (Lat. a diminutive of *axis*) the cavity or hollow under the arm, called the arm-pit. In botany, the space between the stems of plants and their leaves.

AXILLARY, *adj.* (see **AXILLA**) that which belongs to the cavity under the arm. *Axillary artery*, in anatomy, a branch of the subclavian which passes under the arm-pit. *Axillary vein*, one of the subclavian veins passing under the arm-pit.

AXIOM, *S.* (Gr. *ἀξίωμα*, *axioma*, Gr.) a proposition whose truth is so clear, that it is known as soon as proposed, and cannot admit of proof by any thing more clear, plain, or evident. A proposition wherein the agreement or disagreement of its ideas are immediately perceived, and self-evident.

AXIS, *S.* (Lat.) a line, either real or imaginary, drawn through the center of a body, about which it turns. *Axis in peritrochio*, is one of the five mechanical powers used to raise weights, and consists of a peritrochium, or wheel, con-

centric with the base of a cylinder, together with which it moves about its axis. In botany, that long, round, smooth part placed in the center of the *julii*, about which the male organs are disposed.

AXLE, or **AXLE-TREE**, *S.* (from *axe*, Sax. and *tree*, Sax. wood; *axilis*, Lat.) a piece of wood, &c. which passes through the center of a wheel, on which it turns.

AY, *adv.* (from *ja*, Sax. or *gab*, Goth. certainly) used to affirm the truth of a thing. "Let your *ay* be *ay*." Mat. vi. Like *ye*; or a heightening the force of a sentence going before it, by that which follows it.

AYE, *adv.* (*a*, and *ea*, Sax. always; *ai airoa in airoia*, and *airo*, Goth. for ever) generally used after *for*, and implies time without end; for ever; to all eternity.

AYE, *S.* (*ayal*, in law, that which a person succeeds to in right of his grandfather; or a writ which lies where a grandfather was seized of a demesne on the day of his death, but a stranger enters the same day and dispossesses the heir.

AYRY, *S.* See **ARRY**.

AZABIL-KABERI, *S.* (from *laban*, a sepulchre, and *azab*, Arab. torment) the punishment which the Mahometans believe that the wicked suffer from the angels of death, Monkir and Nakir, in their graves, consisting of the basinado.

AZAZIL, *S.* (Heb. from *azaz*, a goat, and *azal*, to go) the name of a demon, or the scape goat. See **Levit. xvi.**

AZIMUTH, *S.* (Arab.) in astronomy, an arch of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of a place, and any given vertical line, in which the sun or a star is found. *Magnetical azimuth*, is an arch of the horizon intercepted between the sun's azimuth circle, and the magnetical meridian; or the sun's apparent distance from N. or S. point of the compass. *Azimuth compass* is an instrument used at sea, for finding the sun's magnetical azimuth. See **fig. 4. plate III.** *Azimuth circles* are verticle circles, which cut each other at the poles, intersect the horizon at right angles, and are represented by the quadrant of altitude, when screwed on the brazen meridian at the zenith of a place.

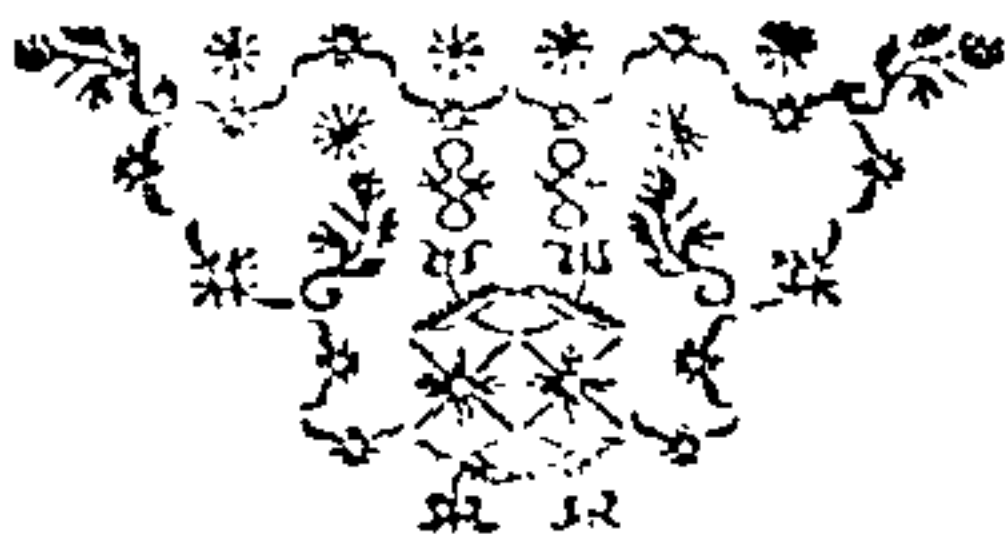
AZURE, *S.* (*azur*, Fr. *azzurro*, Ital. *azul*, Span. *lazar*, Arab. from *lazuli*, blue stone) the blue colour of the sky. In heraldry, the name of the blue colour in an escutcheon of all below the degree of a baron, called sapphire in that of a nobleman, and Jupiter in that of a sovereign. See **ULTRAMARINE**.

AZURE, *adj.* (from the substantive) that which is of a sky, or faint blue.

AZYGOS, *S.* (Gr. without pair) in anatomy, a vein which empties itself into the cava, is situated on the right side of the thorax, and is so called, because it has none to answer to, or pair it on the left.

AZYMITES, (from *azymus*) those who communicate with unleavened bread or bread without ferment; as in the Romish church; but the Greeks make use of fermented.

AZYMUS, *S.* (from *a*, Gr. neg. and *ζυμη* *zume*, ferment or leaven) bread which has no ferment or leaven. This word has given no small handle for controversy between the E. and W. churches, the former of which maintain that it was always customary to communicate with unleavened bread in their church, and support their opinion from tradition.



B.

B A C

B, The second letter of the English alphabet, and the first consonant: the first letter in the ancient Irish, and Abyssinian; the ninth in the Ethiopic, and the sixteenth in the Armenian. It is called a *labial*, from the manner of pronouncing it, which is by pressing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open again by a strong breath. The small letter seems to have been borrowed from the Phœnician Q inverted; and it is used by the Spaniards very commonly for a *v*. Among the Romans it stood for 300, with a stroke over it, *B̄*, for 3000, with an accent below it, *B*, for 200; and among the

Greeks and Hebrews for 2 only. It is used as an abbreviation for Bachelor, B. A. for Bachelor of Arts, or B. Bishop, as B. Sherlock, Bishop Sherlock, the present exemplary and pious Bishop of London.

BA'A, S. a sound borrowed from, and expressive of, the bleating of a sheep.

To BA'A, *v. n.* (formed from the sound) to bleat like a sheep.

To BA'BBLE, *v. n.* (*babelen*, Belg. *babile*, Fr.) to prate like a child, without sense; to betray secrets; to talk, without regard to place, or circumstances.

BA'BBLE, S. (*babel*, Fr. *babel*, or *tebel*, Belg.) senseless prating.

BA'BBLEMENT, S. See BABBLE.

BA'BBLER, S. (from *babble* and *er* of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who talks without any fund of sense, or without proper ideas of the words he makes use of.

BA'BE, S. (*baban*, Brit. *babbaerd*, Belg.) a young child of either sex. Sometimes applied to one that can neither walk nor speak.

BA'BERY, S. (from *babe*) toys, or such things as are fit to please or divert infants.

BA'BISH, *adj.* (from *babe* and *ish* of *ise*, Sax. which, when added to a substantive, signifies likeness) that which resembles the choice of a very young child; that which belongs to a very young child. Childish.

BABO'ON, S. (*babouin*, Fr. *babuino*, Ital.) in natural history, one of the species of monkeys of the largest size.

BA'BY, S. (see BABE) a young child, distinguished from *babe*, because that is applied to children who can both walk and speak; but this to those, who can do neither. Likewise, when used with the word *jointed*, a painted image, resembling a human form, which children divert themselves with.

BACCA, S. (Lat.) in botany, a berry, or round fruit, generally soft, and covered with a thin skin, containing seeds in a pulpy substance. If hard, and covered with a thick skin, it is then termed *pomum*, i. e. an apple.

BA'CCATED, *adj.* (*baccatus*, Lat.) full of berries. Wants authority.

BACCHANALIA, S. in antiquity, a religious feast celebrated in honour of Bacchus, and attended with great irregularities of conduct, immodesty, intemperance, and debauchery.

BACCHANALIAN, S. (from *Bacchanalia*) one who attended the feast of Bacchus. Figuratively, a riotous, drunken person.

BACCHANALS, S. (*Bacchanalia*, Lat.) see BACCHANALIA.

BACCHUS, (from *Bacchos*) in ancient poetry, a foot consisting of three syllables, the first of which is short, and the two last long; deriving its name from being used in the hymn composed in honour of Bacchus.

BACCHUS-BOLE, S. in botany, a flower, full, broad leaved, of a sad light purple and white colour, with the three outermost leaves edged with crimson, and a bluish bottom.

BACK-FEROUS, *adj.* (*lucifer*, Lat. from *bacca*, a berry,

and *fero*, to bear) in botany, such vegetables as bear berries; such as the briony, lilly of the valley, &c.

BACCI'VOROUS, *adj.* (from *bacca*, Lat. a berry, and *voro*, Lat. to devour) that which feeds on, or devours berries.

BA'CHELOR, S. (*baccalaureus*, Lat.) applied to a person who has never been married; opposed both to a husband, and widower. One who takes the first degrees in any profession; introduced by pope Gregory IX. Knights bachelors are the lowest degree of knights, as their title in French denotes, viz. *bas chevaliers*.

BA'CHELOR'S BUTTON, S. in botany, a species of the Campion.

BA'CHELORSHIP, S. (from *bachelor* and *ship*, from *scyp*, or *scype*, Sax. implying dignity or office) the state of an unmarried man. The state, dignity, or office of a graduate, or bachelor, at an university.

BA'CK, S. (*bac*, *bac*, Sax. *back*, Isl.) in anatomy, the hind part of the human structure, from the neck to the thighs: applied to the hands, that part opposite to the palms. Applied to the array of an army, the rear. Applied to situation, the hind part, or that which is not in fight. Applied to any edge-tool or instrument, the thickest part of the blade, opposed to the edge. A large square trough or cistern, used by brewers to hold liquor in; which seems derived from *backe*, Isl. a shore, or *bok*, Perf. Figuratively, a supporter, or one who will second another in an attempt. Used with the words *turn* and *his*, it implies absence. "His back was no sooner turned, &c." DAVIES. To turn one's back on an enemy, is to run away from him, and implies cowardice, being opposed to the phrase to face an enemy. To turn one's back on a friend, or petitioner, implies disdain, or contempt.

BA'CK, *adv.* (on *bac*, or on *backing*, Sax.) applied to motion, to the place from whence a person came. Applied to action, and used with the verb *go*, to retreat, opposed to progression, or advance. Applied to time, that which is past. After *keep*, applied to the increase of plants, to stop or hinder the growth. Again; a second time.

To BA'CK, *v. a.* (from the noun) to mount a horse; to break him for the saddle; to make him go backwards by pulling the reins. Figuratively, to second, support, or assist.

To BA'CKBITE, *v. a.* (from *back* and *bite*, a composition, as *Skinner* observes, equal to any in the Greek language for significancy and elegance) to speak against a person in his absence.

BA'CKBITER, S. (from *backbite* and *er*, implying an agent, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who censures the conduct, or vilifies the actions, of a person in his absence.

BA'CKBONE, S. (from *back* and *boue*) See SPINE.

BA'CKCARRY, S. (from *back* and *carry*) in forest law, the act of carrying on one's back.

BA'CK DOOR, S. (from *back* and *door*) a door or passage out of a house behind, opposed to the front. Figuratively, a private passage.

BA'CKED, *part.* (from *back*) having a back. Forced to go backwards.

BA'CK-FRIEND, S. (from *back* and *friend*) a false friend; or secret enemy.

BACK GAMMON, S. (from *back*, Brit. a child or little, and *gammon*, Brit. a battle) a game played with dice and men on a board, or table, venerated for that purpose; which is not described more minutely, because it is not the intention of this work to teach *gaming*, but language.

BA'CK-HOUSE, S. (from *back* and *houje*) the building which lies behind a house.

BA'CK-PIECE, S. (from *back* and *piece*) a piece of armour made to cover the back.

BA'CK-ROOM, *S.* (from *back* and *room*) a room in the back part of an house, opposed to one in front.

BA'CKSIDE, *S.* (from *back* and *side*) the hinder part of any thing. Applied, with decency, to the posteriors of a human creature, as not conveying so coarse an idea, as the proper term. Figuratively, a yard or ground behind a house.

To **BA'CKSLIDE**, *v. n.* (from *back* and *slide*) in divinity, to return to idolatry, after having quitted it. To apostatize; to quit the true mode of worship.

BA'CKSLIDER, *S.* (from *backslide* and *er*, of *swer*, Sax. a man) one who quits the true religion, in order to embrace a false one. An apostate.

BA'CKSTAFF, *S.* (from *back* and *staff*, so called from the observers turning his back toward the sun in taking an observation) in navigation, an instrument invented by captain Davies, and improved by Flamsted, for taking the sun's altitude at sea, which will be better understood from fig. 1. plate 2. than if described.

BA'CK-STAIRS, *S.* (it has no singular, from *back* and *stairs*) the private stairs of a house, generally appropriated to the use of servants.

BA'CK-STAYS, *S.* (from *back* and *stays*) in ship-building, the ropes belonging to the main and fore-masts, which keep them from pitching overboard.

BA'CK-SWORD, *S.* (from *back* and *sword*) a sword with only one sharp edge, and blunt back. Used figuratively, for a cudgel, or the art of defending one's self with a cudgel. "He understands *backsword*."

BA'CKWARD, or **BA'CKWARDS**, *adv.* (from *back*, Sax. and *weard*, Sax.) applied to motion, it signifies the going from a person with the face towards him, the legs being moved toward the hind, instead of the forepart of a person. Towards the back, or behind. Upon the back. Used in opposition to *forwards*, from a person, and towards him. "Backwards and forwards." **NEWTON**. Applied to the success of an undertaking, joined with the word *go*; it implies, not to prosper or advance; to want success. Applied to time; that which is past.

BA'CKWARD, *adv.* unwilling, in allusion to making advances, anticipating or meeting a person's wishes. Reluctant. Slow, applied to the mind, "The *backward* learner." **SOUTH**.

BA'CKWARD, *S.* applied to time, some period that is past; or a portion of time already past. "In the dark *backward*, "orabyism of time." **SHAKESP.** Now obsolete.

BA'CKWARDLY, *adv.* (from *backward*, and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) applied to the motion whereby a person retreats or goes from another with his face towards him. In a perverse, unwilling manner. Reluctantly.

BA'CKWARDNESS, *S.* (from *backward* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying quality in the abstract) that quality which proceeds from a dislike of the measures a person is to put in practice, the undertaking he is to accomplish, or the person he is to oblige, including the idea of slowness, applied to execution.

BA'CON, *S.* (from *Baccou*, Brit.) the flesh of a hog salted and dried, having the bristles burnt with straw. To save one's *bacon* is a low phrase for preserving one's self from hurt or mischief, borrowed from the care of housewives in the country, to preserve their bacon, their only food, from the hands of plunderers.

BA'CON, (**ROGER**) a learned English monk, of the Franciscan order, who flourished in the thirteenth century, was born near Ilchester in Somersetshire, in the year 1214, descended of an honourable family, and, in the very first dawning of his genius, attracted the favour and patronage of the greatest lovers of learning. He was perfect master of Greek, Latin and Hebrew, and in all branches of the mathematics he was a second Archimedes; he understood the whole science of optics; was admirably skilled in geography, astronomy, chronology and chemistry; was the inventor of gunpowder; was far from a novice in physic, logic, metaphysics, ethics, and made all his studies have a reference to one great system, and all tending to confirm his knowledge of divinity, so that he well deserved the title given him, of Doctor Admirabilis, or the Wonderful Doctor, is the glory of our island, and was the morning star, which went before the sun of knowledge, the great Sir Isaac Newton.

BA'CON (**FRANCES**) viscount of St. Albans, high-chancellor of England, in the time of king James I. the glory and ornament of his age and nation. Was son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper of the great seal. To give a detail of the conspicuous parts of his life, would carry us too far, to pass them over without notice would argue ingratitude, in order,

therefore to steer wide of both those rocks, the reader is referred to Addison's character of him; Tatler, No. 267.

BACU'LE, *S.* (Fr.) in fortification, or kind of portcullis or gate, made like a pit-fall with a counterpoise, supported by two stakes, placed before the corps de garde, advanced near the gate.

BACULO'METRY, *S.* (*baculus*, Lat. a staff, and *μετρος*, *metros*, Gr. a measure) the art of measuring accessible, or inaccessible heights, by means of staves or rods.

BA'D, *adj.* (*bad*, Pers. *quaud*, Belg. irregularly compared, *woorse* comparat. *woorst* superlat.) a relative term, confined to natural agents, that which lessens or destroys the happiness of ourselves or others; applied to moral agents, that which they voluntarily perform, in order to lessen or destroy their own happiness, or that of others. Applied to persons, one who habitually transgresses the laws of duty prescribed by the Deity; applied to actions, that which is performed contrary to any moral law; applied to things, that which is prejudicial to our health, happiness, &c.

B'AD, or **BA'DE**, is the preter tense *bid*, in imitation of *bæd*, or *bad*, the preter of *biddan*, Sax. or *bath*, the preter of *bidzan*, Goth.

BA'DGE, *S.* (from *bad*, Sax. a token, or *bagoug*. Arm. a mark) a mark or token, worn by a person to denote his dignity, profession, trade, rank, or the society he belongs to. To **BA'DGE**, *v. a.* (*biddan*, Sax. to give a token) to set a mark on a person; to stigmatize: "Their hands and faces "were all *badged* with blood." **SHAKESP.**

BA'DGER, *S.* (from *bajulus*, Lat. a carrier, or *badger*, Dan. a baker, who generally purchases corn and meal to sell again) in law, one who is licensed to buy corn in one place, sell it in another, and is exempted from the punishment of an engrosser, by 6 Ed. VI.

BA'DGER, *S.* (*bedour*, Fr. or *becker*, Teut. from its biting terribly) in natural history, a wild four-footed beast, somewhat larger than a fox, and resembling a hog and dog. It dwells in burrows, lives on insects, carrion and fruit, stinks very much, fattens by sleeping, and shews its age by the number of holes in its tail, one being added every year. Its skin is of the common peltry kind, its fat is reckoned good for pains in the loins, and its hair is used in making brushes for linners and gilders. *Badger-legged*, with legs of an unequal length, resembling those of a badger. "Big bellied, "badger-legged." **L'ESTRANGE**.

BA'DLY, *adv.* (from *bad* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) not agreeable to a person's wishes; in a manner inconsistent with a person's undertakings. Applied to health, sickly; applied to the execution of any piece of design, or any composition of literature, not suitable to the ideas of taste, elegance, or proportion.

BA'DNESS, *S.* (from *bad* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) a quality which denotes a person habitually to transgress against the laws of his nature; applied to things, it denotes that they are inconsistent with the good, ease, or pleasure of rational or irrational beings. Applied to roads, it signifies that they cannot be travelled with ease, or pleasure; applied to weather, it denotes a want of serenity, calmness, or sunshine; applied to health, that it is infirm, and interrupted with sickness.

BA'ETAS, *S.* (Span.) a species of woollen stuffs, not crossed, called *baguettes* by the French.

BA'FFETAS, or **BA'FFTAS**, *S.* (Ind.) a cloth made entirely of coarse white cotton thread in the East Indies, from 13 3-4ths, to 14 French ells long, and 7-8ths broad; there are likewise 2 brown sorts made of raw thread, or that which was never bleached: The former are 14 ells long by an half ell broad, and the latter of the same length but three quarters wide.

To **BA'FFLE**, *v. a.* (*beffler*, Fr.) to render the care of another insignificant, to frustrate the intentions of another. Applied to an army, it signifies the eluding the designs of an enemy; or rendering all their attempts abortive.

BA'FFLE, *S.* (from the verb) applied to literary contests, or disputes, a dilemma; or the being reduced to such a strait as to be able to say nothing in one's own defence.

BA'FFLER, *S.* (from *baffle* and *er* of *wer*, Sax. a man) the person, or thing, which defeats, or renders any design abortive.

BA'G, *S.* (from *bagge*, Isl.) in its primary sense, a receptacle made of linen, or silk to contain any thing, in the shape of a long square when empty, and open only at one of its ends; which is called the mouth. Likewise a kind of a purse, or smaller bag, made of black silk, worn by gentlemen over the hind locks of their hair, or perukes, as an ornament. In natural history, the thin membrane, or cystis, containing the poison of vipers, which they lay out of their mouths, when eating

eating their food. That which contains the honey in bees, &c. In commerce; 1 c. wt. of almonds; from 2 to 4 of aniseed; from 1 1-half to 3 C. of pepper; from 2 to 4 of goats hair, and from 2 1-4th to 4 1-4th C. of cotton yarn, &c.

To BA'G, *v. a.* (see the noun) to put into a bag; to load with a bag. Used with a double *g* in all the examples which occur. "Bagg'd up hot." MONK. "Bagg'd in a blue cloud." DRYD. "Bagg'd with his honey'd venom." DRYD. Used neuterly, to swell so, as to resemble a full bag.

BAGATE'LE, *S.* (Fr.) a thing of no consequence; a trifle; a toy.

BA'GGAGE, *S.* (Fr. *baglie*, Ital.) the utensils of an army, so called from their being packed up in bags. *Bag and baggage*, a low phrase, to signify all a person's goods. A woman of no character, a prostitute; so called from being left with the baggage of an army in an engagement, or carried in the baggage waggon on a march; derived from the French *bagage*, or *bagacia*, Ital. a whore.

BA'GNIO, *S.* (pronounced as if the *g* was omitted, from *bagno*, Ital. a bath) a house for bathing, cupping, sweating, and swimming. But, it is with sorrow we speak it, sometimes set apart for such practices against modesty, as introduce one of the most odious diseases, which can affect the human constitution.

BAGNOLE'NESS, or BAGNO'LIANS, *S.* (from *bagnole*, the place of their chief resort) a sect in xviiiith century, who rejected the Old and part of the New Testament, held the world to be eternal, and asserted that God did not create the soul, when he infused it into the body.

BA'G-PIPE, *S.* (from *bag* and *pipe*) in music, a wind instrument much used in the North; consisting of a leathern bag, blown up by a portvent, or tube fixed to it, stopped with a valve; it has three pipes or tubes; the greatest is called a drone, the second is little, passing the wind out at their bottoms; the third has a reed and is played on by squeezing the bag under the arm, and opening or stopping the holes, which are eight, by the fingers. It takes in the compass of three octaves.

BAGUE'TTE, *S.* (Fr. a diminutive of *bagne*, Fr. a jewel) in architecture, a little round moulding less than an astragal; when carved and enriched with pearls and foliages, Le Clerc says, it should be named a chaplet.

BA'IL, *S.* (from *bailier*, Fr. to put into the hand, or surrender; *baglio*, Ital.) the act of freeing, or setting a person at liberty who is arrested or imprisoned for an act civil or criminal, under security taken for his appearance; likewise the person who gives such security. Bail is either common or special. Common bail is in actions of small concern, and is so called because any securities are taken. Special bail is in causes of greater weight, as in debts amounting to 10*l.* where the sureties must be substantial men, answerable to the value.

To BA'IL, *v. a.* (see the noun) to deliver a person from arrest, or imprisonment, by being surety for his appearance at a certain day; to admit to bail.

BA'IL ABLE, *adj.* (from *bail* and *able* of *abal*, Sax. power or possibility) that which the law permits to be set at liberty on proper securities.

BAILIFF, *S.* (*baillie*, Fr. according to which we pronounce it in the singular, and name them *baillies* in the plural) in law, an officer who is empowered to execute writs, arrest, or take a person into custody. One who manages a person's estates in the country, and is a kind of under-steward.

BAILIWIC, *S.* (from *baillie* and *wic*, Sax. a village, or district) the place or jurisdiction of a bailiff, within his hundred, or the lord's franchise.

BA'IRAM, *S.* (*beiram*, Arab. a feast day or holiday) among the Turks, a name given to annual feasts; of which there are two called the greater and the less. The little Bairam held three days, during which no business is carried on, and nothing but festivity and joy dare to show their face. If the day after Ramazan prove cloudy, the Bairam is put off till the next day, and no longer; as a conclusion to this feast, in their mosques, they end with a solemn prayer against heretics, and for the sowing so much discord between Christian powers, that they may easily extend the borders of Mohammedanism, and enlarge their dominions, which with them are synonymous expressions.

To BA'IT, *v. a.* (*baiten*, Sax. *baitzen*, Teut.) to put meat on a hook, &c. in order to catch fish or other animals; to refresh one's self or cattle by eating on a journey; to attack with violence; to set dogs upon: this latter sense seems borrowed from the French *baitre*, to beat. Applied to birds, it signifies, to flutter, clap the wings, and prepare for flight.

BA'IT, *S.* (*baitze*, Teut.) a piece of flesh, or other lure, made use of to catch fish, or ensnare animals. Figuratively, an allurements, or enticement; any thing which under a specious appearance contains mischief in itself, or produces by its consequences. A refreshment on a journey, generally applied to cattle.

BA'IZE, *S.* (*baey*, Belg. *bay*, Teut. *baizta*, Ital.) a coarse open woollen cloth, with or without a frize, without a warp, and wrought, like flannel, in a loom with two treadles.

To BA'KE, *v. a.* (*baked* the pret. of *bakale* pret. of *eg baki*, Isl. *bacan*, Sax. *peketi*, Russ. *pecy*, Boh. *pekeci*, Pol. *ba. kaci*, Per.) to dress or heat any thing in an oven. Figuratively, to harden with heat. Used neuterly, for the making bread, and making it eatable by means of the heat of an oven. To be heated, or dressed in an oven. *Baked meats*, are meats are dressed in an oven; opposed to those that are cooked by fire.

BA'KE-HOUSE, *S.* (from *bake* and *house*) a place where bread is made, rendered eatable by the heat of an oven, and exposed to sale; and where other meat or pastry is dressed.

BA'KEN, participle preter of *bake*.

BA'KER, *S.* (*bakare*, Isl. from *baka*. *pekar*, Luf. and Boh. *pekar*, Slav. *pekyar*, Dalm.) one who subsists by making bread and baking. This trade is both very ancient and useful, and was a brotherhood in England before 1155 in the reign of Hen. II. The white bakers were incorporated in 1307 by Edw. I. and the brown in 1521, in Jam. II.'s time. Their hall is in Hatp-lane, Thames-street, London; their court-day the 1st Monday of the month; their arms gules, a balance between 3 garbs or, and a chief berry wavy of 6 argent and azure, the hand of Justice glorified, issuing out of the clouds proper, holding the balance between two anchors of the second; the motto "*Praise God for all*." The assize of bread is in the mayor and commonalty of London, by grant from Henry IV.

BA'LANCE, *S.* (Fr. *blanc*, Lat.) in mechanics, one of the six simple powers, used for finding the quality or difference of weights in heavy bodies. Figuratively, the act of comparing two ideas in the mind: in commerce, the sum which one side of an account current wants of being equal to the other; or such a sum, or quantity, as will make both sides of an account equal, when added to the least. In a political sense, that pitch of power which is necessary to keep between states, in order to prevent either from acquiring universal monarchy. In trade, the equality of importing foreign commodities, with the exporting of native ones; and when one nation exports less than it imports, then the balance of trade is said to be against it, and must be paid in bullion. In watch or clock-work, that part which regulates the beats. In astronomy, the sign called Libra. *Hydrostatical balance* is an instrument which determines the specific gravity of fluids and solids, by weighing them in water. See plate II. fig. 2.

To BA'LANCE, *v. a.* (*balancer*, Fr.) to weigh in a pair of scales: to reduce; to bring two bodies to an equipoise in a pair of scales. In mercantile affairs, the making the creditor and debtor side of an account equal by the addition of as much as the one is more or less than the other. Figuratively, to atone for former failings by one's future conduct. Used neuterly, to be in a state of suspension, by the seeming equality of opposite motives, applied to the mind. "Why you should *balance* a moment about printing it." ATTERB. This phrase is borrowed literally from the French.

BA'LANCE-MASTER, *S.* (from *balance* and *master*) one, who from his knowledge of the centers of gravity and motion in bodies, entertains the vulgar with several feats of balancing bodies in different situations, so as to attract their admiration and applause. The ballancing a straw, or keeping it in a perpendicular situation, though tossed from the chin to the shoulder, from the shoulder to the hand, from one hand to the other, and kicked from the toe to the chin again; have of late diverted the populace in the metropolis when performed by a female, named Isabella Wilkinson.

BA'LANCER, *S.* (from *balance* and *ex* of *aver*, Sax. a man) the person who weighs any thing, or makes the weights in opposite scales even.

BA'LANI, *S.* (plural, Lat. an acorn) in natural history, multivalve shells, growing to others, which derive their name from their resembling an acorn.

BALA'NUS, *S.* (Lat. an acorn) in anatomy, the glands of the penis.

BA'LASS, *RUBY*, *S.* (*balas*, Fr. an Indian word originally) a ruby of a crimson colour, with a cast of purple.

BALA'STRI, *S.* (Arab.) in commerce, the finest gold cloths manufactured at Venice.

BALC'ONY, S. (*balcon*, Fr. *balcone*, Ital. *balck*, Teut. a beam) in architecture, a projecture beyond a wall or building, generally before a window, supported by pillars or consoles, and surrounded by bannisters, or ballustrades.

BALAU'STINES, S. (*balaustes*, Fr.) in botany, the double flowers of the wild pomegranate tree: the best are fresh and broad, of a fine velvety red, without pod or dust. They are given with success in diarrhæas, dysenteries, and in all cases wherein astringents are proper.

BALAZE'ES, S. (Ind.) white cotton cloths manufactured in Surat, 13 1-half Fr. ells long, and 2 3-qrs. wide.

BA'LD, *adj.* (*bal*, Brit.) that which hath lost its hair. Figuratively, applied to trees stripped of their leaves: applied to style in writing, unadorned, void of elegance.

BA'LD, (of *bald*, Teut.) made use of by our Gothic ancestors and the northern nations, in the composition of names, to signify daring, or bold. As *Baldwin*, a bold conquerour; *Æthelbald*, nobly daring; *Edbald*, happily daring.

BA'LDACHIN, S. (*aldachino*, Lat.) in architecture, a canopy supported with columns, and serving as a crown or covering to an altar.

BA'LDERDASH, S. (from *balder* compar. of *bald*, Sax. bold, and *dash*, to mingle) any thing jumbled together, without taste, judgment, or discretion.

To **BA'LDERDASH**, *v. a.* (like the noun) to counterfeit a liquor, by mixing different sorts: to adulterate. A low word, and used by none but the vulgar.

BA'LDLY, *adv.* (from *bald* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) without hairs, applied to animals; without leaves, applied to trees; without ornaments, or elegance, applied to writings, or buildings.

BALD'MONY, S. See **GENTIAN**.

BAL'DNESS, S. (from *bald* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) applied to animals, the want or loss of hair; applied to trees, loss of leaves; and applied to writings, paintings, and buildings, want of ornament or elegance.

BA'LDRICH, S. (from *bale*, Sax. a bracelet, and *ric*, Sax. an office, that which resembles a bracelet; or from *belt*, Sax. a belt, and *ric*, Sax.) a belt worn hanging from the shoulder, across the breast, on which the sword was formerly hung, not unlike that worn by our soldiery at present, to which they fasten their pouches. Figuratively, the zodiac circle, which cuts the globe obliquely, as the belt formerly was suspended.

BA'LE, S. (*balle*, Fr. *bale*, Teut. and Belg.) a quantity of goods or commodities, packed in cloth, corded round very tight, and garnished with straw or hay to keep them from damage, or the injuries of weather. *Bale-goods* are such as are exported in bales.

BA'LE, S. (from *balagan*, Goth.) to afflict, or torment, *baluins*, Goth. *bale*, Fran. *bealeve*, Sax. *belua*, Russ. *boel*, Slav. Croat. Dalm. *boliese*, Pol. anguish, grief, or sorrow) something which deprives a person of happiness, or health. Misery, anguish, calamity.

To **BA'LE**, *v. n.* (*embeller*, Fr. *emballure*, Ital.) to pack goods up in a bale. Used actively by sailors, for *laving* water out of a vessel, instead of pumping.

BA'LEFUL, *adj.* (from *bale* and *full*, of *full*, Sax.) full of anguish, pain, misery, mischief, and grief. Very fatal, or destructive to the health.

BA'LEFULLY, *adv.* (from *baleful* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such manner as shows or produces a great deal of sorrow, anguish, calamity, and sickness.

BA'LK, S. (*balk*, Belg. and Teut. *palco*, Ital. a beam) a large piece of timber; a beam; a rafter or pole, over any out-house or barn; in building, used by bricklayers for the large poles with which they make their scaffolds.

BA'LK, S. (from *vallieare*, to pass over) in husbandry, a ridge of land left unploughed between two furrows, or at the end of a field. Figuratively, the disappointment of a person's curiosity, or expectations, after having excited them.

To **BA'LK**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to disappoint a person's expectations, after exciting them; to render a person's endeavours ineffectual. To frustrate; to miss; to omit, when the contrary is expected. To pile on a heap. "Three and twenty knights—*balk'd* in their own blood." SHAK. Alluding to the *balks*, of which scaffolds are made. This is out of use.

BA'LKERS, S. in fishery, persons who stand on a cliff to inform the fishermen which way the shoal of herrings goes.

BA'LL, S. (*bal*, Belg. Teut. *balle*, Fr. *balla*, Ital. *pel*, Brit. No. XIII.

the ancients calling any thing round after this manner: hence, *bel*, *belin*, its diminutive, was the Celtic for the Sun. *Pele* signifies the head among the modern Persians; *bb.l* signifies the head among the Scotch; *πολες*, *po'os*, the head, and *πελεω*, *peleo*, to turn, among the Greeks; and *Yol*, Lat. from *bol*, Teut. signifies the sun) any thing of a round form. *Ball and socket*, in mechanics, consists of a ball or sphere of brass, fixed in a concave semi-globe, with an endless screw, that it may be moveable horizontally, vertically, and obliquely, and is generally added to surveying instruments, to fix them in any position.

BA'LL, S. (*ball*, Fr. from *baler*, to dance) an entertainment wherein people are assembled together to dance. The public dances, wherein masters display the abilities of their scholars in this qualification, go by this name.

BALLAD, S. (*balade*, Fr. *ballata*, Ital.) words set to music and performed by a singer. This was the primary signification of the word, as may be collected from the ancient version of Solomon's song; wherein it is styled the *Pallad* of *Ballads*, which, according to the Hebrew idiom, implies the *Best Ballad*. At present the word is appropriated and confined to trifling pieces, set to music, and sung about the streets.

To **BA'LLAD**, *v. n.* to make a person the subject of a ballad. Now obsolete.

BA'LLAD-SINGER, S. (from *ballad* and *singer*) one who sings ballads in the public streets; including the secondary idea of something very mean.

BA'LLAST, S. (*beblaestan*, Sax. *ballast*, Belg. and Teut.) a quantity of stones, sand, or gravel, laid in a ship's hold, to sink it to a proper depth, i. e. to make it draw more water, to sail upright, and to prevent its oversetting. Lead or corn sometimes serve for this purpose. Flat vessels require most ballast; and a ship is said to be in ballast, when it has no other lading. Figuratively, that which is used to keep any thing steady.

To **BA'LLAST**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to lade a ship with stones, sand, &c. to keep her steady, and to prevent her oversetting when under sail. Figuratively, the addition of something to keep a thing steady.

BA'LLETTE, S. (Fr. a diminutive of *bal*) a stage dance, which is mixed with dramatic characters, and alludes to some actions in real life, or fabulous history.

BA'LLIAGE, S. a small duty paid to the city of London by aliens and denizens, for certain commodities exported by them.

BA'LLIARDS, S. (from *ball* and *yard*) this is the most proper spelling, though seldom used. See **BILLIARDS**.

BALLISTER, S. See **BALUSTRE**.

BALLO'N, or **BALLO'ON**, S. (*ballon*, Fr.) in chemistry, a large, short necked, round vessel, or matrafs, to receive the spirits which come over, or are drawn off, by fire. In architecture, a ball or globe on the top of a pillar, &c. by way of a crowning. In fire-works, a ball of pasteboard, filled with combustibles, which mounts to a considerable height, and bursts into stars.

BA'LLOT, S. (*ballote*, Fr. a diminutive, signifying a little ball) a little ball made use of at elections, &c. in giving votes. The sum of votes so collected. At present applied to the votes which are given at elections, by each person's holding up his hand: sometimes by a ticket dropped into some receptacle.

To **BA'LLOT**, *v. n.* (*balloter*, Fr.) in its primary signification, to choose, by dropping a small ball into a box. To choose or elect, by dropping in a ticket. At present, to elect by holding up the hand.

BALLOTA'TION, S. (from *ballot*) the act of voting or electing by ballot.

BALLOTING, S. (from *ballot*) a method of voting for, or electing a person into an office, by means of little balls of different colours, put privately into a box. At present we make use of tickets, with the candidates or the elector's name wrote in it; or else hold up hands.

B'ALM, S. (*baume* Fr.) any valuable, or fragrant, ointment; figuratively, any thing that blunts, soothes, or lessens pain. In botany, a species of mint, called *melissa*. In pharmacy, an oily resinous substance. See **BALSAM**.

To **BA'LM**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to anoint; figuratively, to ease, lessen, or soothe pain.

BA'LMY, *adj.* (from *balm*) that which has the qualities of balm. That which soothes, lessens, or mitigates pain. "Tired Nature's soft restorer, *balm* sleep." YOUNG'S *Midn. Thoughts*. Fragrant, sweet-scented. "O *balm* breath!" **OTHELLO**.

BA'LINEARY, S. (from *balnearium* Lat.) a bathing room. Seldom used.

B A N

BALNEATION, S. (from *balneum*, Lat. a bath) the act of bathing. "As is observable in *balneations*." BROWN. Seldom used by later writers.

BA'LINEATORY, *adj.* (*balneatorius*, Lat.) that which belongs to a bath.

BA'LATADE, S. (of *baller*, Fr. to leap) in horsemanship, a leap in which a horse only shews the shoes of his hind feet, without striking or jerking them out, which he does when he works at capreoles.

BA'LSAM, S. (*balsum*, Lat.) in pharmacy, an oily, resinous, fragrant, substance, issuing from incisions in certain plants; to which the ancients always appropriated the idea of something very serviceable to the animal frame; and sometimes used to express an efficacious medicine, without any other addition. *Balsam or balm of Gilead*, issues from an incision made in a tree, called *balsamum*, in Judæa; its juice is at first liquid, and thickens afterwards. The *balm or balsam of Mecca* is a dry white gum, which distils from a tree that grows between Medina and Mecca, resembling the turpentine tree: it is made use of both as a cosmetic or beautifier, by the ladies, and as a medicine by the gentlemen of the faculty; taken inwardly, it is good for pains in the stomach and reins, weakness in the lungs, want of appetite, and the cholic: Used externally, it is reckoned an infallible cure for wounds, which it heals in 24 hours. *Balsam of Peru*, *capajj*, or *capivi*, comes from Peru, Guiana, and the Levant; the last of which is the best, and is much used in gonorrhæas, obstructions in the ureters, gravel, &c. but too hot for some constitutions. *Balsam of Tolu*, drops by incision from trees which grow in Spain; is a liquid resin, which, as it grows old, resembles Flanders glue, both in consistency and colour.

BALSA'MIC, or **BALSA'MICAL**, *adj.* in pharmacy, that which has the virtues of balsam; being like it with respect to its consistence, its mild restorative, and healing qualities.

BA'LUSTER, S. (from *balustre*, Fr.) in architecture, a small column, or pilaster from 1 3-fourths of an inch, to 4 inches square, or diameter, sometimes adorned with mouldings, of no certain form, and placed with rails on stairs, and in the fronts of galleries in churches.

BALUSTRA'DE, S. (from *baluster*) in architecture, an assemblage of one, or more rows of balusters high enough to rest the elbow on, fixed on a terrace, bridge, or building by way of security, or for separating one part from another. That on Westminster-bridge has a noble effect; that which is now making on London-bridge, among other reparations, has not less elegance; but how naked must a bridge appear, which has only iron rails instead of balusters?

BA'M, or **BEAM**, from the Sax. when used as part of the name of a place, implies that it was formerly woody; as *Bampton*, or *Beamdune*, Sax.

BAMBO'O, S. (*bambou*, Ind.) in natural history, a large kind of reed or cane, growing in the maritime parts of the East Indies. Each scot is at the bottom as big as a man's thigh, decreasing gradually to the top, where it bears a blossom or flower. Its leaves are half a foot long, and their breadth towards the middle, is an inch, or something more. The Indians build their houses, and make all their kitchen utensils with them, in which they discover great address and dexterity.

To **BAMBO'OZLE**, *v. a.* (from *bam*, Sax. on both sides, and *buyssen*, to get drunk; that is, one who will get drunk with both sides, or with opposite parties. Johnson asserts it to be a meer cant word) to trick, or impose on a person under the appearance of a friend. To confound, under pretence of assisting. A word of low and ludicrous use; and never found in polite writers.

BAMBO'OZLER, S. (from *bamboozle*, and *er*, implying an agent, from *wer*, Sax. a man) one who under specious pretences, tricks or ensnares another. A cheat; a sharper.

BA'N, S. (*bann*, Isl. a loss, or excommunication. *Abannan*, Sax. Goth. and Teut. to proclaim, or publish by word of mouth, from *ban*, Sax. a mouth) in its primary signification, any thing publicly proclaimed, commanded, or forbidden. In church government, a proclamation of the intention of two parties to enter into matrimony, which is done thrice in the church they each belong to, before the marriage ceremony can be performed. A curse or excommunication. The *ban* of the empire is a public act or proclamation, whereby a person is suspended of all his rights as a member or elector.

To **BA'N**, *v. a.* (*bannen* Belg. to curse, see the noun) to curse, or devote to destruction; to execrate. "Ban our enemies, both mine and thine." SHAK.

BANA'NA TREE, S. In botany, a species of the *Musa* or

B A N

plantain tree, which grows fifteen feet high, produces leaves eight feet in length, and bunches of fruit upwards of 40lb. weight.

BA'ND, S. (*band*, Isl. *bandi* of *bindan*, Goth. *banda* of *bindan*, Sax. to bind, *band*, Perf. of *band-cerdan*, Perf. to bind; *bende*, Belg. and *banda* Ital. a troop, or company) that which ties, or keeps a person to a certain place, without liberty of going further; that by which a person or animal is kept from exerting their natural strength; the same as a bond. Figuratively, that which has the power of knitting a close alliance, or connexion between persons; a company of persons so united. That which is bound round a person or thing; applied to dress; particularly a linen neckcloth, consisting of two square leaves hanging down from the chin to the breast, worn by clergymen, lawyers, and parish clerks. In architecture, any flat, low member, or moulding, otherwise termed a *face*, from *fascia*, Lat. In surgery, a fillet, or piece of cloth, to surround or swath certain parts that need assistance; called likewise a *roller*. *Bands*, applied to a saddle, are two pieces of iron nailed upon the bows to keep them in their proper situation.

To **BA'ND**, *v. a.* (see the noun) to unite together by some common tie. To cover, or bind with some narrow cloth, fillet, or band.

BANDAGE, S. (Fr.) in surgery, the act of applying bands or rollers, properly, a piece of linen cloth or fillet, suitable to the part it is to be applied to, and should be made of linen that is worn for fear of fretting the part, or making it uneasy. Bandages are either simple or compound; simple, when made of one entire piece, and compound when consisting of more. Bandages, are likewise distinguished according to the manner of applying them. 1st, The circular or annular bandage, is when the upper rounds come exactly over the undermost. 2dly, The obtuse, or *ascia*, when the rounds ascend or descend from each other like a screw. 3dly, The repent, from *crepo*, Lat. to creep, when the rounds separate at a small distance from each other. 4thly, The reflex, from *refleto*, Lat. to turn back, when the bandage must be inverted and turned back again, as in the legs, and other parts of different thickness.

BANDALEER, (from *band* of *bindan*, Goth. to bind) a large leathern belt thrown over the right shoulder, and hanging down under the left arm; used formerly by the foot to carry their muskets, and at present by the French horse to carry their carabines.

BA'NDBOX, S. (from *band* and *box*) a light box made of pasteboard, designed for keeping bands, ribbands, head-dresses, and other light and small pieces of dress in.

BANDELET, S. (*bandelette*, Fr. a diminutive of *band*) in architecture, any little band or flat moulding, like that which crowns the doric architrave.

BAN'DEROLL, S. (Fr. *bandaruolla*, Ital.) a little flag, in form of a guidon, extended more in length than breadth, and formerly hung out at the top of vessels.

BANDIT, S. (*bandito*, Ital.) an outlawed robber. "No savage fierce, *bandit*, or mountaineer." MILT.

BAND'ITTO, S. (Ital. the plural *banditti*) a set of outlawed thieves on the continent, who generally herd together in woods, and live on the plunder of passengers. This word is more proper than the former.

BA'NDOG, S. (from *bana*, Sax. a murderer, and *dog*) a large, furious species of dog.

BANDOLEERS, S. (*bandouliers*, Fr.) small wooden cases, covered with leather, containing a charge for a musket.

BA'NDROL, S. (see **BANDEROL**) a little silk flag, which hangs on a trumpet.

BA'NDY, S. (*bander*, Fr. to bend, as *bander un arc*, Fr. to bend a bow) a crooked piece of wood towards the bottom, broad, flat on one side, rounded on the other and at the handle, used in the game of cricket, now called a *bat*, from *battre*, Fr. to beat.

To **BA'NDY**, *v. a.* (from the noun, alluding to the striking a ball backwards or forwards) to beat or toss to and fro. To give and take; to exchange. Used with the particle *with*, to contend; alluding to the endeavour of two persons to beat a ball the contrary way.

BA'NDY, *adj.* (see the noun) crooked. Thus *bandy-leg* is a crooked leg; and *bandy-legged* is applied to a person who has crooked legs.

BA'NE, S. (*bane*, Isl. murder, or destruction, *bana*, Sax. a murderer, *pananel*, Arm. to kill) that which destroys life. Figuratively, poison, ruin, destruction.

To **BA'NE**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to destroy, kill, or poison. "A rat—to have *ban'd*." SHAK.

BA'NEFUL,

B A N

BA'NEFULL, *adj.* (from *bane* and *ful*, of the Sax. *full* of *fullain*, to fill) abounding with qualities, destructive to life : poisonous.

BA'NEFULNESS, *S.* (from *baneful* and *ness*, of *nes*, or *neffe*, Sax. or *NS*, Goth. implying an abstract quality) a quality which makes a thing destroy life.

BA'NE-WORT, *S.* (from *bane*, *Ill.* murder, and *wort* of *wyrt*, Sax. an herb, or root) in botany, a poisonous plant ; a species of the nightshade.

To **BA'NG**, *v. a.* (*bengeleen*, Belg. and Teut. to beat with a stick, from *bengel*, Teut. and Belg. a stick, or club) to cudgel ; a low familiar word. Figuratively, to use a person roughly, applied either to words or actions.

BA'NG, *S.* (from the verb) a blow with a stick, or cudgel.

BA'NGMER, *S.* in commerce, a kind of wrought camlet, manufactured at Amiens, in Picardy.

BA'NGOR, *S.* (called formerly *Banchor*, from *Pen*, Brit. beautiful, or chief, and *chor*, a choir, alluding to its celebrated cathedral) a town in Caernarvonshire, in N. Wales, formerly called *Bangor Vawr*, Brit. i. e. *Bangor the Great*. It is governed by the bishop's steward, who holds courts, &c. for him. Its market is on Wednesday, and its distance from London 180 computed, and 236 measured miles.

BA'NIANS, *S.* a religious sect in the mogul's country, in the East Indies, who believe the doctrine of transmigration ; will not eat flesh, nor kill any noxious creature. They believe that God created all things, and at the same time worship the devil ; because he is capable of doing them a mischief. They marry their children at 7 years of age ; and are so fearful of having any communication with foreigners, that they break their cups if any stranger has drank out of them, or touched them. If they touch one another, they wash and purify themselves before they will eat, drink, or enter into their own houses. They are dispersed over all Asia, and carry on most of the trade of those parts. They are extremely skilful and cunning in commerce ; those of Bender Abassi are very rich, follow brokerage, are bankers, and can furnish bills on most places of the East Indies.

To **BA'NISH**, *v. a.* (from *banir*, Fr. from *ban*, Teut. and *Ill.* excommunication or curse ; proscription) to make a person quit his own country. Figuratively, to drive from the mind ; to expel. Used with the particle *from*.

BANISHER, *S.* (from *banish* and *er* implying an agent, from *wer*, Sax. a man) one who expels from, or causes another to quit his native country.

BANISHMENT, *S.* (from *banish*) the state of a person banished. In law, a kind of civil death, whereby a person is cut off from all benefits arising from the society, or country in which he was born, obliged to quit it, and live in a foreign country. This punishment is generally inflicted for crimes against the state, as in cases of high treason. Oftentimes the punishment of capital crimes is remitted, and converted into a banishment for life ; but it is then termed *transportation*.

BA'NK, *S.* (*banc*, Sax. *bank*, *Ill.* *panka*, Pers.) a rising ground on each side of a river washed by its waters, which it hinders from overflowing. Earth cast up on one side of a trench between two armies.

BA'NK, *S.* (*banc*, Fr. *banco*, Ital. *banco*, Span.) a bench, where rowers sit in vessels. In commerce, a common repository, wherein persons agree to keep their cash, to be always ready at their call or direction. Those instituted on the public account, and managed by officers named by the government, are called public or national banks ; those managed by private persons on their own account, are termed private banks. Likewise the place where the public bank is kept.

To **BA'NK**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to inclose with banks. In commerce, to raise a sum of money ; or to place money in a bank.

BA'NK-BILL, *S.* (from *bank* and *bill*) a promissory note given by the bank for money placed there, which is payable on presenting it.

BA'NKER, *S.* (from *bank* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) a private person entrusted with the cash of others, payable on demand. The great service of this body of people to trade may easily be understood, if we consider in the first place, that they are a check on the bank, to prevent high interest and exorbitant premiums ; in the second place, that they have contributed more than once to support public credit, and even that of the bank, when nothing else could have done it ; that during the recoinage in the time of K. Will. III. they made their payments, and maintained their credit even beyond the bank ; and that the trader is at less

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trouble, and can more expeditiously draw his cash out of their hands, than out of the bank ; and that they are more ready and less scrupulous to discount than the bank is.

BA'NKER'S NOTE, *S.* (from *banker* and *note*) a promissory note given by a banker, generally to such as keep no account open with him, for money put into his hands, payable at any period of time requested by the person who pays the money.

BA'NKRUPTCY, *S.* (from *bankrupt*) the state of a person declared a bankrupt ; wherein his goods are sold, and a dividend made to his creditors in proportion to the amount of their respective debts.

BA'NKRUPT, *S.* (*banquerout*, Fr.) in law, one who living by buying and selling, has got the goods of others in his hands, and concealeth himself from his creditors ; or being arrested for debt, shall lie in prison six months and more. After a statute of bankruptcy is taken out, a bankrupt, not surrendering within 40 days, and not discovering his estates is adjudged guilty of felony. It is necessary a person should owe 100*l.* and more to a single creditor to entitle him to this statute.

To **BA'NKRUPT**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to take out a statute of bankruptcy against a person ; to lavish the effects of another so that a man can satisfy his creditors no otherwise, than as a bankrupt.

BA'NNER, *S.* (*banner*, Brit. *banncer*, Fr. *bandiere*, Ital.) a flag, or ensign used in an army.

BA'NNERET, *S.* (a diminutive of *banner*, *banner beiros*, Teut.) in heraldry, an order created by having the end of their pennon or ensign cut off by the king. They were second to none but knights of the garter, were reputed the next degree below the nobility ; and were allowed to bear arms with supporters. The last person of the order was sir John Smith, created after Edghill fight, for rescuing the standard of Charles I.

BA'NNEROL, *S.* See **BANDEROL**.

BA'NNIMUS, (low Lat. from *bannio*, to banish) the form of banishing or expelling a scholar from Oxford, which is generally done by affixing the sentence in some public place.

BA'NNIAN, *S.* (from *banian*) a man's undress or outward garment, worn instead of a coat, made double breasted, with the extremities of the forebodies to lap over each other ; it is longer than a coat, and without pocket-holes to the skirts or plates at the sides, and resembles the dress of the Banians in the East Indies.

BA'NNACK, *S.* a cake made with oatmeal and pease mixed with water ; common in the north countries.

BA'NQUET, *S.* (Fr. *banchetto*, Ital. *vanquetto*, Span.) a feast or grand entertainment.

To **BA'NQUET**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to entertain, or give a feast to one or more persons. Used neuterly and figuratively, to feast, or regale, applied to the mind.

BA'NQUETER, *S.* (from *banquet* and *er*, implying an agent, from *wer*, Sax. a man) a person who entertains another at a sumptuous feast. One who lives sumptuously, or keeps a good table ; one who keeps open house.

BA'NQUET, or BA'NQUETTING-HOUSE, *S.* (from *banquet* and *house*) a house where public feasts are given. *The banquetting-room* at Whitehall intended for the king to feast in, is a structure of the great Inigo Jones ; which for the loftiness and spaciousness of the room, the elegant simplicity of its ornaments, the lightness of its appearance, and the good effect it has on the eye, is justly admired by foreigners, and makes a native wish, that a British king may arise with popularity enough to finish this noble plan of that architect, of which this is but an inconsiderable part, though preferable to all the Asiatic luxury, that shews itself in the French palaces of Marly and Versailles.

BA'NQUETTE, *S.* (a diminutive of *banc*) in fortification, a small bank for soldiers to mount upon, when they fire behind an entrenchment.

BA'NSTICLE, *S.* in natural history, a small fish, found in ditches or foul places, with shining scales, called a Stickle-back.

To **BA'NTER**, *v. a.* (*badinir*, Fr.) to represent a person or thing, in such a light, as to make them laughed at, or become objects of ridicule ; to tell a person of his faults in a merry or jocular manner ; to rally ; to play upon.

BA'NTER, *S.* (from the noun) the turning any thing to jest ; the being pleasant, or playing on a person on account of some defects in his conduct. Ridicule, or raillery.

BA'NTERER, *S.* (from *banter* and *er*, implying an agent, from *wer*, Sax.) one who represents the actions or expressions of another in a ridiculous light ; one who plays on another on account of some fault.

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BA'NTLING, *S.* (from *band*. *Isl.* a band and *ling*, *Sax.* a diminutive termination, *i. e.* a little one swathed, or in swaddling clothes; Johnson derives it from *bairn*, *Scot.* of *barn*, *Goth.* a child) a little child; an infant in swaddling clothes. A low word.

BAPTISM, *S.* (*baptismus*, *Lat.* of *βαπτισμος*, *baptismos*, *Gr.* from *βαπτίζω*, *baptizo*, *Gr.*) in divinity, one of the sacraments whereby people are initiated into the church, and, as the church expresses it, made members of Christ, children of God, and inheritors of the kingdom of heaven. Being a ceremony in use among the Jews, for the admission of proselytes into their religion, it was adapted by Christ in his, and consists of two parts; an outward and visible sign, which is the washing with water, and is significative of the inward spiritual grace, or death to sin, figured by the person's being buried or plunged under water, in its original institution. The dispute, whether it should be administered to infants, or such only as are arrived to years of discretion; whether it should be performed by sprinkling or immersion, *i. e.* plunging, we shall not engage in: but before we conclude this article, we must observe, that the Quakers entirely omit water-baptism, holding, that they are baptised by the Holy Ghost. In a secondary sense, it signifies the sufferings of Christ, whereby he was consecrated and prepared for his entrance into his kingly office. "I have a *baptism* to be baptised with." Luke, xii. 50. Matt. xv. 22. In sea language, the ceremony which the persons or ship are subject to, the first time they pass the tropic, or line.

BAPTISMAL, *adj.* (from *baptism*) that which relates to, or was done at, our baptism.

BAPTIST, *S.* (*baptiste*, *Fr.* from *βαπτιστης*, *baptistês*, *Gr.*) one who administers baptism; applied, by way of eminence, to St. John, our Saviour's fore-runner. Likewise one who holds that baptism ought to be administered only to adult persons.

BAPTISTERY, *S.* (*baptisterium*, *Lat.*) the place in a church where the sacrament of baptism is administered; the font.

To **BAPTIZE**, *v. a.* (*βαπτίζω*, *baptizo*, *Gr.*) to perform the ceremony of baptism; to christen.

BAPTIZER, *S.* (from *baptize*, and *er*, of *ever*, *Sax.* a man) one who administers the sacrament of baptism, or christens.

BAR, *S.* (*barre*, *Fr.* *barrab*, *Perf.*) a piece of wood or iron made use of to secure the entrance of any place from being forced. A rock, or sand bank, at the entrance of a harbour, or river, to keep off ships of burden. The part of a court of justice where the criminal generally stands, and within which the council and judge sit to try causes, so called from a wooden bar's being placed there to keep off the crowd. An inclosed place at a tavern, coffee-house, &c. wherein a person sits to take care of, and receive the reckoning. Figuratively, any obstacle, or thing which hinders; any thing which keeps the parts of a thing together. In law, a peremptory exception against a demand or plea brought by a defendant in an action, that destroys the action of the plaintiff for ever; and is either bar to common intent, or special. A bar to common intent, is an ordinary or general one, which disables the plea of the plaintiff. A *bar* special, is that which is more than ordinary, falls out in the case in hand, and on some special circumstance of the fact. A *bar* of gold or silver is a lump of either melted and cast into a mould, without ever having been wrought. Bar, in the manege, are the ridges or upper part of the gums without teeth, between the tushes and grinders of a horse, against which the bit acts, and by means of which the beast is governed. In music, the straight strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines in a piece of music, between as many notes as the measure of time consists of, in which the air is pricked: in common time, they include the measure of four crotchets; in triple-time, three crotchets; and are used to regulate the beating or musical measure of time. In heraldry, an ordinary resembling the *feet*, differing from it in its narrowness, and that it may be placed in any part of the shield: it is generally drawn horizontally across the field, dividing it into two unequal parts, and containing 1-fifth of the whole. *Bar-shot*, two half bullets joined together by an iron bar; used in sea engagements for cutting down masts and rigging.

To **BAR**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to fasten or secure any entrance by a piece of iron, or wood. Figuratively, to exclude, except against, to hinder, or put a stop to. In farriery, to *bar* a vein, is an operation performed upon the vein of the legs, or other parts of a horse, by taking it out of the skin, tying it both above and below, and striking between the two ligatures.

BARB, *S.* (*barba*, *Lat.* *barbe*, *Fr.*) in its original signification, a beard; in its secondary, any thing that grows in place, or resembles it. The piece of wire at the end of a fish hook, which makes an angle with the point, and hinders it from being extracted; likewise the pieces of iron which run back in the same manner from the point of an arrow, and serve for the same purpose. In antiquity, an armour of iron or leather, which covered the neck, breast, and shoulders of a horse, called likewise, a *barde*.

BARALIPTON, *S.* in logic, the first indirect mood of *bara*, or the first figure of syllogisms; and is when the two first propositions are general, and the third or conclusion particular; the middle term being the subject in the first proposition; and the predicate or attribute of the second; the major term is the subject of the conclusion, and the minor the attribute or predicate, as thus:

BA, Every animal is indued with sense.

RA, Every man is an animal.

LIP, Something endued with sense is a man.

BARALLOTTI, *S.* (*baralotti*, *Ital.*) a sect at Bologna in Italy, who had all things in common, not excepting their very wives and children, and were guilty of all manner of debauchery.

BARB, *S.* (a contraction of *Barbary*) a horse brought from Barbary, esteemed for its beauty, vigour, and stiffness, for its never lying down, and for its standing still, when the rider drops his bridle. They have a long walk, stop short on a full career, are of a slender make, 16 hands high, soon grow ripe, but never old, retain their metal, as the D. of Newcastle observes, as long as their lives, and are much prized for stallions, fed in Barbary on Camels milk, will cut run ostriches, and are commonly sold for 1000 ducats, or 100 camels.

BARBACAN, *S.* (*Arab.* *barbacane*, *Fr.* *barbacana*, *Span.*) in architecture, a long narrow canal, or passage for water in walls, where buildings are liable to be overflowed; likewise to drain off water from a terrace. An aperture in the walls of a city to fire musquets through at an enemy. In fortification, a fort at the entrance of a bridge. An outer defence or fortification to a city, a watch tower. The suburbs in the north-west side of London, near the Charterhouse, go by this name, from a watch tower situated there; which by the gift of Edw. III. became a seat of the Uffords, from whom it descended by the Willoughbies, to Peregrine Bertie, lord Willoughby of Eresby, a person of great generosity, and a truly martial spirit.

BARBADOES, *S.* in geography, one of the Caribbee islands, 25 miles long, and 14 broad, supposed to contain 107,000 acres, or 140 square miles. The first discovered of any of these islands in 1625, and styled the mother of the sugar colonies. In 1676, they employed 400 sail of ships of 150 tons; their annual exports amounted to 360,000 l. and their circulating cash at home was 200,000. Though the plague in 1692, and fruitless expeditions, reduced the number of inhabitants, yet it still ships 30,000 hds of sugar, to the value of 300,000 l. besides rum, &c. and can raise 5000 men of its own militia. The governor's place is worth 6000 l. per annum, at least. It has a college founded by colonel Codrington; and Bridgetown is the capital. Lat. 13 deg. 5 min. N. Long. 59 deg. 32 min. W. *Barbadoes cherry*, in botany, called *Malphigia*, has a small permanent empalement of five leaves, closed together; two mellow glands, five kidney shaped petals, a roundish germen supporting three slender styles, which turns to a globular berry, inclosing three rough stony seeds. *Barbadoes tar*, is a petroleum, or bituminous substance floating on several springs in England or Scotland.

BARBARA, *S.* in logic, a syllogism in the first mood of the first figure, wherein all the propositions are universal and affirmative: the middle term is the subject in the first, and the attribute in the second proposition, as

BAR, All animals are endued with sense.

BA, All men are animals. Therefore

RA, All men are endued with sense.

BARBARIAN, *S.* (*barbarus*, *Lat.* from *bar*, *Arab.* a desert, or *בָּרָא* *bara*, *Chald.* without or abroad) in its primary sense applied by the Greeks and Romans to all that were not of their own nation, *i. e.* a foreigner; but in process of time it acquired a secondary idea of cruelty, and was used to denote a person void of all the elegant embellishments of life, and the social affections of benevolence, kindness, pity, good nature and humanity.

BARBARIAN, *adj.* (see the noun) rude; unpolished; cruel; savage; void of pity; void of compassion; void of humanity.

BARBARIC,

BARBA'RIC, S. (*barbaricus*, Lat.) foreign; brought from countries at a great distance. "Show'rs on her kings *barbaric* pearls." Par. Loft. Seldom used.

BARBARISM, S. (*barbarismus*, Lat.) in grammar, an offence against the purity of style or language: uncultivated ignorance: applied to manners, rudeness, want of politeness; savageness; cruelty.

BABA'RITY, S. (from *babarus*, Lat.) applied to the behaviour, incivility, unpoliteness; applied, most commonly, to manners, cruelty, savageness, want of pity, kindness, and humanity. Applied to language, an improper application of a word.

BARBAROUS, *adj.* (from *barbarus*, Lat. *βαρβαρος*, *barbaros*, Gr.) applied to learning, ignorant, unacquainted with the polite arts and sciences. Applied to manners, void of compassion, benevolence, pity, or humanity; cruel; savage; inhuman.

BARBAROUSLY, *adv.* (from *barbarous* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as shows a mind unpolished with learning, a stranger to politeness, and void of all the social affections of kindness, pity, compassion, or humanity.

BARBAROUSNESS, S. (from *barbarous* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) a quality which implies ignorance of the polite branches of education, applied to learning; an improper use of terms, or an inelegant style, applied to grammar; and a cruel, savage, inhuman disposition, applied to behaviour or manners.

BARBE, S. (Fr.) in the military art, *to fire en barbe*, is to fire cannon over the parapet, instead of the embrasures.

To BARBECU'E, *v. a.* (Ind.) to dress a hog whole, by splitting it to the back-bone, and broiling it upon a grid-iron, raised two feet above a charcoal fire.

BARBECU'E, S. (from the verb) a hog dressed whole, after the West Indian manner.

BARBELS, S. (Fr. *barbo*, *barbello*, Ital. *barbe*, Dan.) a large, strong, but coarse, river fish; so called, from its having a *barb* or *wattel* under its chin.

BARBER, S. (*barbier*, Fr. *barbiere*, Ital. from *barba*, Lat. a beard) one who shaves. The company of *barbers* were formerly incorporated with the *surgeons*, under the title of *barber-surgeons*, and were originally but one trade; hence it is, that we see them still affecting the lower branch of that art, and adorning their windows with stumps of teeth, and professing bleeding.

To BARBER, *v. a.* (from the noun) to shave; to dress.

BARBER-CHIRUR'GEON, S. (pronounced *barber-surgeon*, from *barber* and *chirurgion*) one who practises the lower operations of surgery, such as bleeding and drawing of teeth together with the trade of a barber.

BARBER-MONGER, S. (from *barber* and *monger*) a low phrase to express a fop, or one whose hair is nicely dressed by a barber. "*Barber-monger* draw." SHAK. Not in use.

BARBERY, S. (Arab. from whence *barberes*, low Lat.) in botany, the piperidge bush, which grows in hedges to the height of 8 or 10 feet, with white bark, the stalks armed with thorns growing by threes, the leaves oval and sawed; the flower has a coloured empalement, composed of 6 concave leaves, with 2 coloured nectariums, and 6 obtuse erect stamina; the germen is cylindrical, without stile, and becomes an obtuse berry, with a punctum, and 1 cell inclosing 2 seeds, at first green; but when ripe they turn to a fine red.

BAR'D, S. (*bard*, Brit. and Run.) among the ancient Britons, Danes, and Irish, an order of men who used to sing the great exploits of heroes to the harp, were persons in the highest esteem among all ranks of people, and revered as persons of extraordinary abilities, even by crowned heads, who paid them so much deference, as to be reconciled to their most inveterate enemies, at their instances. The curious reader, who would be better acquainted with them, may have recourse to Wormius's *Antiquities*, a book not less valuable than scarce. Even in the present times, the word implies a *poet*.

BA'RE, *adj.* (*bare*, Sax. naked, from *abaran*, to strip naked, *bar*, Dan. *baer*, Belg.) uncovered; without any dress; naked; applied to the head, without a hat, or cap, &c. Figuratively, without ornament, destitute; or in want of necessities; not joined with any thing else, alone, solitary. "Live by your *bare* words." SHAK. Very much worn, that which has lost its nap, threadbare. Used with *of*, before the thing wanted; "*Bare of* money." LOCKE.

BA'RE, or BO'RE, S. the preter of BEAR.

BA'REBONE. S. (from *bare* and *bone*) a very thin or lean

person, who has scarce any flesh to cover his bones. A low word.

BA'REFACED, *adj.* (from *bare* and *face*) with the face uncovered. Figuratively, without dissimulation, or disguise; with great effrontery, or impudence; generally used in a bad sense.

BAREFA'CEDLY, *adv.* (from *barefaced*, and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as shows a bold, daring impudence; and that a person has no sense of shame.

BAREFA'CEDNESS, S. (from *barefaced*, and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) a quality which denotes that a person is guilty of immodesty without blushing, of crimes without shame, and villany without dissimulation or disguise.

BA'REFOOT, *adj.* (from *bare* and *foot*, *berfoot*, Sax.) one who is without shoes, or any covering to his feet.

BAREFO'OTED, *adj.* (from *barefoot*) without shoes, or other covering to the feet.

BA'RE-GNAWN, *adj.* (from *bare* and *gnawn*) eaten bare. Seldom used.

BA'RE-HEADED, *adj.* (pronounced as if the *a* was dropped, and a *d* supplied its place, thus, *bare-headed*, from *bare* and *head*) without a hat, or any covering to the head. Among the English, this is a token of respect and politeness.

BA'RELY, *adv.* (from *bare* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) without cloaths, applied to dress; without any thing else, or only, applied as an exceptive.

BA'RENESS, S. (from *bare* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying quality) applied to dress, either total nakedness, or a want of some necessary part of attire; meanness with respect to the quality of cloathing. Applied to soil, its want of fruitfulness: applied to circumstances, such as cannot supply the necessities of life; indigence; poverty.

BARFOU'LS, S. (Ind.) a stuff manufactured in Cantory in Negroland, with which they make their paans or dress, and barter with the Europeans for bars of iron.

BA'RGAIN, S. (*bargen*, Brit. *bargagno*, Ital. *bargaigne*, Fr.) a voluntary agreement made between traders to deliver or sell a commodity at a price agreed on. The thing bought or sold. The conditions of sale. An unexpected reply or repartee, including something smutty. In law, *bargain and sale*, is a deed or instrument, whereby the property, of lands, &c. is, for a valuable consideration, granted and transferred from one person to another.

To BA'RGAIN, *v. a.* (from the noun) to agree to, or make terms for the sale of any thing. Used with the particle *for*; "The great duke may *bargain for* the republic." ADDIS.

BARGAINE'E, S. (from *bargain*) the person who agrees to the condition of a bargain or purchase.

BA'RGAINER, S. (from *bargain* and *er*, implying an agent, from *wer*, Sax. a man) one who proposes the conditions of a bargain.

BA'R-FEE, S. (from *bar* and *fee*) a fee of 20 pence, which every person acquitted of felony pays to the goaler.

BA'RGE, S. (*bargie*, Belg. from *barga*, low Lat.) a large flat-bottomed vessel used for the carriage of goods in rivers; likewise, a state or pleasure boat, built with a room capable of containing several persons.

BA'RK, S. (from *larck*, Dan. *lorck*, Teut. *berck*, Belg. from *bergen*, to cover) in botany, the outside covering of a tree which increases every year. It is composed of woody cells, and vesicles filled with a juice, resembling the chyle of animals; the vesicles run horizontal, and the woody cells appear through a microscope, like so many barrels joined together in different numbers; the necessity of this covering, soon appears from a tree's decaying when stripped of it. In the East Indies, they spin it like hemp, after steeping it in water, and weave stuffs of it called *pinasses* and *biambones*; when silk is mixed with it, they call them *nillaes*, or *cherquemollis*.

BA'RK, S. (*barque*, Fr. *barca*, Ital. a boat) a small vessel with one deck only, used in transporting merchandizes either by sea, or on rivers.

To BA'RK, *v. a.* (from the noun) to strip off the rind of bark of a tree.

To BA'RK, *v. n.* (*beorcan*, Sax.) to make a noise like a dog, when he gives the alarm.

BARK-BA'RED, S. (from *bark* and *bare*) stripped or robbed of the bark.

BA'RK-BINDING, S. (from *bark* and *bind*) in gardening, a disease incident to trees, wherein the bark is so close, that the vegetation, and the circulation of the sap is hindered; this is cured by cutting the bark along the grain, and in apple-trees by cutting it perpendicularly, or straight down.

P p BA'RKER,

BARBER, S. (from *bark* and *er*, implying an agent, from *aver*, Sax. a man) applied to litigious, noisy, or clamorous persons, it alludes to the noise made by a dog. Applied to a person, who takes the bark off trees, it is derived from *bark* the external rind or covering of a tree.

BARB-GALLING, S. (from *bark* and *gall*) is the rubbing off, or wounding the bark of trees, which happens when they are contiguous to thorns, or bound to stakes, and is cured by laying clay on the place, and binding it on with hay.

BARKEY, *adj.* (from *bark*) that which consists of, or has the properties of bark.

BARLEY, S. (from *berc*, Sax. which signifies the same. Some go so far as to derive it from *בר* *bar*, Heb. corn) in botany, the grain from whence beer is extracted. See **HORDEUM**.

BARLEY-BRAKE, S. (from *barley* and *brake*, from *bracan*, Sax. to break) a kind of rural play which consists in swiftness of running.

BARLEY-BROTH, S. (from *barley* and *broth*) a broth or pottage made from barley boiled in water. In low and familiar language used instead of beer or ale.

BARLEY-CORN, S. (from *barley* and *corn*, Sax. a grain or seed) a grain of barley; used in long measure as the third part of an inch.

BARLEY-MOW, S. (from *barley* and *mow* from *matvan*, or *meccvan*, Sax. an harvest or thing moved) a heap of barley laid together and formed into a rick or stack.

BARM, S. (from *barm*, *biorm*, *beorma*, Sax. *barme*, *lærme*, Dan. *barme*, Belg. ferment, or *burambidan*, Perf. to swell, or ferment, *burn*, Brit.) that which is put into drink to make it work, or into bread to swell it, and make it light: called by the Londoners yeast.

BARMI, *adj.* (from *barm*) that which has been well fermented or worked with barm, or yeast. "Windy cyder, "or of *barmy* beer." **DRYD**.

BARN, S. (cf *bera*, Sax. a garner, from *bere*, Sax. barley) a place, or house wherein any grain, hay, &c. is stored.

BARNACLE, S. (from *barn*, Goth. an offspring, or child, of *bairan*, Goth. or *beran*, to beget, and *aac*, Sax. an oak) in natural history, the solan, or Scotch goose, so called from its having been supposed, in the days of unlettered ignorance, to have grown on trees. In farriery, an instrument made of iron, which is fastened to a horse's nose, when he is restiff and not safe to be shod, when physic is administered, a vein is to be opened, or an incision made.

BAROMETER, S. (from *βαρῶν*, *baros*, Gr. weight, and *μετρεω* *metreo*, Gr. to measure) in hydrostatics, an instrument to measure the weight or pressure of a column of air, to discover the heights of mountains, &c. which consists of a tube hermetically sealed, filled with quicksilver, and immersed in a vessel of the same. The form of these instruments are various, in order to obviate the inconveniences attending their structure; but none has yet been so contrived as not to be liable to some irregularities, either from friction, attrition, or gravitation, which would render the experiments made by them less subject to error, or requiring allowances.

BAROMETRICAL, *adj.* (from *barometer*) relating to, or tried by the barometer.

BARON, S. (from the *bar*, Teut. Celt. *גבר* *geber*, Heb. man, or a stout man, *beorn*, Sax. a prince, *wair*, Goth. a man) a term which formerly included all the greater nobility. It is now used as a degree of nobility, next below that of a viscount, and above that of a baronet. Parliamentary barons are not barons by name only, but are all by birth, peers, noblemen, the states and counsellors born, and are summoned by the king: "To treat of the weighty affairs of the nation, and to give counsel upon them." They have the following immunities and privileges; in criminal causes they are judged by their peers only, are not put on oath, but deliver the truth upon honour; are not impanelled on a jury, not liable to the writs *supplicavit capias* &c.; they had no coronet till Charles II. gave them a gold one with six pearls. Besides these, the two archbishops and all the bishops of England are parliamentary barons; and enjoy all the privileges of the others, excepting that they are not judged by their peers, for being not to be present in sanguinary causes, in such cases they are judged as to fact by a jury of 12. Barons of the Exchequer, are 4 judges, who determine causes, between the king and his subjects, in affairs relating to the revenue and the Exchequer. Barons of the Cinque ports, are members elected two for each, who have seats in the house of commons. *Baron* and *femine*, in law, are husband and wife. *Baron* and *femme*, in heraldry, is when the coats of arms of a

man and his wife are borne per pale in the same escutcheon, the man's being on the dexter, or right, and the woman's on the sinister or the left side; but if the woman be an heiress, her coat must be borne on an escutcheon, or escutcheon of pretence. A *baron* of beef, is when two sirloins are not divided, but joined together by the backbone.

BARONAGE, S. (*baronagium*) the body of barons. The dignity, or lands which give title to a baron.

BARONESS, S. (*baronesse*, Ital. *baronessa*, Lat.) the lady, or wife of a baron.

BARONET, S. (from *baron* and *et* a diminutive termination) the lowest degree of honour that is hereditary, being below a baron and above a knight. It was founded by James I. A. D. 1611; who allowed them to charge their coat with the arms of Ulster, i. e. in a field argent, a hand gules. They take place according to the dates of their patents, in which the title of *sir* is peculiarly granted them; though not dubbed knights they may claim it, and their patent is hereditary, being made out to them and their heirs male lawfully begotten of their bodies for ever.

BARONY, S. (*baronia*) the lordship, or fee of a baron, whether spiritual or temporal. According to Sir William Temple, they were the larger share of the lands of conquered countries, granted by the Goths and other northern invaders to their generals and commanders.

BAROSCOPE, S. (from *βαρῶν*, *baros*, Gr. heavy, and *σκοπεω*, *scopeo*, Gr. to examine, or search into) an instrument to shew the alteration of the weight of the atmosphere. See **BAROMETER**.

BARRA or **BARRO**, S. (Port.) a long measure used in Portugal, 6 of which make 10 cabildoes, containing each 4-7ths of the Paris ell.

BARRACAN, S. (Fr. *bouracan*, Fr.) a kind of stuff resembling camlet, wove on a loom with two treddles. The thread of the woof is single, twilled and spun very fine, and that of the warp is double or tripple; wool is generally used in this manufacture, sometimes indeed it is mixed with hemp. The best are very smooth, of a round grain, and so close, that water may run off them, without soaking in.

BARRACK, S. (*barraccan*, Span.) small huts erected by the Spanish fishermen along the shore. Likewise buildings raised to lodge soldiers in.

BARRAS, S. (Fr.) in natural history, a gum which drops by incision from the pine tree called white, or marbled incense; the marbled is that which is very clear and neat: the white is what is termed the true galipot.

BARRATOR, S. (*barattur*, Fr. a cheat, from *baratter*, Fr. to impose upon, or defraud) a litigious person, or one who is fond of quarrels and law suits.

BARRATRY, S. (*barratare*, Fr. misdemeanour or fraud) in common law, the moving or maintaining of suits in disturbance of the peace; and the taking and detaining houses, land, &c. by false pretences. In a marine sense, applied to the masters or crew of a ship, who cheat the owners or insurers, by running away with, deserting, or sinking her, or embezzeling the cargo.

BARREL, S. (*baril*, Brit. *barril*, Span. *barile*, Ital.) an oblong vessel made of fir, oak, beech, &c. wood of a spheroidal, or cylindrical form, made to contain, either dry, or liquid commodities, and used as a liquid or dry measure. The barrel contains in wine measure 31 gallons and a half, beer measure 36 gallons, and ale measure 32. When used for a certain quantity of weight, it differs according to the commodities it contains; a barrel of Essex butter weighing 106 lb. and of Suffolk 256. The barrel of herrings should contain 32 gallons wine measure, and 1000 herrings. The barrel of salmon 42 gallons, the barrel of eels the same, and that of soap must weigh 256 lb. Applied to a gun, that long cylindrical tube made of metal, through which it is charged, and from whence the explosion is made. Generally applied to any thing of a cylindrical form. In anatomy, a large cavity behind the tympanum, four or five lines deep, and five or six broad, with a fine membrane.

To **BARREL**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to put into, or inclose in a barrel. Sometimes used with the particle *up*.

BARREL-BELLIED, *adj.* (from *barrel* and *belly*) with a large swelling or protuberant belly.

BARREN, *adj.* (*bare*, Sax. *barr*, Teut. and Belg. naked) applied to animals or soils, not able to produce its like; applied to genius, not able to produce any thing new.

BARRENLY, *adv.* (from *barren* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as to produce nothing; in an unfruitful manner.

BARREN-WORK, S. (from *barren* and *work*, of *arbit*, Sax. a root or plant) in botany, a plant so called from its procuring sterility. See **EPIMEDIUM**.

BARREFUL, *adj.* (from *barra*, Ital. a bolt, or any obstruction, and *ful*, a Sax. termination from *fallan* to *fill*) that which is full of impediments or obstructions.

BARRICADE, (*barricade*, Fr.) any defence in the military art raised against an enemy, hastily made with vessels, carts, baskets of earth, trees or palisades. Figuratively, any thing which obstructs or hinders the motion of a thing.

To **BARRICADE**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to stop up a passage. To hinder the advance or motion of any thing.

BARRICADOR, *S.* (from *barricader*, Fr. or *barican*, Ital.) to fortify any passage with baskets of earth, stones, &c. to stop up a passage, so as an enemy may be, at least, retarded in their march.

BARRICADO, *S.* (*barricade*, Span. See **BARRICADE**) in fortification, a defence made with stakes shod with iron, crossed at the top with batteons, and erected in passages or breaches.

To **BARRICADO**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to block up any passage: to hinder an enemy from passing any defile or place, by putting obstacles and impediments in his way.

BARRIER, *S.* (*barriere*, Fr. *barriera*, Ital. sometimes pronounced on the second, and most generally, though not most properly, on the first syllable) that which keeps an enemy off, or hinders him from entering into any country; a fence made at a passage, retrenchment, gate, &c. to stop up its entry, of great stakes four or five feet high, placed at eight or ten feet distance, with overthwart rafters, in order to hinder either horse or foot from facing an entrance; and in the middle is a bar of wood, moving at pleasure. Likewise, an exercise of men armed with short swords, and fighting together within an inclosure, to separate them from the spectators. Figuratively, an obstruction, impediment or hindrance. A boundary, or limit to separate one thing from another.

BARRISTER, *S.* (from *bar*) one who is qualified from his having performed his exercises at the inns of courts, and by licence from the lord high chancellor, after a proper standing to plead the causes of clients in a court of justice. They were formerly obliged to study eight years, but now only seven, if not five, before they are called. *Outer barristers*, are pleaders without the bar; *inner barristers*, are benchers, those who have been leaders, or are council for the queen, and plead within the bar.

BARROW, *S.* (from *ierewe*, Sax. *burella*, *lorella*, Ital. from *beran*, Sax. to bear) any carriage moved or set in motion by the hand; hence a *hand-barrow*, is a frame of boards, on which things are carried by handles at its extremities between two men; a *wheel-barrow*, is that with one wheel at the head, by which it moves when pushed forward by the handles at the other end. At the beginning, and end of the names of places, it is derived from *tearwe*, Sax. a grove, and signified that one was formerly situated in or near that place.

BARROWS, *S.* (from *beorg*, Sax. a hill) hills or mounts raised by the Saxons, in honour of those who died in the field of battle; such are *Barklow*, *Old Barrows*, near *Bunford* in Essex.

To **BARTER**, *v. a.* (*baratter*, Fr. *barattare*, Ital.) to exchange one thing for another; the original method of carrying on all trade and commerce, till the invention of money. When used with the particle *away*, it implies, that the exchange is made to great disadvantage, or attended with loss. Sometimes used neuterly.

BARTER, *S.* (from the noun) in commerce, the purchasing one commodity by another, or exchanging one ware for another; the original method of commerce, before the invention of money.

BARTERER, *S.* (from *barter* and *er*, implying an agent, from *wer*, Sax. a man) he that trades by exchanging one commodity for another.

BARTERY, *S.* (from *barter*) the exchanging of one commodity for another. *Barter* is most used.

BARTRAM, *S.* in botany, a plant. See **PENITORY**.

BARTON, *S.* (Sax.) the demesne lands of a manour; a manour-house; the fields, out-houses, &c. a term in great use in the W. of England.

BARUTH, *S.* (Ind.) an Indian measure, containing from 54 to 58 lb. avoirdupois weight.

BARUTINE SILKS, *S.* (Pers.) in commerce, silks which come from Persia, by way of Scyde, weighed by the damasquin, which contains 600 drachms, or near 4 lb. avoirdupois.

BASE, *adj.* (from *bas*, Fr. *basso*, Ital. *basso*, Span. *bas*, *bas*, Perf.) applied to actions, proceeding from a mean, narrow, abject, and sordid disposition: applied to rank, low, mean, and void of dignity: applied to birth, descended

from mean parents, sometimes, begotten of parents who were never married: applied to metals, not agreeable to the standard; counterfeit, or adulterated. In architecture, the lower part of a column or pedestal, being the same to a column, as a shoe is to a man. The *Tuscan base* consists only of a single tore besides the plinth; see fig. 9. and *c. d.*, fig. 17. Plate IV. The *Doric base*, fig. 10. and *c. g.*, fig. 11. has an astragal more than the Tuscan. The *Ionic base* has a large tore over two slender scotias, separated by two astragals, fig. 12. The *Corinthian base* has two tores, two scotias, and two astragals; fig. 12, and 20. The *composite base* has an astragal less than the Corinthian, fig. 13. *Base*, in fortification, is an imaginary line drawn from the flanked angle of a bastion to that which is opposite to it. *Base* of a figure, in geometry, is the lower part of it. *Base* of a triangle, is properly that side parallel to the horizon. *Base*, in anatomy, is the broader or upper part of the heart to which the two auricles are affixed. *Base estate*, in law, is that which is held by mean persons. *Base fee*, is a tenure in fee at the will of a lord. *Base ring* of a cannon, is the great one next behind the touch-hole. *Base*, in music, the large string of a musical instrument. See **BASS**, or **BASSO**.

To **BASE**, *v. a.* (*baser*, Fr.) to lower the value of a thing by mixtures; to debase, to adulterate. "Refined metals, which we cannot base." **BAC.** Obsolete.

BASENESS, *S.* (from *base* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) applied to actions, that which is void of generosity, magnanimity, or nobleness of soul, and proceeds from a narrowness, or meanness of spirit, including the idea of treachery, and an entire want of shame. Applied to metals, their want of the standard value. Applied to birth, dishonourable, or produced from unlicensed embraces. Applied to sound, low, grave. See **BASS**.

To **BASE**, *v. n.* (*verbasen*, Belg. to strike with astonishment) to effect a person with shame. Obsolete.

BASHAW, *S.* (*pash*, or *pacha*, Turk.) a Turkish governor of a province, city, or district, who has but two horse-tails carried before him.

BASHFUL, *adj.* (from *bash* and *ful*) one who is soon put out of countenance; one who is timorous of having done amiss, from a consciousness of his own ignorance; used in a bad sense.

BASHFULLY, *adv.* (from *bashful* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a timorous, sheepish manner.

BASHFULNESS, *S.* (from *bashful* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) a timorousness, fear, or shame, arising in a person's mind, from a consciousness of having done something which will not bear examination, or is amiss. It is distinguished from *modesty*, because that is founded in reason, but this in suspicion and ignorance: modesty likewise hinders a person from doing any thing unbecoming, but bashfulness hinders us from doing any thing graceful. The one does keep us from committing any thing inconsistent with virtue; but the other keeps us from doing even our duty, and exposes us more to the commission of vice, than a courageous performance of virtue.

BASIL, *S.* among joiners, the sloping edge of a carpenter's or joiner's tool, which varies according to the work it is to do. The skin of a sheep tanned. In botany, a plant, named *orecymum*.

To **BASIL**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to grind away the edge of a tool to a certain thickness, or angle. Used with the particle *away*.

BASILICA, *S.* (from *βασιλική*, *basiliké*, Gr. royal) in anatomy, the middle vein, rising from the axillary branch, and running the whole length of the arm. See Plate VI. fig. 1. o.

BASILIC, or **BASILICAL**, *adj.* (from *basilica*) in anatomy, something belonging or relating to the basilical vein.

BASILIC, *S.* (*basilique*, Fr. *βασιλική*, *basiliké*, Gr.) in architecture, a public hall, with two ranges of pillars, *aisles* or wings, and galleries over them; formerly used for the palaces of princes, and afterwards converted into courts of justice, and churches.

BASILICON, *S.* (Gr. *βασιλικόν*, *basilicon*) in pharmacy, an ointment called *tetracharmacon*, from its being composed of four ingredients, viz. resin, wax, pitch, and oil of olives. By some, of Burgundy pitch, turpentine, resin, and oil.

BASILISK, *S.* (*βασιλισκος*, *basiliscos*, Gr. royal, from *βασιλεως*, *basileus*, Gr. a king) in natural history, a kind of serpent about three palms long, with white spots on its crown, said to drive all others away by its hissing, and to kill by its very look; called likewise a *cockatrice*. In gunnery,

tery, a species of cannon or ordnance of the larger sort.
 "Your greatest cannons and *basilisks*." BAC.

BA'SIN, S. (*basin*, Fr. *bacino*, Ital. *basin*, Span. *becken*, Dan. Teut. and Belg. perhaps from *becc*, Sax. a rivulet, written *basen*, but improperly, according to its etymology) a small vessel to hold water; or rather liquors. An hollow place which contains water; a pond; a canal; a dock for repairing or building ships; a concave piece of metal made use of by opticians to grind their convex glasses in. A round shell, or case of iron placed over a furnace, wherein hatters mould their hats. In anatomy, a round cavity in the form of a tunnel, between the anterior ventricles of the brain, the pituitary glands and the veins. *Basins*, of a balance, are the same as scales, one of which contains the weight, and the other the commodity whose weight is required.

BA'SIS, S. (Lat.) the foundation, or that on which any thing is established, or supported. See BASE.

To BA'SK, v. a. (*bacen*, Sax. *baken*, *backeren*, Belg.) to warm by exposing to, or laying in, the heat of the sun, used with the particles *at* or *with*. Neuterly, to lie in a warm place.

BA'SKET, S. (*basgarud*, or *basged*, Brit. *bascauda*, Lat.) a vessel made with twigs, rushes, &c. woven together. *Basket-hilt*, applied to a sword, is such a one as resembles a basket by its lattices, and secures the whole hand from danger. A *basket-woman*, is one who plies at markets with a basket, to bring home such provisions as are bought there.

BA'SS, S. (*basso*, Ital.) in music, the lowest of all the parts, which serves as a foundation to the others. That part of a concert, consisting of the gravest, deepest, and most solemn sounds; played on the largest pipes, or strings of a common instrument, or an instrument longer than ordinary. *Counter-bass* is the second, when there are several in the same concert. *Thorough-bass*, is that which proceeds without intermission from the beginning to the end, and is the harmony made by *basviols*, *theorbo's*, &c. playing both while the voices sing, and other instruments perform; and also filling the intervals when they stop. According to Broflard, it was invented in 1600, by Ludovico Viadana, an Italian, and is marked by figures over the notes when for organs, harpsichords, &c.

BA'SS, S. (from *bas*, Fr. low, alluding to its place; if written *bass*, from *basse*, Fr. and according to Junius, from *basket*, Brit. a rush) a mat used in churches to kneel on, made of rushes, in a cylindrical form, and stuffed with hay; commonly called a *bass*.

BA'SSO, S. (Ital. see BASS) in music, sometimes extended to the *bass* universally, and at other times restrained to that only which is sung. *Basso concertanto*, is the *bass* of the little chorus; *basso continuo*, is the figured or thorough *bass*, going through the whole piece, playing chords, or whatever can convey harmony to the ear. *Basso repteno*, the *bass* of the grand chorus, which is heard only, or comes in, at intervals in order to make the composition have a greater effect.

BA'SSON, or BASSO'ON, S. (see BASS) in music, a wind instrument, blown with a reed, nine inches diameter at the bottom, with a eleven holes stopped like those of a flute, dividing into two parts, and used for the *bass* in concerts with hautboys.

BA'SSO RELIEVO, S. (Ital.) in sculpture, figures which do not stand out much beyond the ground, on which they are carved. According to Felibien, when figures appear, with almost their full relieve, it is called *alto relieve*; when they stand out one half *mezzo relieve*, and when they swell out less, *basso relieve*.

BA'SS-RELIEF, S. (from *bas*, Fr. or *basso*, Ital. low, and *relievo*, Ital. or *relief*, Fr. raised work) see BASSO RELIEVO.

BASS VI'OL, S. (from *bass* and *viol*) in music, a stringed instrument of the same form as the violin, but larger, struck with a bow; and has eight stops divided by half stops and semitones. Its sound is more grave, sweet, and majestic than that of a violin, and of a much nobler effect in a concert.

BA'SSAC, S. see BASS. Sometimes pronounced and spelt *bassack*.

BA'STARD, S. (from *bastard*, Brit. of low birth. *Bastarde*, Fr.) in law, a person born of parents, which have not been lawfully married, and cannot inherit land as heir to his father. In the hundred of Middleton in Kent, whoever gets a bastard, forfeits all his goods and chattels to the king. Figuratively, any thing which degenerates from that which produces it, any thing spurious, not genuine, or adulterate.

To BA'STARD, v. a. (from the noun) to convict of getting a bastard; to prove a person not begotten in lawful wedlock.

To BASTARDI'ZE, v. a. (from *bastard*) to prove a person not begotten in lawful marriage: to get a bastard.

BA'STARDLY, adv. (from *bastard* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying like, or manner) like a bastard; in a degenerate, spurious manner. Seldom used.

BA'STARDY, S. (from *bastard*) in law, an unlawful state of birth, wherein a person is produced from a couple not married, and is therefore disabled from succeeding to an inheritance.

To BA'STE, v. a. (part. pass. *basted* or *basten*: *bazata*, Arm. to beat with a stick, *bastonner*, Fr.) to beat with a stick. In cookery, to moisten meat while roasting with butter, or dripping. Among sempstresses, from *basler*, Fr. to stitch; to sew two felvedges together.

BA'STES, S. stuffs made of the bark of trees which come from the East Indies.

BASTILE, S. (Fr. a small antique castle fortified with turrets) a royal castle built by Charles V. in 1369, for the defence of Paris, now used as a place of confinement for state prisoners.

BASTINA'DE, or BASTINA'DO, S. (*bastonade*, Fr.) the act of beating with a stick or cudgel. The punishment inflicted by the Turks, of beating the soles of a person's feet with a heavy piece of wood, having a large knob or round head at the end.

To BASTINA'DE, or BASTINA'DO, v. a. (*bastonner*, Fr. see the noun) to beat with a stick or cudgel: to beat on the soles of the feet, like the Turks.

BA'STION, S. (Fr.) in fortification, a large mass of earth faced with sods, seldom with brick or stone, standing out from a rampart. See plate of fortification.

BA'STON, or BATTOON, S. (Fr. a stick) in law, a warden of the Fleet who attends the court with a red staff, to take such to ward as are committed. In architecture, a mould at the base of a column called a *tore*. In heraldry, a kind of bend, only one third of the usual breadth of the bend, not reaching quite a cross the shield, a sign of *bastardy*, and ought not to be removed till the third generation.

BA'T, S. (*bat*, or *batt*, Sax. a stick) any large club; particularly one curved, and flat on one side towards the bottom, used in the game of cricket.

BA'T, S. (from *bapbas*, Arab. According to Skinner, from *bat*, Sax. a boat, because it resembles a vessel sailing, when flying with its wings expanded) in natural history, an animal with the body of a mouse, and wings like a bird consist of a membrane, which it extends in its flight; it produces and suckles its young like fourfooted creatures, never grows tame, feeds on flies, insects, oily substances, such as candles, cheese, oil, &c. appears only in summer evenings. In Africa, they have tails as long as mice; at China, are as large as pullets, and are delicate eating; at Madagascar, they are said to be as large as foxes; and in Peru, are very dangerous on account of their getting into bed-chambers, and fastening on a person's legs, arms, &c. while sleeping, and bleeding him, unless prevented, to death.

BA'TABLE, adj. (from *bat* and *able* of *abal*, Sax. power or possibility) in law, applied to grounds whose property is disputable.

BA'TCH, S. (*baec*, Sax. *peke*, Ruff. *pezb*, Sclav. *pec*, Boh. *peach*, Dalm. *piet*, *pieczenie*, Pol. *boch*, *bochta*, Perf.) the quantity of bread baked at one time. Figuratively, that which resembles some other thing in qualities.

BA'TCHELOR, S. See BACHELOR.

To BA'TE, v. a. (contracted from ABATE) to lessen a demand, or lower the price of a commodity. To abstain, or refrain from a thing. To except, or take away. "Bat but the last, and 'tis what I would say." DRYD. Neuterly, to grow less. To slacken, or make slower, applied to motion, or passion. Used with the particle *of*, before the thing lessened.

BA'TEFUL, adj. (from *bate* and *ful* of *fullan*, Sax. to fill) contentious, quarrelsome, litigious. Obsolete.

BA'TEMENT, S. (from *abatement*) the lessening the quantity of stuff, used by carpenters, and low mechanics.

BAT-ROU'LING, (from *bat* and *foul*) a method of catching birds in the night, practised by lighting straw, or carrying a lantern near the bushes, which being beat with a stick, they fly towards the light, and are caught in nets provided for that purpose.

BA'TH, S. (*batb*, Sax. from *batbian*, Sax. to wash) a sufficient quantity of water collected into some convenient place for

for persons to wash in. They are divided into hot and cold. The *hot bath* is that whose waters are warm. The most celebrated of this kind in England are those near Wells, in Somersetshire, and owe their warmth to an admixture of sulphur, salt, and steel, with which they are impregnated. They produce a perspiration of 5 oz. in an hour, and are of great use in disorders of the head, palsy, diseases of the skin, scurvy, stone, constipations of the bowels, and most chronical disorders. Cold bathing operates both by its cold and constringing power, and its weight, which, at the depth of two feet under water, presses on the human frame with a weight of 2280 lb. troy. It dissolves the blood, removes any viscid matter adhering to the sides of the vessel; generates spirits, forces urine, and removes obstructions in the viscera. To these we may add *physical baths*, called *aqueous*, when consisting of herbs boiled in fluids; and *dry*, when made of ashes, salt, sand, &c. *Vapour baths* are those in which the body of the patient is not plunged, but only particular parts are exposed or held in the vapours which exhale from them. *Knights of the bath*, so called from their being used to bathe formerly before their creation; seem to have been instituted by Richard II. extended by Henry IV. and revived by George I. his present majesty's noble father and progenitor.

BA'TH, S. (*bathonia*, Lat. Ptolemy calls it *σιδερα φημα*, *judata pherma*, i. e. hot waters; Antoninus, waters of the Sun; the Britains gave it the appellation of *Yr emaint Tawymin*, as also *Caer Baddon*; the Saxons that of *Bathon Ceter*, *bat bathan*; and from the concourse of sick people, *Ackmancester*, i. e. the city of Valetudinarians). It is situated on a plain not very large, and surrounded by hills of an equal height, from which several springs, highly beneficial to the town, take their rise. The waters of these springs are an effectual remedy to such bodies as peccant humours have rendered dull and heavy. The strength of the humour is abated, the patient being thrown into a sweat by their heat. The three most noted of these baths are called, the *cross bath*, the *bat bath*, and the *king's* or *royal bath*. These springs are said to have been discovered by a British king called *Bleyden Dyoth*, i. e. Bleyden the Soothsayer: but such traditions deserve but little notice. *Bath* has been a flourishing place, both for the woollen manufacture, and the great resort of strangers. Its antiquity is evident, from some Roman images and inscriptions; but the letters of these have been so worn by time, that they are scarce legible. See ACKMANCESTER.

BA'GH-KOL, S. (from *בתקול*, *Bath-kol*, Heb. the daughter of the voice) the name of a Jewish oracle, which often occurs in the Talmud. The Jewish writers tell us, that this began at the cessation of all verbal prophecy. With regard to the manner in which this revelation was given, we are told, that it was sometimes communicated by a voice from heaven, and sometimes suggested to the minds of the elders, by an internal impulse. Upon the authority of their revelation most of the Jewish traditions depend. A cake must be the superstructure that is raised upon so sandy a foundation!

BATTA'LIA, S. (from *battaglia*, Ital.) the drawing up an army in order of battle.

BATTA'LION, S. (*battalion*, Fr.) a small body of infantry drawn up in order of battle. A battalion seldom falls short of 7, or exceeds 8000 men. It is generally ranged in six ranks.

BA'TTEL, S. a town in Sussex, built in a plain formerly called Heathfield. This name was given it, because the great battle between king Harold and William the Conquerour was fought near it. At first it was only a monastery, built and endowed by William the Conquerour, who, having possessed himself of England, settled here a convent of Benedictine Monks, to pray for the souls of those who had been slain in battle. But houses were built by the monastery, and these in process of time formed a town.

BA'TTEN, S. a name given by workmen to a long, thin piece of wood, of an inconsiderable breadth, seldom exceeding four inches; it is generally about an inch thick. Its length is pretty considerable, but varies at the workman's pleasure.

To BA'TTEN, *v. a.* (from *batten*, Teut. to profit) to glut, or satiate one's self; to grow fat; to live luxuriously. Applied to land, to make fruitful. Neuterly, to grow fat, to indulge one's self.

To BA'TTER, *v. a.* (*battere*, Fr. to beat) to beat; to beat down: most commonly applied to the battering of walls by engines, cannon, &c. When applied to persons, it signifies to wear out with use or service.

BA'TTER, S. in cookery, a mixture of flour, eggs, and milk beaten together with some liquor. It is called *batter*, on account of its being beaten.

BA'TTERY, or BA'TTERER, S. (from *batter* and *er*, implying an agent) one who batters; in fortification, a place where artillery is planted, in order to play upon the enemy. The platform on which they are fixed is made of planks, which support the wheels of carriages in such a manner as to prevent the cannon from sinking them into the ground. In law, the beating any person unjustly: the person so injured has a right to indict the other party; but if the plaintiff made the first assault, the defendant is dismissed, and the plaintiff liable to be fined for his unjust suit.

BA'TTLE, S. (*bataille*, Fr.) an engagement between two numerous bodies of men. The fight of two individuals is frequently, but improperly, called a battle. A battle supposes a number on both sides. "When clad most dreadful in the *battle's* front." GLOWER's *Leonidas*. *Battle* sometimes stands for part, or a division, of an army. But the word is used in this sense only by authors, whose language is now become obsolete. However, the middle of an army goes universally by the name of the *main battle*.

To BA'TTLE, *v. a.* (*batailler*, Fr.) to engage in battle, or contend in any manner whatever.

BATTLE-ARRAY, S. (from *battle* and *array*) arrangement or order of battle; the proper disposition of men in order to engage an enemy.

BATTLE-AX, S. (from *battle* and *ax*) a weapon made use of in former times; frequent mention is made of it by the historians, though none of them have left us a description of it.

BA'TTLEDOOR, S. (from *battle* and *door*, a flat board, of *dreaze*, a tree) an instrument used to strike a shuttle cock; it consists of a handle and broad blade.

BA'TTLEMENTS, S. (perhaps corrupted from *batiment*, Fr.) notches on the top of a tower, wall, parapet, &c. to look through in order to annoy an enemy.

BA'TTOLOGY, S. (*βαττολογία*, *battologia*, Gr.) a tedious circumlocution, or the frequent repetition of the same word without any reason.

BA'TTY, *adj.* (*bæt*, Sax. a boat) belonging to a bat; this word is grown obsolete.

BA'TTON, S. (Fr. see *BASTON*) a truncheon staff, borne by a marshal as a mark of his dignity; likewise, any short stick or club.

BAUBLE, S. (from *baubellum*, barbarous Lat.) a play thing, and figuratively, any thing of a trifling insignificant nature.

BAW'COCK, S. (from *beau*, Fr.) imports a fine fellow; obsolete.

BAW'D, S. (*baude*, Fr.) a person of either sex who lives by procuring women for lewd purposes.

BAW'DILY, *adv.* (from *baudy* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in an obscene, unchaste, or immodest manner.

BAW'DINESS, S. (from *baudy* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract idea) applied to discourse, such as is unfit for chaste ears; applied to behaviour, or manner, such as shocks the sight of modesty; and includes in its secondary idea, an entire disregard to decorum decency or shame.

BAW'DRICK, S. See BALDRICK.

BAW'DRY, S. (contracted from *baudery*) the acting like a bawd in bringing persons together for immodest purposes. Applied to language, that which is unchaste and obscene, not fit for a modest person to hear.

BB'WDY, *adj.* (from *bawd*) that which expresses obscenity or unchaste ideas in plain terms, and carries with it the idea of impudence.

BA'WDY-HOUSE, S. (from *bawdy* and *house*) a place where strumpets carry on their immodesty, and prostitution is practised.

To BA'WL, *v. a.* (*ballo*, Lat.) to cry or speak any thing with a loud voice; a low term; and carries with it the idea of something mean and inelegant.

BA'WSIN, S. in natural history, a badger.

BA'Y, S. (*badius*, Lat. *bay*, Fr. *baio*, Lat.) applied to the colour of a horse, is that which inclines to red, and approaches near to a chestnut; horses of this kind have black manes, which distinguish them from sorrel. The light and gilded bays have a greater cast of the yellow; the dun, scarlet, and bloody bay, a greater mixture of red; and the chestnut bay, that which resembles the colour of a chestnut.

BA'Y, S. (*baye*, Belg. *baio*, Ital.) in geography, a part of the sea which runs into the land, and is broader in the middle than at its first entrance, called the mouth.

BA'Y, S. (*baiare*, Ital. to bark, alluding to the barking of dogs at a stag in these circumstances) figuratively, the state of one furrounded by enemies, which cannot be escaped but by making head against them. In architecture, used to signify the largeness of a building: thus a barn, which has a floor and two heads, is called a barn and two bays; they are generally from 14 to 20 feet long, and floors from 10 to 12 broad, and 20 feet long. In botany, the *laurus*, a kind of evergreen, which used to be formed into wreaths as a reward for poets, &c. Hence it is used as a token of honour, and a mark of merit.

To **BA'Y**, *v. n.* (*abayer*, Fr.) to bark at; to surround, in the same manner, as hounds do their prey.

BA'Y-SALT, S. (from *bay* and *salt*) that which is made of sea water, exhaled by the heat of the sun, and derives its name from its colour.

BA'Y-WINDOW, S. (from *bay* and *window*) a window which swells or projects outwards.

BA'Y-YARN, S. (from *bay* and *yarn*) proper for making baize.

BA'YARD, S. (from *bay*) a horse of a bay colour.

BA'YONET, S. (*bayonette*, Fr.) a short broad dagger made lancet fashion, with a round hollow iron handle, which goes over the muzzle of a musquet and fixes it to it. It is of great service in passing defiles, defends the foot against the horse; and, when ammunition is spent, is no bad resource.

BA'YZE, S. See **BAIZE**.

BDE'LLIUM, S. (*bidolach*, Heb. *בדולח*, *bdellion*, Gr.) a kind of aromatic gum, which according to Josephus and sir Walter Raleigh, in his hist. drops from a tree resembling an olive; now brought from the Levant, and mentioned in Gen. xi. 12.

To **BE**, *v. f.* (from *beon*, Sax.) As our word *to be* is very irregular, we subjoin some of its tenses, together with those of the Saxon and Gothic from whence they are derived, for the sake of the curious.

	SING.			PLUR.		
Pr. Ind.	<i>I am,</i>	<i>thou art,</i>	<i>he is.</i>	<i>We are,</i>	<i>ye are,</i>	<i>they are.</i>
Sax.	<i>Eom,</i>	<i>eart,</i>	<i>earr.</i>	<i>Synd,</i>	<i>synd,</i>	<i>synd.</i>
Goth.	<i>im,</i>	<i>is,</i>	<i>ist.</i>	<i>Sigum,</i>	<i>siguth,</i>	<i>find.</i>
Isl.	<i>Eg er</i>	<i>thú er,</i>	<i>hann er.</i>	<i>Viderum,</i>	<i>thid erud,</i>	<i>thsir</i>

Pr. Im. *I was,* *thou wast,* *he was.* *We were,* *ye were,* *they*

Sax. *I was,* *wasse,* *was.* *Wæron,* *wæron,* *wæron.*

Goth. *Was,* *wast,* or *warst.* *Wesum,* *wesuth,* *weser,*

Isl. *Eg var,* *thú wast,* *hann var.* *Vid. vorum,* *thid vorud,*

Conj. pr. *I be,* *thou beest,* *he be.* *We be,* *ye be.* *they be.*

Sax. *Bo,* *byst,* *byth,* or *wyth.* *Beoth,* *beoth.* *beoth.*
an auxiliary verb by which we form the passive; sometimes used to affirm the state or condition of a thing, and at others its existence. To be reserved for a person; future, in opposition to present. "Man never *is* but always *to be* blest." POPE.

BE, an article used in composition and borrowed from the Sax. sometimes a mere expletive, and otherwise signifies upon, about; as, to *be-splatter*, to *be-sprinkle*.

BE'ACH, S. that part of the sea shore which is washed by its waves.

BEA'CHED, *adj.* (from *beach*) that which is exposed to the waves.

BEA'CHY, *adv.* (from *beach*) that which abounds in beaches.

BEA'CON, S. (from *beacen*, or *beacn*, Sax. a signal) a signal, or combustibles raised on an eminence to be fired as the signal of an enemy's approach. Signals and marks erected at sea, for the security of vessels.

BEA'CONAGE, S. (from *beacon*) a tax paid for the use and maintenance of a beacon.

BEA'D, S. (*bead*, Sax.) small round pieces of glass or other substance, moving on a string which runs through them, used by those of the Romish church to count their sins and prayers on: hence to *tell beads*, or be at one's *beads*, signified to be at prayers. Likewise used as ornaments for women, and worn round their necks in necklaces. Figuratively, any thing of a round or spherical form. "Beads of sweat." SHAKESP. In architecture, a round moulding or astragal carved so as to resemble a necklace.

BEDELLE, (Belg. *bidello*, Ital. *ledel*, Span.) in law, a pub-

lic crier, or officer at a court, who cites people to appear: one whose office is to punish, or apprehend strollers, vagrants and petty offenders in a parish. At the university, one who walks before the mailers in public processions. Squire beadies are those who attend peculiarly on the vice chancellor, give notice of convocations at each college, and are generally masters of arts.

BE'ADLE, S. (from *bydel*, Sax. a public crier, herald, or messenger: hence in some Sax. MSS. bishops are called *beadies of God*).

BE'ADROLL, S. (from *bead*, Sax. a prayer, and *roll*) a list or catalogue of a certain number of prayers for souls of the dead, which are generally counted by the members of the Romish church on their *beads*.

BE'ADSMAN, S. (from *bead* and *man*) one who devotes himself intirely to prayer; one who undertakes or professes to pray for another.

BEA'GLE, S. (*biggles*, Fr.) in natural history, an English hound, or hunting dog, of a smaller size, known by its deep sound, and used in courting hares.

BE'AK, S. (*bec*, Fr. *beck*, Belg. *becco*, Ital. *pig*, Brit.) the bill of a bird, or any thing which resembles it. A pointed piece of brass fixed at the end of the vessels of the ancients, with which they used to damage the hulls of an enemy in an engagement. In farriery, a little shoe about an inch long turned up, and fastened in upon the fore part of the hoof. In geography, a sharp promontory, like the spout of a cup, so called from its resembling the beak of a bird.

BE'AKED, *adj.* (from *beak*) sharp pointed, or resembling the beak of a bird.

BE'AL, S. (*bulla*, Ital.) a pimple, or any eruption in the skin, which raises or protuberates beyond it. A welt.

To **BE'AL**, *v. n.* (from the noun) to ripen, to come to a head. Seldom used.

BE'AM, S. (Sax. *boom*, Belg. *baum*, Teut. a tree) in building, a large piece of timber, measuring more in length than thickness, generally the largest piece of wood lying across the walls of a building, supporting the principal rafters of the roof. There are generally two in a building, into which the girders of the garret floor, and, if the building be of timber, the teazel tenons of the posts are framed. Applied to a ballance, that piece of iron &c. which supports the scales. In hunting, the branches or horns of a stag. The pole, or that piece of wood in a coach or chariot, which runs between the horses. Applied to a ship, the large main cross timbers, preventing the sides of a ship from falling together, and supporting the decks and orlops. Among weavers, a cylindrical piece of wood placed lengthways on the back part of the loom, on which the threads of the warp are rolled, and enrol as the work advances. Likewise the cylinder, or round piece of wood, on which the stuff is rolled, as it is weaved, placed on the forepart of the loom. A ray of light darted or emitted from any luminous body. Applied to an anchor, the straight part or shank, to which the hooks are fastened. *Beam compasses* are made with sliding sockets, to draw circles with very long radii, and used in drawing wall dials.

To **BE'AM**, *v. n.* (from *beam*, Sax. a ray of light) to emit or dart rays.

BE'AMY, *adj.* (from *beam*, a ray of light) that which darts rays; shining radiant. Applied to deer, having horns, from *beam* Sax. a tree.

BE'AN, S. (*bean*, *bien*, Sax. *baun*, Isl. *boone*, Belg. *bobne*, *boue*, Teut. *bonne*, Dan.) in botany, a kind of pulse. The flower has a tubulous empalement of one leaf; cut into five segments at the brim, and is of the butterfly kind: it has 9 lamina in 3 parts, and one standing separate. The germen becomes a long compressed leathery pod, containing compressed kidney shaped seeds. The Windsor bean is the best. By the new husbandry, the produce of beans has exceeded the old, by more than 10 bushels an acre.

BE'AN-CAPER, S. See **FABAGO**.

To **BEAR**, *v. a.* (pronounced as if the *e* was omitted, like the *a* in *dare*, the preter. is *bare*, or *bore*, and the part passive, *bore* or *born*, of *bairan*, Goth. *beran*, or *beoran*, Sax. *bierac*, Pol. *berwan* and *burdac*, Brit. *ber*. Isl.) in its primary sense, to support, stand under, or carry a burden. To deliver or carry; to wear. Used with *name*, to go by: "bore that name." DRYP. Used with *up*, to support, sustain, or keep from falling. To endure. To permit, or suffer without resentment; to countenance, or encourage; to produce, or bring forth. Joined with testimony, to give; "Your testimony bear." DRYP. Joined with *charge*, to

to defray, or pay: "Somewhat that will *bear* your charges."

DRYD. To behave, joined with *off*: to ward, or defend from, or elude: "It cannot *bear off* a greater blow."

HAYW. Likewise to carry away by violence, joined with *down*, to overcome, or carry along with one like a torrent. "He *bore down* all opposition." "Justified, *bore down* one another." HAYW. Used with *hard*, to urge, press, or importune. "Cæsar doth *bear me hard*." SHAK. Used

with the particle *on*, to incite, stimulate, or sustain a person in an attempt. "Confidence, then *bore thee on*."

PAR. LOST. To *bear a head*, in distillery, to shew itself to be proof by frothing when shook. To *bear a body*, in painting, capable of being well ground down, and mixing with oil, so as not to shew any grits or particles. Joined to *price*, to sell well, or at a certain value. Joined with *in hand*, to amuse by false pretences; seldom used. Joined with *out*, to support, to maintain, to second, to defend. Used neuterly, to endure the frowns of adversity; to suffer without remonstrance, or complaint. To produce fruit, applied to vegetables. Joined with *bring*, to succeed, or answer a person's expectations. Used with *like*, to behave, or act. "Bear-like, a true friar." SHAK. In navigation,

used with *in*, to sail towards; used without the particle, to lay or be situated. Used with *upon*, or *against*, to act, or exert in action. Use with *up*, and *against*, to oppose or struggle with. Joined to *with*, to endure, implying some reluctance; "To *bear with* my absence."

BEAR, S. (pronounced as if the *e* was dropped, like the *a* in *fare*, *bera*, Sax. *Bear*, *beer*, *bar*, Teut. *beyr*, and *bare*, Belg.) in natural history, a wild beast with long shaggy hairs, hooked claws, feeding on fruits, honey, bees, and flesh. The female go no longer than thirty days, when they generally produce five young ones. In the winter they sleep, the male forty days, and the female four months, so as scarce to be wakened by blows, and, though they fast all that while, are fat. Their skins are used for housings, those of their young for muffs, and they are reckoned by the French a cure for the king's evil, rheumatism, and gout. In astronomy, applied to two constellations in the N. hemisphere, called the *greater* and the *less*. In the tail of the last is the pole star, never distant above two deg. from the pole.

BEAR-BEND, S. in botany, a species of the bend weed.

BEAR-GARDEN, S. (from *bear* and *garden*) a place where in bears are kept for diversion. Figuratively, any place where low diversions are exhibited, and tumult and confusion are customary.

BEAR-GARDEN, *adj.* (from the noun) used in familiar discourse to imply a want of regularity and order, and elegance, attended with noise, tumult, and turbulent behaviour.

BEARS-BREECH, S. in botany, a plant so called from its root's being supposed to resemble some part of a bear. See ASANTHEIS.

BEAR'S-EAR, S. in botany, so called from its leaves resembling a bear's ear.

BEAR'S-FOOT, S. See HELLEBORE, of which it is a species.

BEAR'S-WORT, S. (from *bear wyrt*, Sax. a root or plant) in botany, a plant so called from its being hairy like a bear's-skin.

BEARD, S. (the *e* is pronounced long, as if the *a* was dropped, *beard*, Sax. *baerd*, Belg. *bart*. Teut.) the hair which grows on a person's cheek, lips, and chin, which has given no small cause of contention in the military, civil, and ecclesiastic world. The Chinese are very fond of long ones, but Nature having been very sparing to them, they look on the Europeans as very great men on account of this advantage in that respect. Applied to vegetables, it signifies the prickles which grow on the ears of corn. In an arrow, it is the barb, or forked point at the head. In a horse, that which bears the curb of a bridle. In astronomy, the beard of a comet, is the rays emitted towards the part to which it moves. Such are the dotted lines (B) from the bodies of the comets. Plate VII. fig. 1. Used with the particle *to*, it signifies the face, and includes the idea of defiance. "Jeer'd—Their reverend persons to my beard." HUD. This is a low phrase.

To BEARD, *v. a.* (from *beard*) to take a person by the beard, including the idea of strength, and contempt in the agent. Figuratively, to oppose publicly; to defy a person.

BEARDED, *adj.* (from *beard*) applied to persons, one who has a beard; applied to vegetables, that which has long ears, like those growing on the ears of corn. Applied to

instruments, that which is forked like a fish-hook, not easily to be pulled out; gagged.

BEARDLESS, *adj.* (from *beard* and *less* of *less*, or *leaf*, Sax. *laus*, Goth. pronounced like the Sax. and *leise*, Isl. implying a privation or negation) without a beard. Figuratively, young, or not arrived to the state of manhood.

BEARER, S. (from *bear* and *er*, implying an agent from *ware*, Sax. or *wair*, Goth. pronounced the same, a man) one who carries, or conveys a thing from one to another, peculiarly applied to a person who carries; one who wears; applied to dress; one who supports, or sustains; applied to dignity. That which produces or yields fruit, applied to vegetables. In common, the person, who presents a bill for payment; and in whose favour the last indorsement, if any was made. In architecture, a post, or brick wall trimmed up between the two ends of a piece of timber, to shorten its bearing, or prevent its bearing with its whole weight at the two ends. In heraldry, see SUPPORTERS.

BEAR-HERD, S. (from *bear* and *herd*, of *herder*, Belg.) one who keeps, tends, or looks after bears.

BEARING, S. (from *bear*) the act of supporting a weight; the carrying a burden. In geography and navigation, the situation of one place to another, with regard to the points of the compass. In architecture, the space between the two fixed extremes, if it has no other support; or that between one extreme and a post, &c. trimmed up to shorten its bearing.

BEAR-WARD, S. (from *bear* and *ward*) one who keeps a bear.

BEAST, S. (pronounced as if the *a* was dropped, and the *e* doubled: *beste*, Fr. from *bestia*, Lat.) an animal not endued with reason, generally four-footed, and having no other covering or dress, but that which Nature has furnished him with. Figuratively, a person who acts inconsistent with the character of a rational creature; a term which carries with it the secondary idea of great detestation in the person using, and something inconsistent with humanity in him who causes it.

BEASTINGS, S. See BEASTING.

BEASTLINESS, S. (from *beastly* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract idea) that which is unworthy of a man; including the secondary idea of something worthy of detestation; and something indecent, nasty, and highly disgusting.

BEASTLY, *adv.* (from *beast* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying like, or manner, that which resembles a beast, either in its form, or other of its peculiar qualities, flowing from a want of reason.

To BEAT, *v. a.* (*betan* and *beatan*, Sax. *bete*, Ruff. *battre*, Fr. the pret. *beat*, and part. pass. *beaten*) to strike a person; to pound, or reduce to powder; to forge; to subdue, overcome, or vanquish; to mix together by violent stirring. Used with the particle *down*, to depress, or crush; to lessen the price. Used with *brains*, or *head*, to apply one's thoughts to a difficult subject. "To *beat his brains* about things impossible." HAYW. "Waste his time, and *beat his head* about the Latin Grammar." LOCKE; in this sense it is followed with *about*. Joined with *up*, and followed with *quarters*, to attack suddenly, to surprize, or alarm. "By *beating up his quarters*." CLAREND. To *beat the hoof*, to go on foot, a low phrase. Neuterly, to move, or throb, so as to affect the hand with a kind of a stroke, applied to the pulse, or the heart. Used with *up*, or *upon*, to act with violence; to shine with great heat, applied to the sun. To *beat up for soldiers*, to go about with a drum, in order to raise recruits: the word *up* is an expletive, and might be left out.

BEAT, *part. pass.* (from *beat*) violently attacked; struck.

BEAT, S. (from the verb) a stroke. The sound made by a drum, when struck by the sticks. The stroke or throb of the pulse, or the heart.

BEATEN, *part. pass.* (from *beat*) conquered, or vanquished by an enemy. Often trod, so as to hinder the grass from growing, applied to a path. Figuratively, commonly received, or universally followed, applied to opinions.

BEATER, S. (from *beat* and *er*, Sax. implying an agent, from *wer*, Sax. a man) an instrument by which blows or strokes are given; a pestle. "Beat at your *mortar* with a *beater*." MOXON. Obsolete. One fond of punishing, or striking. "The best school-master of our time was the *greatest beater*." ASCHAM.

BEATIFIC, or BEATIFICAL, *adj.* (*beatificus*, from *beatus*, Lat. happy) that which can render a person completely happy; used by divines, of the bliss of heaven.

BEATIFI-

BEATIFICALLY, *adv.* (from *beatifical* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as to make a person perfectly happy.

BEATIFICATION, *S.* (from *beatific*) in the Romish church, an acknowledgment, that a person is in heaven, and may be esteemed as blessed; but not allowed the honours of saints, conferred by canonization. Applied by demonstrators in electricity, to the glorious appearance a person makes in a dark room, when surrounded by a visible electrical atmosphere.

To **BEATIFY**, *v. a.* (from *beatus*, Lat. and *fy*, to make) to make perfectly happy; to bless with a place in the heavenly mansions. To acknowledge a person to be received in heaven, though not possessed of the dignity of a saint; a term used by the Romish clergy.

BEATING, *S.* (from *beat*) punishment inflicted by blows.

BEATITUDE, *S.* (*beatitudo*, Lat.) in divinity, a state of perfect happiness, free from defect or interruption, applied to that of the deceased saints and angels in heaven. In the plural, applied to our Saviour's sermon on the mount, which begins with promising blessedness or happiness to peculiar objects.

BEATS, *S.* in clock or watch-work, the strokes made by the fangs or pallet of the spindle of the balance, or of the pads, in a royal pendulum.

BEAU, *S.* (Fr. pronounced *bo*, and has the French plural *beaux*) an effeminate person of the male sex, who is passionately fond of dress, makes it his study and pride, to the neglect of improving the more noble part of him.

BEAVER, *S.* (pronounced as if the *a* was dropped, and an *e* substituted in its stead; *bevere*, Fr. *leber*, Slav. *babar*, Pers. *beber*, Luf. *befor*, *befor*, Sax. *beffder*, Dan. *bever*, Belg.) in natural history, an animal which lives sometimes by land, and sometimes by water, about 4 feet long, and weighs from 40 to 60 lb. Its head resembles a mountain rat's, its snout is long, and its jaws furnished with 10 large and sharp teeth, two of which are incisive, and 8 molar: its eyes are very small, its ears short and round, its hair is either brown, white, or black; that on the belly is of a very fine down, about an inch long, and is used for hats. Its tail resembles that of a fish more than any land animal, serves it instead of a trowel in building, and of a rudder in swimming. The elegance of their building, the policy observed in their societies, and other curious particulars, may be seen in the Mem. of the Roy. Acad. of Sciences for 1704. The Spectacle de la Nature, &c. We cannot but mention here, that as Canada is the chief place of their resort, the operations of the campaign in 1759 must appear in a noble light, when we consider them as opening this profitable branch of commerce to us, and furnishing us once more with the means for re-establishing our foreign trade for hats, by supplying us with such opportunities of making them better than any nation in the world. Figuratively, *beaver* is used for a hat made entirely of *beaver's* hair. Likewise that part of the helmet which covers the face, from the Fr. *bavere*.

BEAVERED, *adj.* (from *beaver*) covered with a beaver hat; wearing a beaver.

BEAUTISH, *S.* (pronounced *bo-ish*, from *beau* and *ish* of *ife*, Sax. or *if*, Goth. implying nature or quality when joined to a substantive) resembling a beau; effeminately nice; foppish.

BEAUTEUS, *adj.* (pronounced *buteus*, from *beauty*) that which is formed with so much elegance and symmetry, as to raise an agreeable sensation in the mind.

BEAUTEOUSLY, *adv.* (from *beauteous* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as to raise an idea of regular features, fineness of shape, and elegance of complexion, attended with an agreeable sensation in the mind.

BEAUTEOUSNESS, *S.* (from *beauteous* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) that which constitutes a thing, such as to excite an idea in the mind of a contemplator, or spectator.

BEAUTIFUL, *S.* (from *beauty* and *ful* of *fullan*, Sax. to fill) that which has all that symmetry of parts necessary to convey the idea of beauty, applied both to persons and things.

BEAUTIFULNESS, *S.* (from *beautiful* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) that quality which enables a thing or person to excite an agreeable sensation in the mind of a spectator or auditor, arising from the symmetry of its parts, the elegance of its composition, the sweetness of its modulations, applied to music; and the ease of its contours, applied to persons and painting.

To **BEAUTIFY**, *v. a.* (from *beauty* and *fy*, Lat. to make)

that which recommends any thing to the love or approbation of a person by heightening or increasing its charms. Applied to the endeavours of females to make their persons appear more agreeable by the advantage of dress. Used neuterly, to increase or advance in beauty.

BEAUTY, *S.* (*beauté*, Fr.) a certain composition of colour and figure, which raises delight and approbation in the beholder. Figuratively applied to music, moral, painting, architecture, statuary, and literary composition, implying an idea of excellence in the object capable of raising delight in the mind. A person blest with all that symmetry of features, beautiful contours of limbs, elegance of shape, and sweetness of complexion, that raise delight in the mind of a beholder, and extort approbation by its excellencies.

To **BEAUTY**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to embellish, adorn, or make beautiful. "*Beautify'd* by plastring art." *Sax.* Obsolete.

BEAUTY-SPOT, *S.* (from *beauty* and *spot*) something artificially made use of to heighten the charms of a person; a patch.

BECAFICO, *S.* (*becafigo* Span.) in natural history, a bird like a nightingale feeding on figs and grapes; a fig-pecker.

To **BECALM**, *v. a.* (from *be* a Sax. prefix and *calm*) to reduce a storm or tempestuous commotion of the elements to rest and quietness. Figuratively, to pacify the turbulent passions that disturb the mind. Though some have been so nice as to distinguish between *to calm* and *becalm*, inferring, that the former implies to *stop* motion, and the other to *keep from* motion, yet authors are so indeterminate in the use of these terms, that it would be impossible to understand them by such a key.

BECA'ME, the preter of *become*, in imitation of this were *cwiman*, to come, which makes *cwam* in the preter.

BECAUSE, *conj.* (from *be*, Sax. prefix, and *cause*) used to imply a reason, or cause of an assertion or truth, which comes before it. Used with *of*, it signifies the reason why a thing is, or is not, done.

To **BECHANCE**, *v. n.* (from *be* and *chance*) to happen to a person. Used sometimes with the particle *to*; but now almost obsolete.

BECHICS, *S.* (*βήχια*, *bechika*, Gr. of *βήξ*, *bex*. Gr. a cough) in pharmacy, medicines to relieve a cough.

To **BECK**, *v. a.* (*beacn*, Sax. to give a signal, *lec*, Fr. the head) to invite a person, or to call him to one by a signal, usually a nod. Seldom used.

BECK, *S.* (from the verb) external signs, generally such as are made with the head.

To **BECKEN**, *v. a.* (*baen*, a signal) to make signs to a person to approach, or come to one. Used with the particle *to*.

To **BE'COME**, *v. a.* (pret. *I became*, comp. pret. *I have become*; thus *cwiman*, Goth. to come, makes *cwam*, in the pret. from whence this word seems derived, with *be*, the Sax. prefix, a mere expletive, in composition) to be made; to grow; to alter or change from one state to another. Used with *of*, to happen, to fall out, to be the end of. "*What will become of me?*" *DRYD.* This phrase is generally used with the interrogative particle *what*.

To **BE'COME**, *v. a.* (from *be* and *cwiman*, Sax. to please, *bequem*, Teut. fit or proper) applied to persons, to appear worthy of, to adorn, or grace. Applied to things, to suit, to be proper for, to agree, or be so adapted to the circumstances of a person as to be graceful.

BECOMING, *part.* (from *become*) that which acquires a grace from its suitableness or prosperity. Sometimes used with the particle *of*, though seldom.

BECOMINGLY, *adv.* (from *becoming* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as to suit the circumstances, rank, and character of a person.

BECOMINGNESS, *S.* (from *becoming* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) that quality which arises from a graceful propriety.

BE'D, *S.* (*bed*, *bedd*, Sax. *bedde*, Belg. *bett*; Teut.) a place designed for a person to sleep, or lay on, made of a sacking covering, stuffed with feathers, flocks, &c. Figuratively, lodging. Marriage. In gardening, a piece of made ground, enriched with dung, &c. for raising plants, and other vegetables; the channel of any river. In natural history, a range or layer of earth, or mineral substance, a stratum. To be brought to bed of a son, to be delivered of, &c. To make a bed; to shake it, lay the clothes smooth, and make it fit to be laid on. *Bed* of a mortar.

in gurnery, a solid piece of oak hollowed in the middle to receive the breech, and half the trunnions. Applied to a gun, the thick plank lying immediately under the piece, and is, as it were, the body of the carriage.

To BE'D, *v. a.* (from the noun, *bedden*, Teut.) to place in a bed; to go to bed to, or with. To range, or lay things in order upon one another. Used with the particle *with*, to lie in the same bed with one another.

To BEDA'BBLE, *S.* (from *be* and *dabble*) to wet, so as to occasion inconvenience, and uneasiness.

To BEDA'GGLE, (from *be* and *daggle*) to daub, dirt, or splash the bottom of a garment, by walking carelessly in wet weather, and not holding it up; and includes the idea of slovenry, or fluttishness.

To BEDA'SH, *v. a.* (from *be* and *dash*) to wet a person with water by beating it with a stick, or casting a stone in it for that purpose.

To BEDA'WB, *v. a.* (from *be* and *daub*) to cover a thing with dirt. Figuratively, to apply or lay on paint in a rough and ignorant manner.

To BEDA'ZZLE, *v. a.* (from *be* and *dazzle*) to overpower the sight by too much brightness or lustre.

BED-CHAMBER, *S.* (from *bed* and *chamber*) a room furnished with a bed, and set apart for sleeping in. *Lords of the bed-chamber* are 10, of the first rank, who attend, in their turns, one week in the king's *bed-chamber*, lying on a pallet-bed all night, and waiting on him whenever he eats in private. The first of them is called the *groom of the stole*.

BED-CLO'ATHS, *S.* (from *bed* and *cloaths*) the blankets, quilt, coverlid, &c. which are spread over a bed.

BEDDER, or BE'DETTERS, *S.* (from *bed*) the nether, or undermost stone of an oil mill.

To BEDE'CK, *v. a.* (from *be* and *deck*) to set out or embellish a person with apparel. To adorn; to grace.

BE'DE-HOUSE, *S.* (from *bead*, Sax. a prayer, and *haus*, a house) a kind of hospital or alms-house, where the poor prayed for their benefactors and founders. Obsolete.

BE'DER, *S.* (from *bed* and *er*, implying an agent, from the Sax. *wer*, a man) one who goes to bed with a woman; a husband.

To BE'DEW, *v. a.* (from *be* and *dew*) to moisten, by sprinkling; in allusion to the manner in which the dew moistens the earth and vegetables.

BED-FE'LLOW, *S.* (from *bed* and *fellow*) one who lies in the same bed with another.

To BEDF'GHT, *v. a.* (from *be* and *dight*) to set off with clothes, dress, or other external ornaments.

To BEDIM, *v. a.* (from *be* and *dim*) to darken, to obscure by greater brightness.

BE'DING, *S.* (*bedinge*, Sax.) the bed, blankets, quilt, coverlid, &c. which are on a bedstead.

BEDIT'TER, *S.* See BEDDER.

BED'LAM *S.* (formerly spelt *Bethlehem*, a religious house near Moor-gate, in London, converted into an hospital for mad people, בית-לחם, *Beth-lechem*, Heb. *beth*, the house, and *lechem*, bread; its modern name may be derived from *bettler*, Teut. a beggar, and *ham*, a dwelling) a house set apart for the abode and cure of mad people. A person who has lost his senses; a madman.

BED'LAM, *adj.* (from the noun) one that belongs to a mad-house.

BEDLAMI'TE, *S.* (from *Bedlam*) an inhabitant of Bedlam; a mad person.

BED'-MAKER, *S.* (from *bed* and *maker*) a person in the universities, who makes the beds, cleans the rooms, and runs of errands for the students.

BED'-MATE, *S.* (from *bed* and *mate*) one who lies with another.

BED'-MOULDING, or BE'DDING-MOULDING, *S.* (from *bed*, or *bedding* and *moulding*) in building the members in the cornice below the coronet.

BED-POST, *S.* (from *bed* and *post*) the post at the head or foot of a bed, which supports the tester, or canopy.

BED'-PRESSER, *S.* (from *bed* and *presser*) a person fond of laying in bed; a heavy, lazy fellow.

To BEDRA'GGLE, *v. a.* (from *be* and *draggie*) to dirt, or soil the lower part of a garment, by letting it carelessly drag in the dirt in bad weather; a great sign of fluttishness or slovenry.

To BEDRE'NCH, *v. a.* (from *be* and *drench*) to soak with an abundance of some fluid.

BED-RI'D, *adj.* (from *bed* and *rid*) confined to one's bed by age.

BED RI'DDEN, *adj.* (from *bed* and *ridden*) one who, being worn out by age or sickness, is unable to quit his bed.

BE'DRITE, *S.* (of *bed* and *rite*) the marriage dues: an obsolete term.

BEDUNG, *v. a.* (from *be* and *dung*) to cover with dung, or ordure.

BE'E, *S.* (*leo*, Sax. *bi*, Dan. *beon*, Belg. *buedd*, Brit.) in natural history, a small insect; whose industry is become proverbial.

BE'ECH, *S.* (*bece*, Sax.) a tree, from whose fruit an oil is extracted, much esteemed by the French. Also the sea-shore, DYCHLE.

BEE'CHEN, *adj.* (*bucena*, Sax.) consisting of beech; belonging to beech.

BE'ER, *S.* (*here*, Sax. *bier*, Germ. barley, *ber*, Brit.) a liquor prepared from malt and hops, and rendered vinous by fermentation.

BE'EF, *S.* (*bauf*, Fr.) the flesh of black cattle, dressed up for the markets.

BE'EF, *adj.* (from the substantive) consisting of the flesh of black cattle.

BE'EF-EATER, *S.* (from *beef* and *to eat*) a yeoman of the guards.

BE'GLERBEG, *S.* among the Turks, the governor of one of the chief provinces of the empire. A *beglerbeg* has under his jurisdiction several sangiacs or particular governments, with agas, and other officers, subject to his authority.

BE'HN, *S.* in pharmacy, the name of two roots, from which excellent cordials and restoratives are made. They are most plenty in the Levant, and chiefly about Mount Lebanon.

BEE'SOM, *S.* (*befm*, *befma*, Sax. *befem*, Teut. and Belg.) a household instrument, more generally called a *broom*. It is used by women to sweep the dust off the ground, or floor.

BE'ET, *S.* (from *beta*, Lat.) the name of a plant, of which there are seven species. It is boiled like parsnips, and often makes one of the ingredients of a soup.

BEE'TLE, *S.* (*bytel*, Sax.) an insect that flies about in summer-evenings, having four wings, the two outward being only sheaths for the other: they are black, and abound in damp places, such as vaults under ground. A great sledge, used to beat down piles, stakes, wedges, &c. A wooden mallet, made use of in beating hemp.

To BEE'TLE, *v. n.* (from the noun) to jut out; to hang over.

BEE'TLE-HEADED, *adj.* (from *beetle* and *head*) stupid; wrong-headed.

BEE'TLE-STOCK, *S.* (of *beetle* and *stock*) the handle of a beetle.

To BEFA'LL, *v. n.* (from *be* and *fall*) to happen. This word is most commonly taken in a bad sense.

To BEFIT, *v. a.* (of *be* and *fit*) to suit; to tally with.

To BEFO'OL, *v. a.* (a compound of *be* and *fool*) to delude; likewise to deride, and treat a person as a fool.

BEFO'RE, *prep.* (*biforan*, Sax.) in the front, or fore-part, applied to space.

BEFO'RE, *adv.* earlier in time.

BEFO'RE-TIME, *adv.* (a compound of *before* and *time*) in ancient times; of old.

To BEFO'RTUNE, *v. n.* (a compound of *be* and *fortune*) to happen to. Generally taken in a good sense. The word is now obsolete.

To BEFO'UL, *v. a.* (a compound of *be* and *foul*) to daub, smear, or dirt.

To BEFRIE'ND, *v. a.* (a compound of *be* and *friend*) to do a kindness to a person; to confer a favour.

To BEFRINGE, *v. a.* (a compound of *be* and *fringe*) to adorn with fringes.

To BE'G, *v. n.* (*beggeren*, Teut.) to pray, intreat, petition, or crave charity, favour, or assistance of any kind.

To BEGE'T, *v. a.* (preter *I begot*, or *begat*, *I have begotten*, or *begot*; *bigitan*, *bigattyn*, *begettan*, Sax.) to generate, or bring forth.

BEGE'TTER, *S.* (from *beget* and *er*, implying an agent) he that generates, or gets a child.

BE'GGAR, *S.* See To BEG, one that lives upon charity.

To BE'GGAR, *v. a.* (from the noun) to reduce a person from plenty to want.

BEG'GARLINESS, *S.* (from *beggarly* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) a quality which would permit a person to submit to any meanness, for the sake of a subsistence.

BE'GGARLY, *adj.* indigent.

BE'GGARLY, *adv.* (from *beggar* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a poor, abject manner.

BE'GGARY, *S.* extreme poverty.

B E H

To **BEGIN**, *v. a.* (*began*, pret. *begun*, part. pass. *beginnan*, Sax. *beginnun*, Belg. and Teut. *begunman*, Russ. and Dan. from *be* or *by* and *gan*, Sax. to go) to enter upon a thing.

BEGINNER, *S.* (from the verb) he that gives the first cause or original to a thing.

BEGIRT, *part.* tied, or bound round.

To **BEGUILE**, *v. a.* (*begalian*, Sax. to inchant, or seduce) to cheat, impose upon, or deceive.

BEGUN, *part. pass.* of *begin*.

BEGUN, *S.* (from *be* and *half*) interest, side, party. To speak on a person's *behalf*; to speak in his favour.

To **BEHAVE**, *v. a.* (*bikaarvan*, Luf.) to demean, act, or conduct one's self.

BEHAVIOUR, *S.* (from *behave*) a man's conduct, or deportment.

To **BEHEAD**, *v. a.* to cut off a person's head. In Europe this is the punishment of the great and nobly born; in China it is the punishment of the lower sort of people, whilst their superiours are hanged on account of their quality.

BEHELD, *part. pass.* from *behold*, which seems to be a kind of transposition from the Saxon, wherein the preter is *beold*, and the present *bealdan*.

BEHEMOTH, *S.* (Heb. a large beast) in divinity, supposed by some to be the Hippopotamus, or river horse; by others, the ox; and by the greatest number of commentators, the elephant. The description however of this creature is a fine piece of sublime writing; and even in the frigid medium of a literal and prose translation warms and surprises more than the most lofty descriptions of the Greek or Roman poets. See Job, xi. 15.

BEHEN, or **BE'N**, *S.* in pharmacy, the valerian root. And a fruit like the tamarisk, from whence the perfumers extract an oil.

BEHEST, *S.* (from *be* and *hest* of *hase*, Sax. a command, *heissen*, Teut. to command) the positive commands of a superiour to an inferiour; such as the orders of a parent, a king, and of the Deity.

BEHIND, *prep.* (of *be* and *hindan*, Sax. *hindana* and *hindar*, Goth. *binden* and *hinder*, Belg. and Teut.) at a person's back; backwards. "The Benjamites looked *behind* them." Judges, xx. 40. Opposed to *forewards*. Following, in opposition to *before*. Remaining, after a person's departure, or death. Applied to motion, at a distance from that which moves or goes before, used with the verb *leave*; "It *leaves* our sense *behind*." DRYD. Used comparatively, it implies great inferiority, or less worth. Used adverbially, it implies something not yet discovered, or perceived by the mind. "We cannot be sure that there is no evidence *behind*, and yet unseen." LOCKE.

BEHIND-HAND, *adv.* (from *behind* and *hand*) applied to persons who live beyond their income, and are in debt. Used with the particle *with*, not so eager as others in undertaking a thing, but after them some time. Used as an adjective in this sense by Shakespear, "my *behind-hand* flack-ness."

To **BEHOLD**, *v. a.* (*behealdan*, Sax. pret. *I beheld*, *I have beheld* or *beholden*) to take a view of a person; to have a person in sight, including the idea of attention, or looking on him for some time. "*Behold* a prince, whose father thou hast slain." YOUNG.

BEHOLD, an interjection of the same force with *lo*.
"Behold how small that portion of the ball,
Where faint at best the beams of science fall." POPE.

BEHOLDEN, *part.* (from *behold*) indebted to; lying under an obligation to a person.

BEHOLDER, *S.* (from *behold*) one who casts his eyes upon an object.

BEHOLDING, *S.* Obligation. This word is seldom used by elegant writers.

BEHOLDINGNESS, *S.* (from *beholding* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax.) the state of one who lies under an obligation to another. This term is now obsolete.

BEHOOF, *S.* (from *behoove*, *behifts*, Sax. gain) an obligation which a person lies under; also the profit, benefit, or advantage which may accrue from any thing. "In my *behoof*." SHAK.

To **BEHOOVE**, *v. n.* (from *behofath*, Sax.) to be incumbent on a person as a duty, or to be fit and suitable in point of convenience. This term is sometimes used by modern authors; tho' it begins to grow antiquated.

BEHOVEFUL, *adj.* (from *behoof*) useful. An obsolete term.

BEHO'T, probably the preter of the old word *behight*, to promise.

To **BEHOWL**, *v. a.* (a compound of *be* and *howl*) to howl at; likewise to howl over, or lament loudly.

B E L

BEING, (the *particip.* of the verb *to be*) "As *being* the contrary." MILT.

BE'ING, *S.* an abstract term, signifying the existence of a thing: thus we say, the Supreme *Being*; a finite *Being*, &c.

BE'ING, *conj.* (from *be*) since.

To **BELA'BOUR**, *v. a.* (a compound of *be* and *balcan*) to beat a person severely. A low and vulgar expression.

To **BELA'CE**, *v. a.* in navigation, to falter; to *belace* a rope. JOHNSON.

BELA'TED, *adj.* (from *be* and *late*) benighted. Used to express something which ought to have been done, but omitted at a period past.

To **BELA'Y**, *v. n.* (from *be* and *lay*) to lie in ambush, or to lie in wait for.

To **BELA'Y**, *v. a.* (from *belaygen*, Belg.) to mend a rope, by laying one end over another.

To **BE'LCH**, *v. a.* (*bealcan*, *balcettan*, Sax.) to break wind upwards.

BE'LCH, *S.* (from the verb) the act of breaking wind upwards.

BE'LDAM, (from *belle dame* Fr.) a name given in derision to an old woman.

To **BELEA'GER**, *v. a.* (*beleggeren*, Belg.) to block up, or besiege a place.

BELEDEN, *S.* (Fr.) in commerce, a kind of spun cotton, of very indifferent quality.

BELEMNITES, (from *βελος*, *belos*, Gr. because of its resemblance to an arrow) in natural history, arrowhead or finger-stone, of a whitish, and sometimes a gold colour. It is of the size of a finger, more or less round, of a pyramidal form, variable, of the nature of chalk, and a fossil.

To **BELIE**, *v. a.* (a compound of *be* and *lie*, *beliegen*, Sax. *beliegen*, Belg. and Teut.) to invent a falsehood; to *believe*. To charge with falsehood; to calumniate, and to misrepresent; to accuse a person falsely; to represent under a feigned appearance. "A dragon's form *belied* the God." MILT.

BELLAMI'TE, *S.* (*belle amie*, Fr.) a dear friend. The term is now obsolete.

BELLAMO'UR, *S.* (*belle amour*, Fr.) a gallant. Obsolete.

BELL-FLOWER, *S.* (from *bell* and *flower*, because it is shaped like a bell) a plant, by botanists called *campanula*. Its empalement has five acute parts; the flower is of one leaf shaped like a bell; and in the bottom is a five cornered nectarium. There are thirteen species.

BELL-FOUNDER, *S.* a person who casts bells.

BELLFRY, *S.* that part of the steeple of a church in which bells are rung, probably a corruption of the French word *Beffroy* a steeple, or tower of a church.

BELL-GARD, *S.* (*belle gard*, Fr.) a soft glance; a kinder languishing look. Now obsolete.

BELIE'F, *S.* (pronounced as if written *belief*, *geleaf*, Sax. *gheleove*, Belg. of *geleafan*, Sax. to credit, or believe) the assent of the mind to, or the admitting or receiving any proposition for true, on arguments used to persuade us to receive it as such, without certain knowledge that it is so: that which causes *belief*, is something not evidently joined to, or shewing the agreement or disagreement of those ideas under consideration. Thus, in a general sense, it implies an assent of the mind to any proposition; in a restrained sense, an assent founded on the authority, &c. of a person attesting the truth of a thing. When the revelation of God is the object, it is called *divine belief*; when that of man is the object, it is then *human belief*. The articles assented to by a person. The heads of a person's religion; the things believed.

To **BELIE'VE**, *v. a.* (*geleafan*, Sax. from *ge* and *leafan*, Sax. to yield to an argument, or grant the truth of a thing) to assent to the truth of a proposition founded on probable arguments; to assent to a proposition merely on the credit or authority of the proposer. Opposed to *know*, which implies an assent built on irrefragable arguments, connected with, and flowing from the nature of the thing; wherein the connection of each intermediate idea is visible and certain. To put a confidence in the veracity or truth of any one. "*Believe* thee for ever." EXOD. xix. 9. When used neuterly, to have a firm persuasion of a thing which is probable. Used with the particle *in*, it implies a strong assent to the truth of a proposition. Joined with *on* or *upon*, to place a confidence in; to give credit to a person's assertions; to have faith in. In common discourse, to give but little credit, or a slight assent to a thing. "Though they are, I *believe*, as high." ADDIS.

BELIE'VE, *S.* (from *believe* and *er*, implying an agent from *ever*, Sax. a man) one who gives assent, or credit to a thing. One who assents to the truth of Christianity, upon the probable arguments it can produce in its favour; in opposition to a

position to one who refuses his assent, demands demonstrative proofs, and is, on that account, styled an *unbeliever*, or *infidel*.

BELIEVINGLY, *adv.* (from *believing* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) after such a manner as shews that a person credits or assents to the truth of any proposition or doctrine.

BELYKE, *adv.* (from *be* and *like*) perhaps; probably: made use of to show that the sentence it is joined with is uncertain. "Lord Angelo, *belike*, thinking that I was remiss."

SHAK. Sometimes used as a mark of irony, or jeer.

BELL, *S.* (*bell*, Sax.) a popular machine, or vessel, ranked by musicians among the instruments of percussion; made of a compound metal of tin and copper, or pewter or copper, in the proportion of 20 lb. of pewter, or 23 lb. of tin, to 100 cwt. of copper. Hung in steeples of churches and in houses. The parts of a bell may be divided into the barrel or body; the clapper, which occasions it to sound by striking it, and the ear, or cannon, by which it is hung. Its sound arises from a vibratory motion of its parts, like that of a musical chord; for the stroke of the clapper changing its circumference from a round to a spherical form, which by elasticity endeavouring to recover its former shape, undergoes alternate changes of figure, and by that means gives a tremulous motion to the air, in which sound consists. That of Nankin in China, weighs 50,000 lb. double the weight of that at Erfurt, is 12 English feet high, and 7 1-half diameter, and 23 in circumference: and Le Comte says, that at Peking, there are 7 other weighing 120,000 lb. each. Those of the Egyptians are made of wood. The Turks have a very great aversion to bells, and prohibit christians the use of them in Constantinople, pretending that the sound of them would be troublesome to the souls of the departed.—The cups of flowers, from their resembling a bell in their shape. Hollow balls of metal, founded by some hard substance included in the inside, fastened to the harness of horses, to give notice of the approach of some heavy loaded carriage, or to the legs of falcons. *To bear the bell*, is to suppress others, or to be the first in merit, alluding to the wether which wears a bell, and is followed by the flock; or to the first pack-horse of a drove, who has bells on his collar. *To shake the bells*; to be in motion, or alluding to the bells of a hawk. "If Warwick *shakes his bells*." **SHAK.**

To BELL, *v. n.* (from the noun) in botany, to grow in the shape of bells. "Hops, in the beginning of August, *bell*." **MORTIM.**

BELL-FASHIONED, *adj.* that which resembles a bell in its shape, being hollow, and small at one end, and increasing at the other.

BELLE, *S.* (from *belle*, the feminine of *beau*, Fr. fine) a person who dresses with elegance, behaves with gentility, and has all the polite accomplishments that can adorn a lady.

BELLES LETTERS, *S.* (Fr. pronounced sometimes by the English *Bell Letters*) those branches of education that polish and adorn the mind, are of service to men as social creatures, and accomplish them to shine in conversation, or to make a figure in the highest posts of government. Languages, classical learning, both Greek and Latin, geography, rhetoric, chronology, and history may be accounted the chief parts of learning contained under this term.

BELLIGERANT, *part.* (from *bellum*, Lat. war; and *gerens*, Lat. waging) a modern term, that which is at war; that which is engaged in war. "The *belligerent* powers."

BELLIGERENT, *part.* See **BELLIGERANT**, which is most used though the spelling of this is most proper.

BELLIGEROUS, *adj.* (see **BELLIGERANT**) engaged in, or waging war.

BELLING, *part.* (a corruption of *bellowing*, or *bellan*, Sax.) applied to the noise made by a doe at rutting time.

BELLO'NA, *S.* in mythology, the sister of Mars and Goddess of war; when war was proclaimed, the herald set a spear upon a pillar before her temple; the priestesses in their devotions to her, used to cut themselves with knives to render her propitious.

To BELLOW, *v. a.* (*bellan*, Sax. *balo*, Lat.) to make a very loud noise; applied to that of a bull, the sea in a storm, or the outcries of human creatures; but in the last sense it includes the idea of contempt.

BELLOWS, *S.* (*beleg*, Sax. the *g* being pronounced like a *y* in the end of most words in that language; it has no singular) an instrument, into which air is alternately drawn, and expelled, rushing in at some apertures in its bottom called feeders, and rushing out of a metal tube called its

nozzle. Their use in increasing the power of fire is well known, but if we consider that a common smith's bellows expels 495 cubic inches, and a column of air 0.875 feet in length, in a second of time; we need not be at a loss to assign the reason for the effect of this instrument, which so forcibly acts on the elastic re-acting particles of fire, and increases their intestine motion, in which the intenseness of fire peculiarly consists. The reason assigned by the author of the *Spectacle of Nature*, from their driving away the aqueous particles of the coal, is indeed very pretty, but not sufficient to account for this phenomenon of itself; and perhaps not consistent with fact. This term is generally joined with *pair*, when we would use it as a singular noun, a *pair of bellows*; and in this sense, Dryden says, a *bellows*; by an ellipsis, without which he is guilty of a very great impropriety.

BE'LLUINE, *adj.* (*belluinus*, Lat. from *bellua*, Lat. a beast) that which belongs to a beast. "The animal and *belluine* life would be the best." **ATTERB.** Modern authors seldom use this term.

BE'LLY, *S.* (*bellig*, Sax. *balg*, *balch*, Belg. *bol*, Brit.) that part of the body which reaches from the breast to the thighs, and contains the entrails both in men and beasts. Used figuratively, for gluttony, or luxury in eating. "Whole God is their *belly*." *Psalm* iii. 19. The protuberant part, or that which swells out in any vessel. "The *belly of a bottle*." The womb, entrails, or the middle of any hollow place. "Out of the *belly of hell* cried I." *Jon.* ii. 2.

To BE'LLY, *v. n.* (from the noun) to swell; to protuberate; applied to a thing which grows larger in one part than it is in another.

BELLY-ACHE, (from *belly* and *ache* of *acc*, Sax. a pain) a pain in the belly, arising from wind or other flatulencies; the cholic.

BELLY-BOUND, *adj.* (from *belly* and *bound* of *bind*) affected with colic.

BELLY-FRETTING, *adj.* (from *belly* and *fret*) in farriery, the wearing off the skin, or galling a horse's belly by the rubbing of the girth. Also a great pain in a horse's belly occasioned by worms.

BELLY-FULL, *S.* (from *belly* and *full* of *fullan*, Sax. to fill) a sufficiency of food, or as much as takes away the sensation of hunger, and satisfies the appetite.

BELLY-PINCHED, *adj.* (from *belly* and *pinch*) denied, or in want of sufficient food; hungry. "The *belly-pinched* wolf." **SHAK.**

BELLY-ROLL, *S.* (from *belly* and *roll*) in husbandry, a roller, or cylinder, made use of to roll ground after it is ploughed. "Roll it with a *belly-roll* that goes between the *ridges*." **MORTIM.**

BELLY-TIMBER, *S.* (from *belly* and *timber*) food, or that which suffices hunger, and supports the human fabric, in the same manner as props, or timber does a building. "Founded in your *belly-timber*." **PRIOR.**

BELLY-WORM, *S.* (from *belly* and *worm*) a worm which breeds in the belly or entrails.

BE'LL-MAN, *S.* (from *bell* and *man*) in London, a superiour kind of watchman, with a bell which he rings at certain places in his parish, before he repeats some verses on the eves of a festival. In country towns, applied to the cryer, who bears a bell which he rings, to give notice to the neighbourhood, before he makes his proclamation.

BE'LL-METAL, *S.* (from *bell* and *metal*) the metal out of which bells are made, consisting of 20 lb. of pewter, or 23 lb. of tin, to 100 wt. of copper.

To BE'LOCK, *v. a.* (from *be* and *lock*) to lock one thing into another; to join or fasten one thing into another, in such a manner as it cannot be easily separated. "This *hand*—was fast *belocked* in thine." **SHAK.** Seldom used.

BELO'MANCY, *S.* (from *βίλος*, *bilos*, Gr. and *μανία*, *mania*, Gr. divination) the art of foretelling future events by arrows, practised by the Scythians, Alans, Germans, Africans, and Turks.

To BELO'NG, *v. n.* (*belangen*, *onlangen*, Belg.) to be the property of a person. "A field *belonging* to Boaz." *Ruth*, ii. 3. To have relation to, applied to the heads of a discourse. To be dependant on as a subject, or domestic. "To whom *belongest* thou?" *1 Sam.* xxx. 13. To be appropriated to; to have for its peculiar object. "The *things* that *belong* to the Lord." *1 Cor.* vii. 32. Used in all these senses with the particle *to*.

BELO'VED, *part.* (from *belove*, which is hardly ever used, though nothing can be more frequent than the use of the participle; thus we say, you are *beloved* by me, but never *I believe*

I, below you) caressed with the greatest warmth of kind affection, as an object worthy to be *beloved*. In divinity, an object worthy of the greatest confidence on account of its fidelity, of the highest approbation on account of its merit, and of the warmest ardours of love, on account of the immensity of its benevolence, and the stupendousness of its endearments. "This is my *beloved* son." Matt. iii. 17. and xvii. 5. Mar. i. 11. and ix. 7. Luke iii. 22.—ix. 35.

BELO'W, prep. (from *be* and *low* of *lo* or *lob*, Belg.) applied to a place, not so high as another object. Applied to dignity or excellence, inferior. Applied to character, or rank, unbecoming on account of its meanness; unfit or degrading on account of its baseness or vitioufness. "Tis much *below* me." DRYD. Used adverbially; in a lower situation, or nearer to the earth. On earth, when opposed to *above*, signifying heaven. The regions of woe, hell. "Prosperous traitors, gnash their teeth *below*." TICKELL.

BELSWA'GGER, S. (from *bel*, Fr. fine, and *swagger* of *sueiger*, Dan. one who struts with pride) one who makes a noise, and puts on an air of importance. "A charitable *bel-swagger*." DRYD. Johnson interprets it a whore-master.

BELT, S. (*belt* or *belte*, Sax. and Dan. *baltheus*, Lat.) a girdle fastened round a person's middle, when a sword is hung to it, it is called a *sword-belt*. In farming, a distemper in sheep. In astronomy, two bright marks like girdles surrounding the body of the planet jupiter, more bright than the rest of his disk, and varying both in their dimensions and situations. See Plate VI. A B, fig. 3.

BE'LWETHER, S. (from *bell* and *wether*) a sheep, which keeps the rest of the flock together, and draws them after him by the sound of a bell hanging to his neck.

To **BE'LY**, See **BELIE**.

To **BEMA'D**, v. a. (from *be* and *mad*) to deprive a person of the right use of his reason; to make a person rave. "*Bemadding*, sorrows." SHAK. Not in use.

To **BEMI'RE**, v. a. (from *be* and *mire*) to daub, or cover with dirt.

BEMI'RED, part. (from *bemire*) covered with dirt. Figuratively, stuck or sinking in a dirty or boggy place, applied to a horse.

To **BEMO'AN**, v. a. (from *be* and *mean*, *bemoenan*, Sax.) to express sorrow for any disaster or calamity, including the idea of tears, and pity.

BEMO'ANER, S. (from *bemoan* and *er*, implying an agent, from *wer*, Sax. a man) one who pities, laments, or is affected with sorrow, on account of the disasters of another.

To **BEMO'IL**, v. a. (from *be* and *moil*, of *moïller*, Fr.) to bedaub, to fill, to be rolled in, or encumbered with dirt. "How she was *bemoiled*." SHAK.

To **BEMO'NSTER**, v. a. (from *be* and *monster*) to spoil the proportions of a thing; to make a thing hideous, horrible, frightful, or monstrous.

BEMUSED, adj. (from *be* and *use*) given to rhiming or poetry. A term of ridicule. "A person much *bemused* in "beer." POPE.

BE'N, S. See **BEHN**, or **BEHEN**.

BE'N, S. an abbreviation used in common discourse for *Benjamin*.

BE'NCH, S. (from *benc*, *bence*, Sax. *bonc*, Dan. *banck*, Belg. and Teut. *banc*, Fr. *banco*, *banco*, Ital.) a seat made of a long board, distinguished from a *stool* by its length. Used for the prison or liberties of the KING'S **BENCH**, which sec. The seat whereon judges sit; figuratively, the persons sitting in the trial of causes.

To **BE'NCH**, v. a. (from the noun) to furnish with, erect, or make benches in any place. "It was *benched* with "turf." DRYD. To place, seat, or prefer a person to a seat, or bench. "Whom I from meaner form have *bench'd*." SHAK.

BE'NCHERS, S. (from *bench*) in law, the senior barristers of an inn of court, intrusted with the government and direction of it, out of which is annually chosen a steward. A person must have been a reader, and admitted to plead within the bar, before he acquires the honour of this title.

To **BE'ND**, v. a. (pret. and part. preter *bended* or *bent*, like the Isl. *bende*, preter *bendte*, *bendan*, Sax. *bandar*, Fr.) applied to shooting with a bow, to stretch: to force from a straight line to a curve, or crooked one. The point or object to which a motion is directed. Figuratively, to apply the mind to the consideration of any subject. To be disposed to. To make submissive; to bring to terms, applied to a proud adversary in war: "War and famine will *bend* our "enemies." To *bend* the brow, a motion of the eyebrow, wherein it is drawn from its natural shape, gene-

rally done when a person is in a deep study. In navigation, to fasten; "*Bend* the cable," i. e. fasten it to the ring of the anchor. Used neuterly, to loosen a straight line, by means of some weight or force. To hang, or put on. "A cliff, whose high and *bending* head." Used with the particle *on* or *upon*, to be strongly inclined to, or resolved on. To bow the body, or the knee, in token of submission, or respect. "Shall come *bending* unto thee." Matt. ix. 14.

BE'ND, S. (from the verb) the part of a line, &c. which is not straight, and forms an angle. The crooked timber which compose the sides of a ship. In heraldry, an ordinary or bearing, formed by two lines drawn across a shield, from the upper part on the right, to the lower part on the left: this is called likewise the *bend dexter*; the *bend sinister* is formed by drawing the lines from the left side of the shield to the right.

BE'NDABLE, adj. (from *bend* and *able*) that which may be forced from a straight to a crooked line: that which may be bent.

BE'NDER, S. (from *bend* and *er*, implying an agent, of *er*, Sax. a man) one who crooks any thing: an instrument by which any thing may be forced from a straight to a crooked line. The circular piece of wood, which forms the top of a boy's kite.

BE'NDLETS, S. (from *bend* and *let*, a diminutive article, *bandelet*, Fr.) in heraldry, marks or distinctions in a shield of the same length, and but half the breadth, of a *bend*.

BE'NDWITH, S. (from *bend* and *with*, from *with*, of *withig*, Sax.) in botany, an herb, so called from its form.

BE'NDY, adj. (*bandé*, Fr.) in blazonry, the dividing an escutcheon into an equal number of partitions; if they be odd, the field must first be named and then the number of bends.

BENE'APED, adj. (from *be* and *naep*, from *neafte*, Sax. want, or *neastig*, Sax. deficient) a sea term, implying, that a ship has not depth of water enough to set her afloat, bring her over a bar, or out of a dock.

BENE'ATH, prep. (*beneoth*, *beneothan*, Sax. *beneden*, Belg.) applied to situation, not so high as, or under, something else. Joined with *sink*, it implies the pressure of something heavy on a person. "Our country *sinks beneath* the yoke." SHAK. Applied to rank or dignity, inferior to. "Far "more species of creatures above us, than are *beneath*." LOCKE. Applied to actions, not becoming; unworthy of a person. "Nothing *beneath* his high station." ATTILIO. Used adverbially, or without a noun after it, in a lower place, or under, opposed to *upon*. Below, in scripture, opposed to *above*. "In heaven *above*, or in the earth *beneath*." Exod. xx. 4.

BE'NEDICT, adj. (from *benedictus*, Lat.) in medicine, endued with mild or gentle qualities; operating gently. "Medicines that are *benedict*." BAC. Now obsolete.

BE'NEDICT, S. (*Biscop*) a famous abbot in the 7th century, descended of a noble family among the Saxons, and flourished under Oswi and Egfrid, kings of Northumberland. In his 25th year he abandoned all temporal views, in order to devote himself to religion; and by his frequent voyages did not a little contribute to introduce the polite arts into this island. Architecture, painting, music, and other arts, received great improvements from those artists he brought over with him from Rome and France; and what added no small commendation to him, was, that all his embellishments were appropriated to the service of the church. Chanting in choirs was introduced by him in 678. He founded two very considerable monasteries, lived an exemplary life, and enjoyed one quality seldom to be met with in a saint, a refined taste joined to a remarkable austerity.

BENEDI'CTINES, S. (from *Benedict*, or *Bennet*, whose rules they profess to follow) in ecclesiastic history, an order of Monks, who wear a loose black gown, with large wide sleeves, and a capuche on their heads, ending in a point behind: and were in England named Black Friars. No religious order has been so remarkable for wealth, extent, and men of note; nor can any boast of a nobler list of members.

BENEDI'CTION, S. (from *benedictio*, Lat.) a devout prayer or ejaculation to the Deity to bless a person, generally applied to the pious wishes of a parent, for the happiness of a child, or the blessing of a bishop. Happiness acquired by, or owing to a blessing. A grateful acknowledgment of blessings received. "Could he less expect—than glory and "benediction; that is, thanks?" Par. Reg. In the Romish church, the form of making an abbot, to distinguish it from that of making a bishop, called *consecration*.

BENEFAC'TION, *S.* (of *benefactum*, supine of *benefacere*, Lat.) a good and benevolent action; generally applied to charitable gifts for the relief of persons in distress.

BENEFAC'TOR, *S.* (see **BENEFAC'TION**) the person who confers a benefit, or does an action of kindness to a person in want; generally applied to those who leave and endow alms-houses, schools, and colleges. Sometimes to those who in a public capacity contribute to the benefit and advantage of a nation.

BENEFAC'TRESS, *S.* (from *benefactor*) a woman or female, who contributes to the relief of the indigent by some charitable gift.

BENEFICE, *S.* (*beneficium*, Lat.) a word borrowed from the Romans, who used to distribute the lands conquered on the frontiers to their soldiers; they were called *beneficiarii*, and the lands themselves *beneficia*, which were at first given for life only, but afterwards were made hereditary. Hence benefice in the church, signifies either a church endowed with a reward or salary for the performance of divine service, or the salary itself, given on that account. A *simple benefice*, is that wherein a person is obliged only to read prayers, as in canonries chaplain-ships, &c. A *sacerdotal benefice*, that wherein he is charged with the cure of souls. A *benefice in commendam*, is that which is given to a person on a vacancy for a certain time, or till it is provided for.

BENEFICED, *adj.* (from *benefice*) possessed of a church-living.

BENEFICENCE, *S.* (from *beneficencia*) a disinterested inclination to do a good action, or to promote the welfare of another; distinguished from charity as indigence and distress is the object of that; but persons of all ranks and conditions may be the objects of this: it differs from benignity or humility, which is restrained to the disposition of the mind, but this always includes action.

BENEFICENT, *part.* (*benefaciens*, Lat.) performing acts of kindness, and assistance, without any views of interest.

BENEFICIAL, *adj.* (from *beneficium*, Lat.) that which assists, relieves, or is of service to. "Very *beneficial* to mankind."

BENEFICIAL, *S.* a benefice. "How to obtain a *beneficial*." SPENSER.

BENEFICIALLY, *adv.* (from *beneficial* and *ly* of *live*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as to relieve, assist, or be of service to a person.

BENEFICIALNESS, *S.* (from *beneficial* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) that quality which renders a thing of service, advantageous, or profitable to a person.

BENEFICIARY, *adj.* (from *benefice*) he that holds any dignity as dependent on, and tributary to another. Used substantively, it implies one who is in possession of a church living or benefice. "The *beneficiary* is obliged to serve the parish churches." AYLIFFE.

BENEFIT, *S.* (from *bene*, well, and *fio*, Lat. to become) that which advantageth, or turns to the profit of another. An act of kindness, or love done to help or assist another. Among players, the whole takings of the theatre, which are applied to their own use. In law, *benefit* of the clergy, was an ancient liberty of the church; whereby any priest might on his petition, even in case of murder, be delivered to his ordinary in order to purge himself. It is at present confined to signify a person's being only burnt in the hand for felony, and set free for the first time.

To **BENEFIT**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to do something to or for another, whereby he may receive advantage, or improvement. To promote, increase, or render better. "Shall nothing *benefit* your knowledge?" SHAK. "Far from *benefiting* trade." ARBUTH. Used neuterly, to improve, applied to the mind; to reap advantage from. "What I have *benefitted* herein." MILTON.

To **BENET**, *v. a.* (from *be* and *net*) to ensnare, or surround a person with snares, alluding to the circumstances of a bird or fish taken in a net. "Thus *benetted* round with villains." SHAK. Not in use.

BENEVOLENCE, *S.* (from *benevolentia*, Lat. *bene*, well, and *volo*, Lat. to will) a disposition of mind, whereby a person is strongly impelled to do another all the good he can without any views of interest and reward. Figuratively, the action, or good deed proceeding from this disposition. In law, a voluntary contribution, or gift from the subject to the sovereign, in proportion to his circumstances; introduced by Edward IV, and abolished by Richard III.

BENEVOLENT, *part.* (from *benevolens*, Lat.) inclined to do good from an affectionate regard to a person.

BENEVOLENTNESS, *S.* (from *benevolent* and *ness* of *ness*,

Sax. implying an abstract quality) that quality which shows a person ready to do all the good he can to another, and in its highest degree, without the least prospect or wish for reward.

BENGA'L, *S.* the most easterly province of the Moguls dominions in India, on the Ganges, bounded on the N. by the provinces of Patna and Jessat, on the E. by Arracan and Tipra, on the S. by the bay of Bengal and Orissa, and on the W. by Narva and Malva; extending 400 miles in length, and 300 in breadth from N. to S. and is annually overflowed by the Ganges in the same manner as Egypt by the Nile. The East India company's settlement is here; this place affords rich cargoes for 50 or 60 vessels yearly, besides what is carried in small vessels to the neighbouring countries. Likewise a thin slight stuff composed of silk and hair, used by women, and made in this place.

BENJA'MIN, *S.* (*benzoin*) in pharmacy, a gum of a tree, abounding in Cochin China, resembling the Almond, excepting that its leaves are longer, and roundish at the top. The gum is both in drops and lumps, the former of which is the true, of a yellow, or gold colour without, and white within, friable, without any taste and aromatic. The best comes from Sumatra. It is a great and powerful expectorant, and given in asthmas, infarctions of the lungs, and inveterate coughs. The *flowers of Benjamin*, which are more commonly used in these cases, are prepared by putting a quantity of them in gross powder in a glass vessel, not luted, into a sand heat.

To **BENIGHT**, *v. a.* (from *be* and *night*) to be overtaken by darkness in a journey. To be without light; to wander in the dark; applied literally to the eyes, and figuratively to the mind.

BENIGN, *adj.* (pronounced as if written *benine*, from *benignus*) having a disposition that inclines a person to do a good action to another. Kind, generous, or liberal. In medicine, wholesome, gentle. "Salts of a *benign*, mild nature." ARBUTH. Applied to a disease, when all the symptoms of it are favourable.

BENIGNESS, *S.* (from *benign* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) that quality which inclines a person, or fits a thing to do good to another.

BENIGNITY, *S.* (the *g* is retained in the pronunciation of the word, though dropped in the former; *benignitas*, Lat.) a disposition of mind inclining one person to be kind to another. In surgery, that which promotes or favours any operations. "The *benignity* of the serum, sendeth out better matters for a callus." WISEMAN.

BENIGNLY, *adv.* (from *benign* and *ly* of *live*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as to shew kindness and condescension. "Glorious as he rose; *benignly* so he set." PRIOR.

BENISON, *S.* (*benissons*, of *benir*, Fr. to bless) a blessing, or an act, whereby a person wishes or prays for the happiness of another, applied to the blessings of a parent. A rapture of joyful gratitude on account of some benefit received. "To love the traveller's *benison*." MILT.

BENNET, *S.* (*benoite*, Fr. or *avens*, Lat.) in botany, a herb, whose flower hath a one-leav'd empalement cut at the top into 10 segments; it has 5 round petals, a great number of awl-shaped stamina; and several germens collected into a head in the center of the flower: there are 6 species. The root of the first sort is esteemed cephalic, alexipharmic, and of great use in fluxes.

BENT, *S.* (from *bend*; *bendite*, from *bende*, Ill.) that part of a stick, &c. which is forced from a right or straight line; that which forms an angle, or crookedness, in opposition to *straight*. The declivity, or slope of a hill. "On a *bent*, the temple stood." DRYD. After the word *full*, stretch applied to the purpose, in allusion to the stretching a bow; propensity or inclination applied to the affections, with the particle *of* before the affection. Tendency, or the different appearances of an object. "Apply itself to *bents*, and turns of the matter in its researches." LOCKE. In agriculture, a kind of grass, called *bent grass*.

BENTING-TIME, *S.* (from *bent*, a kind of grass, and *time*) the season wherein pigeons feed on *bent-grass*, which is before the peas are ripe.

To **BENU'M**, *v. a.* (from *benyman*, Sax.) to take away, or destroy the sense of feeling, applied to the effect of cold upon the extreme parts of the body; or the approach of death, and stupifying violence of any disorder.

BENZO'IN, *S.* See **BENJAMIN**.

To **BEPA'INT**, *v. a.* (from *be* and *paint*) to cover with artificial colours. Figuratively, to change the colour of the complexion. "Else would a maiden blush *bepaint* my cheek." SHAK.

B E R

TO BEPI'SS, *v. a.* (from *be* and *piss*) to be unable to retain one's urine; joined with the personal pronouns *myself*, *himself*, &c. "Made the knight *bepiss himself*."
TO BEQUE'ATH, *v. a.* (from *becwæthan*, Sax. *cwīthan*, Goth. to speak) To leave a person any thing by will.
BEQUE'ATHMENT, *S.* (from *bequeath* and *ment*) the leaving something, or the thing left by will. Seldom used.
BEQUE'ST, *S.* (from *bequeath*) something left by will; a legacy.
TO BERA'TTLE, *v. a.* (from *be* and *rattle*) to make a noise at, including the idea of contempt. To scold. "So *berattle* the common stage." The same as making use of a *cat-call*, or other methods of theatrical criticism used by moderns.
BERBERRY, *S.* See **BARBERRY**.
TO BERE'AVE, *v. n.* (preter *bercaved*, or *bereft* from *bercāfan*, Sax. *berōwen*, Belg. *berauben*, Teut.) to take away by force, including a want of pity. To spoil; to rob; to strip a person of his property; used with the particle *of*.
BERE'AVEMENT, *S.* (from *bercave*) the act of taking away, or leaving a person destitute of any thing.
BERE'FT, *part. passive of bercave*.
BERG, *S.* (*berg*, Sax.) a town, city, hill, or castle; a fortified place; the original of the modern word *borough*.
BERGAMO, *S.* (Fr.) a coarse tapestry, manufactured with several sorts of spun thread, or of flocks of wool, silk, or cotton, ox, cow, or goat's hair: properly a web of all those sorts of commodities and a warp of hemp, woven in a loom like linen. They are generally from 1 1-half to 2 1-half ells in length, and wrought like the *point d'Hongrie*, with broad stripes, and the figures of flowers, birds, and other animals.
BERGAMOT, *S.* (*bergamotte*, Fr.) in gardening, a fine juicy pear, of a globular form, and a coat of an olive colour mixed with brown. An essence or perfume, drawn from the fruit of a lemon-tree ingrafted with the stock of a bergamot pear tree. The original inventor of this essence acquired no small fortune from the secret. Likewise a kind of snuff, of a large grain, said to be only pure tobacco, with some of this essence rubbed into it.
BERG-MASTER, *S.* (from *berg*, *beorg* or *burig*, Sax. a town, hill, or castle, and *master*) the bailiff or chief officer among the Derbyshire miners.
BERGMOTE, *S.* (from *berg*, a hill, and *mot*, Sax. a council) a court held on a hill in Derbyshire, to decide the controversies happening between the miners.
BERKSHIRE, *S.* (from *Bearwucfhyre*, Sax. whence *Bearwucfhyre* and *Barrucfhyre*, and thence *Barkshyre* or *Berkshyre*) in geography, a county in England, bounded by Hampshire on the S. by Wiltshire and Gloucestershire on the W. by the Thames on the N. and by Middlesex and Surry on the E. Its air is healthy, and its soil fertile; its chief products are woollen-cloth, sail-cloth, and malt. It is 39 miles long, and 29 broad, contains 527 acres, 140 parishes, 17,000 houses, 12 market-towns; sends 9 members to parliament, 2 of which are knights of the shire; and gives the title of earl to a branch of the Howards.
TO BERHYME, *v. a.* (from *be* and *rhyme*) to make a person or thing the subject of a poem; used by way of contempt. "Now *be-rhym'd* so long." POPE.
BERLIN, *S.* (from *byr*, Ill. *baïrgs*, Goth. a town, and *lin*, a diminutive particle) in geography, the capital of the marquisate of Brandenburg, in Germany, and the royal residence of the present celebrated king of Prussia. It is large and well built: its chief manufactures, besides various works in gold and silver, are those in polished steel and glass, light stuffs, coarse cloths, stockings, &c. This city which, in time of peace, flourished under the fostering care of its monarch, has for three years been deprived of his presence, by the ambition of his enemies; while making head against three of the most potent allies in all Europe, he has recalled to their memory the fame of his ancestors, and made them admirers of a power they wish to destroy. *Berlin* is applied to a carriage of the chariot kind, very convenient for travelling, being both lighter, and less apt to be overturned than a chariot. The body is hung high on shafts, with leatheren braces; and instead of side windows, some have screens to let down in bad weather, and draw up in good.
BERKAMP, *S.* (Fr.) in fortification, a piece of ground from 3 to 5 feet wide, left between the rampart and the moat, to receive the earth falling from the rampart, by that means hindering it from filling the moat: it is sometimes planted.

B E S

BERMU'DAS, *S.* (from *Bermuda*, a Spaniard, who discovered them in 1552, likewise named *Sommers*, *islands*, from Sir G. Sommers, who took possession of them in 1609) a cluster of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 32 deg. N. and long. 64 deg. 48 min. W. St. George is the most considerable of them, where the number of English is computed at 10,000, besides slaves. The climate is temperate: their chief growth is in Indian wheat and tobacco, the latter of which is very indifferent. Their cedars exceed those of any other country, either for their fragrancy, durability, or hardness; and are so abundant, that they build their vessels of them, which are reckoned the best sailors of any in all the West Indies. They have fish in great plenty, amongst which the tortoises are so numerous, that the inhabitants almost live entirely upon them.
TO BERO'B, *v. a.* (from *be* and *rob*) to steal; to take away the property of a person. "Of yourself you thus *berobbed* are." Fairy Queen. Seldom used.
BE'RRY, *S.* (from *ber*, Ill. *berigen*, Sax. from *beran*, Sax. to bear) in botany; see **BACCA**.
TO BE'RRY, *v. n.* (from the noun) to produce berries. In the North, it signifies to *strike*, from *ber*, Ill. to beat, or thresh.
BE'RRY-BEARING, *adj.* (from *berry* and *bearing*) that which bears berries; otherwise termed *bacciferous*, from the Latin.
BE'RT, a Saxon termination from *beort*, Sax. *beirt*, Goth. *biartur*, Ill. signifying bright, or famous; and added to names derived from that language: hence *Eibert*, of immortal fame, from *eca*, Sax. eternal and *bert*. *Sigbert*, a famous conqueror, from *Sige*, Sax. victory, and *bert*, famous.
BE'RTH, *S.* (from *beran*, Sax. to bear) See **BIRTH**.
BE'RTAM, *S.* (*pyrethum*, Lat.) in botany, an herb, named bastard pellitory.
BE'RYL, *S.* (*βερύλλος*, *berullos*, Gr. *beryllos*, Lat.) a precious transparent stone, like crystal, found in the mines of the Indies. It inclines a little to a sea green, and was from thence called *aqua marina*; to make it more sparkling and white, it must be cut facet-wise, as it receives no brightness from the polish. It was the 8th stone in the breast-plate of the Jewish high-priest.
TO BESC'RE'EN, *v. a.* (from *be* and *screen*) to conceal, or hide any thing. "*Bescreen'd* in night." SHAK. Now obsolete.
TO BESE'ECH, *v. a.* (preter *I besought*, *I have besought*, from *be* and *secan*, Sax. preter *sehte*; *versoeken*, Belg.) to intreat with great earnestness; to ask for as a favour, in an humble and suppliant manner.
TO BESE'EM, *v. n.* (*beziemen*, Belg.) to suit, applied to means. To become, or be worthy of, applied to character or dignity.
BESE'EN, *part.* (from *be* and *seon*, Sax.) attracting the eye by its show, or propriety. Obsolete.
TO BESE'T, *v. a.* (preter *I beset*, *I have beset*, *besetan*, Sax. *beset*, preter; *gasitan*, Goth. preter *gasat*) to surround, so as not to be able to escape without difficulty, alluding to an enemy's surrounding a body of men, or some fortified place. Figuratively, used with *hard*, or *fore*, to oppress, perplex, or embarrass. To lay in wait, to endanger, to encompass, used with the particle *with*. "We are *beset* with thieves." SHAK.
TO BESHITE, *v. a.* (*beschiffen*, Belg.) to soil or foul with excrements. *I am beshit*, a low phrase for a person's having a trick played him, from *Ich bin beschiffen*, Belg. of *beschiffen*, Belg. to deceive.
TO BESHRE'W, *v. a.* (from *beschreyen*, Teut. to inchant, *beschrywen*, Sax. to confess, being the worst thing a guilty person can be forced to) to wish any thing unhappy or miserable to a person. "*I besbrew* us both." DRYD. Seldom used.
BESI'DE, or **BESI'DES**, *prep.* (from *be* and *side*, Sax. *besyden*, *befydens*, Belg. *beseits*, Teut.) by the side, or near, applied to situation. "To sit down *beside* him." BACON. "*Beside* him hung his bow." PAR. LOST. In the enumeration or detail of particulars, something more, over, and above. "In man there is a nature found *beside* the senses." DAVIS. "Great numbers, *beside* those whose names are in the Christian records." ADDISS. Inconsistent with, not relating to, not discoverable by. "A method *beside* and above the discoveries of man's reason." SAUNDERS. "It is *beside* my present business." LOCKE. Before a reciprocal pronoun, as *himself*, &c. it implies the lot of the person, or madness: "Thou art *beside thyself*." ARBUTHNOT. Used adverbially, it implies an additional circumstance, or force.

something more than what has been mentioned. "*Besides*, "you know not." DRYD. The rest; or that which has not been already spoken of, or mentioned. "Hail thou any here *besides*." Gen. xix. 12.

BESIDERY, S. in gardening, a species of pears.

To BESIE'GE, *v. a.* (from *be* and *siege*, pronounced as if written with a double *ee*, *besege*) to surround, or attack a place with an army, in order to conquer and get master of it.

BESIE'GER, S. (from *besege* and *er*, implying an agent, from *wer*, Sax. a man) a person who attempts to take a town, by encamping against it.

To BESLU'BBER, *v. a.* (from *be* and *slubber*) to dawb or smite with any thing that raises a disagreeable idea.

To BESME'AR, *v. a.* (from *be* and *smear*, of *smearan*, Sax. to anoint) to cover or dawb with any thing which alters the colour of a thing, and raises an idea of something not cleanly. Figuratively, to tarnish, or deprive of its lustre, applied to character, &c. "Would not let ingratiate—so much *befmear* it." SHAK.

To BESMI'RCH, *v. a.* (from *be* and *smiercian*, Sax. to make a mock of; or *smierwan*, Sax. to bedawb) to soil; to tarnish; to rob of its lustre. Obsolete.

To BESMO'KE, *v. a.* (from *be* and *smoke*) to soil; to foul, or dry in smoke.

To BESMU'T, *v. a.* (from *be* and *smutan*, Sax. to corrupt, or pollute) to smear with any thing black; especially applied to discolouring a thing by smoke, soot, &c.

BESOM, S. (*befm*, *befma*, Sax.) an instrument consisting of a long handle, to which birch or rushes are fastened; used by housewives to sweep their floors from sand or dust: by the Londoners generally stiled a *broom*.

To BESORT, *v. a.* (from *be* and *fort*) to be proper for; to suit; to fit, become, or agree with. "Such men as may *befort* your age." SHAK. Used as a substantive, for such attendance and accommodations as are suitable to a person's rank. "Such accommodation and *befort*—as levels "with her breeding." SHAK. Now obsolete.

To BESOT, *v. a.* (from *be* and *for*) to stupify with glutony and drunkenness. Used with the particle *on*, to doat, or be extremely in love with. "*Befotted on* that face and "eyes." DRYD.

BESOUGH, *part. pass.* of BESECH.

To BESPA'NGLE, *v. a.* (from *be* and *spangle*) to make a thing glitter, by the means of some small shining object. "The heavens *befpangling*." POPE.

To BESPA'TTER, *v. a.* (from *be* and *spatter*) to wet, by casting small quantities of water. Figuratively, to soil or tarnish the character of a person. "Whom never faction "could *befpatter*." SWIFT.

To BESPA'WL, *v. a.* (from *be* and *spawl*) to dawb with spittle.

To BESPE'AK, *v. a.* (pronounced as if written with *ee*, *be-speak*, preter *I bespoke*, or *I bespake*; *I have bespoken*, or *be-spoken*; from *be*, for, and *spæcan*, Sax. *befsechen*, Teut. to buy) to give orders for the making of a thing; to make a bargain for the purchase of any thing, in order to prevent others from buying it. To engage beforehand. "To *be-speak* his custom." Life of J. BULL. To discover beforehand, or forebode. To address in discourse; to speak to. "Thus the queen *befpoke*." DRYD. To declare; to show. "Orders that *befpeak* a mind composed." ADDISS.

BESPE'AKER, S. (from *bespeak* and *er* of *wer*, Sax. a man) he that gives orders, for the making of any thing, to an artificer, or manufacturer.

To BESPE'CKLE, *v. a.* (from *be* and *speckle*, *speckic*, Pol.) to mark with spots.

To BESPE'W, *v. a.* (from *be* and *spew*, of *spüwan*, Sax.) to vomit upon.

To BESPI'CE, *v. a.* (from *be* and *spice*) to season with spices, generally applied to liquors. "Thou mightest *befspice* a cup." SHAK.

To BESPI'T, *v. a.* (preter *I bespat*, or *befpit*, *I have bespitten*, or *befpitten*, from *be* and *spit*, the preter being formed according to the Goth. which makes the preter in *a* when the last syllable but one of the infinitive ends in *i* short) to wet with spittle; to spit upon.

BESPOKE, *irregular part.* from BESPEAK.

To BESPO'T, *v. a.* (from *be* and *spot*) to mark with spots.

To BESPRED, *v. a.* (pronounced *befpred*, as if the *a* was dropped; from *be* and *spread*, of *spredan* or *spredan*, Sax.) to extend a thing at full length over another; to cover with. Used with the particle *with*, before a thing spread, or used as a cover. "With painted flowers *befspread*." DRYD.

To BESPRI'NKLE, *v. a.* (from *be* and *sprinkle*, of *springe*,

Sax. *befspringen*, *befspringen*, Teut.) to spirt, or throw water upon a thing, so as to make it fall upon it in drops.

To BESPUN'TTER, *v. a.* (from *be* and *sputter*) to wet any thing, by forcing spittle in drops from between the lips.

BE'ST, *adj.* (the superlative degree of *good*; the comparative *better*, from *god* or *bet*, *bettera*, *best*, Sax.) the highest degree of good applied to persons and things. Used with the verb *do*; the utmost exertion of power, or ability. "Let each man *do* his *best*." SHAK. Used with *at*, the highest degree of perfection. Joined with *make*, to carry a thing to the highest degree of perfection, or gain all the advantage from it that is possible. "Alnascher, in order to "make the *best* of it." ADDISS. Used adverbially, for most. "Where it liketh him *best*." Deut. xxiii. 16.

To BESTA'IN, *v. n.* (from *be* and *stain*) to change, alter, or discharge the colour of a thing; to mark with spots, or stains.

To BESTE'AD, *v. a.* (preter, *I bested*, or *have bested*, from *be* and *stead*) to support, sustain, help, or avail. "How "little you *bested*." MILT. To treat, use, or furnish with conveniences. "Hardly *bested*." Isaiah, viii. 21.

BESTIAL, *adj.* (from *bestia*, Lat. a beast) that which has the nature of a beast: applied figuratively to one that seems to have no regard for reason, delicacy, virtue, shame, or humanity, and carries with it an idea of the highest reproach.

BESTIALITY, S. (from *bestial*) that quality which is contrary to the right use of reason, opposite to every principle of humanity, and includes the secondary idea of great baseness, and the highest reproachfulness.

BESTIALLY, *adv.* (from *bestial* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as to resemble a beast, and below the dignity of humanity: a term of severe reproach.

To BESTI'CK, *v. a.* (preter, *I bestuck*, or *have bestuck*, from *be* and *stick*) to fix darts, or any pointed thing, or mark upon a subject. To wound all over. "Truth shall retire—*befstuck* with slanderous darts." PAR. LOST.

To BESTIR, *v. a.* (from *be* and *stir*) to exert ones power vigorously; including the idea of inactivity or rest before it. Generally used with the reciprocal pronouns, *him*, *her*, *himself*, &c. "They must needs *befstir* themselves." RAY. But Shakespear uses it before common nouns. "You have "so *befstirred* your valour." This construction is never adopted by present writers of any note.

To BESTOW, *v. a.* (*bestedan*, Belg.) to give a person a thing which he had no right to demand; including the idea of a favour. To give in marriage, used with the particle *upon* before the receiver. "I could have *befstowed* her upon "a fine gentleman." Tatler, No. 75. To lay out, or spend, used with *for*. "Thou shalt *befstow* that money for "whatsoever thy soul lusteth after." Deut. xiv. 26. To place, to lay up in a place. "*Befstowed* them in the house." 2 Kings vi. 24. This last sense is derived from *be* and *stow*, Sax. a place.

BESTOWER, S. (from *befstow* and *er*, Sax. implying an agent, from *wer*, Sax. a man) he that gives a thing, which could not be claimed as a right. He that confers a favour.

BESTRAUGHT, *part.* (perhaps used for *distraught* of *dis-tract*) deprived of reason; mad, or distracted. "I am not *beftraught*." SHAK. Not in use.

To BESTRE'W, *v. a.* (part. *befstrewed* or *befstrown*) to scatter, or sprinkle over; to cover with; preter, *I bestred*, *I have bestred*, or *befstridden*.

To BESTRI'DE, *v. a.* (from *be* and *stride*) to stand over any thing, so as to have it between our legs, or a leg on each side of it. As this posture is that of a person on horseback, it is put figuratively for a person riding. "He "*befrides* the lazy-pacing clouds." SHAK. To stand over a thing in order to defend it. "He doth *befstride* a "bleeding land." SHAK.

To BESTU'D, *v. a.* (from *be* and *stud*) to adorn with shining dots, marks, or studs.

BE'T, S. (from *wettan*, Teut. *wedden*, Belg. *weddaian*, Sax. to lay a wager, from *wed*, Sax. a wager, *b* being often exchanged for a *w*, as *fwachwe*, *schwalbe*, Teut. a swallow) the money deposited by each of the parties who lay a wager, to be given to him who wins.

To BE'T, *v. a.* (from the noun) to lay a wager, or risque a sum of money on the success of a thing, or undertaking.

BE'T, the old preter of *beat*; now obsolete.

To BETAKE, *v. a.* (preter *I betook*, part. passive *betaken*, from *be* and *take*, *betacan*, Sax.) to apply; to have recourse to, with the reciprocal pronouns *him*, *her*, &c. and the

the particle *to*; "Here I *betake myself* to them again." Woodw. To take to, fly, or go, applied to motion. "They both *betook* them several ways." Par. Loft.

To BETE'EM, *v. a.* (from *be* and *teem*) to bestow, or give. "So would I *betee*m to you this sword." Fairy Q. To produce, alluding to the teeming-time of animals. "I could well *betee*m them from the tempest of mine eyes." SHAK.

To BETHINK, *v. a.* (preter *I bethought*, from *be* and *thencan*, Sax. which makes *thobte* or *thubte* in the preter; *thogkan*, preter *thahta*, Goth.) to recall back something past into the mind. To recollect one's self; to suspend our thoughts, in order to examine some particular idea; generally used with the reciprocal pronouns *my*, *himself*, &c. "I have *bethought me* of another fault." SHAK. "Confidation may allay his heat, and make him *bethink himself*." SHAK.

BE'THLEHEM, S. (from *בֵּית*, *Beth*, Heb. a house, and *לֶחֶם*, *lehem*, Heb. bread) the name of a city in Judea, famous for being the birth-place of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Applied, according to its etymology, to an hospital, and at present appropriated to that where lunatics are confined, near Moorgate, London. See BEDLAM.

BE'THLEHEMITE, S. (from *Bethlehem*) a person confined, or fit to be confined, in a mad-house, called a BEDLAMITE.

BETHOUGHT, (pronounced *betháwt*) the preter of BETHINK.

To BETHRAL, *v. a.* (from *be* and *thral*) to bind and fetter as a captive. "She it is that did my lord *bethral*." Fairy Q. Seldom used.

To BETHUMP, *v. a.* (from *be* and *thump*) to bang, or beat: a ludicrous word. "I never was so *bethumpt*." SHAK.

To BETIDE, *v. a.* (preter *it betided*, or *betid*; from *tid*, Sax. time, season, or opportunity) to happen to a person; to befall; used both of good and bad events; and sometimes with the particle *to*. "What has *betid to* Cloten." SHAK.

BETIME, or BETIMES, *adv.* (from *be*, Sax. about, near, or at, and *time* of *tima*, Sax. a season, or opportunity) in season; without delay. "Learn *betimes*." Par. Reg. Soon, in a short time, applied to continuance, or duration. "Which fadeth *betimes*." BAC. Joined with *morning*, early, not long after day-break. "They rose *betimes* in the morning." 1 Macc. iv. 52. used with the particle *in*.

BETLE, BETEL, or BETRE, S. (Ind.) in botany, a plant, in great repute all over the East, resembling that which bears pepper; but so weak as to need a prop to support it. Its leaves are like those of ivy, but more tender; are continually chewed by the Indians, who are never without a box of them; and offer them to each other, whenever they meet: which is reckoned so essential a point of good breeding, that they look on it as a great affront not to have it offered, or to refuse it when presented. It is supposed to be very cordial, to fasten the teeth, and to make the breath smell sweet.

To BETOKEN, *v. a.* (from *be* and *token*, *betrecken*, Belg. to sign, or mark) to declare, to shew, or discover, by marks, or signs.

BETONY, S. (*betonia*, Lat. or *betonica*, supposed to be derived from the *Vettones*, an ancient people of Italy, who used it) in botany, a plant, the flower of which hath a permanent empalement of one tubulous leaf cut into five parts, with four stamina, two long, and two shorter; the germen is quadrupartite, and turns to four naked seeds, lodged in the empalement. Linnæus ranges it in the 12th class of his first sect: There are seven species. The common sort, growing with a white flower in the woods in England, is greatly esteemed as a vulnerary.

BETO'OK, irregular participle from *betake*.

To BETOSS, *v. a.* (from *be* and *toss*) to be tossed about; to be agitated, disturbed, troubled, or tormented. "My *betossed* soul." SHAK.

To BETRAY, *v. a.* (*bedrieghen*, Belg. *betriegen*, to deceive, *bedrager*, Dan. to deceive; to defraud, of *drugen*, Teut. a trick, *dry*, Sax. an impostor, *tradire*, Ital. *trahir*, Fr.) to deliver a person up to his enemies, though bound to the contrary, including the idea of treachery. To disclose a secret entrusted to one. To discover some failing. "Lest you *betray* your ignorance." WATTS. Used with the particle *to*, to expose to, to make a person liable to fall into some inconveniencies, or subject to some failing. "To *betray* him to great errors." K. CHARLES.

To discover as a relique, signal, or mark. "Nor a stone *betray*—The place where once the very ruins lay." Addison.

BETRAY'ER, S. (from *betray* and *er*, implying an agent from *wer*, Sax.) the person who treacherously delivers another into the hands of his enemies. One who discloses a secret. Applied figuratively to things, or abstract ideas with great elegance, and implies the frustrating or disappointing any design. "Fear the *betray*er of all succours." HOOKER.

To BETRIM, *v. a.* (from *be* and *trim*) to adorn or embellish the person with dress: applied with great beauty to the flowery creation. "The banks with pionied and tulip'd brims, "Which spongy April at thy heft *betrim*s." SHAK.

To BETROTH, *v. a.* (from *be* and *troth*, *betrouwen*, Belg. *betrauwen*, Teut. of *trew*, Teut. faith) to promise a person in marriage. In law, to nominate to a bishopric. "Consecrated a bishop unto that church, whereunto he was not before *betrothed*." AYLIFFE.

To BETRUST, *v. a.* (from *be* and *trust*) to trust, or rely upon the fidelity of another, applied both to persons or things. Used with the particle *to*, before the person trusted, and *with*, before the thing or person committed to the charge of another. "Betrust him *with* all the good." GREW. "Whatsoever you would *betrust to* your memory." WATTS.

BE'TTER, *adj.* (the comparative degree of *good*, of which *best* is the superlative, from *god* or *bet*, Sax. good, *better*, and *best*, Sax. best, *batizo*, comp. Goth. better, *batists*, or *batista*, Sup. best, thus *bib*, or *biba*, Per. the positive, and *bibtar*, Per. the comparative, *better*, Belg. *baffer*, Teut. *bedre*, Dan.) that which exceeds, is better or preferable to the thing it is compared with. Used with the definite particle *the*, and followed by *of*, something superior *to*, that which hath some advantages over the thing compared. "Altered *for the better*." Used as a substantive, a person of rank or authority superior to ourselves. "The courtesy of nations allows you my *better*." SHAK.

BE'TTER, *adv.* (the comparative of *well*) in a more perfect, exact, manner. More advantageous, or profitable.

To BE'TTER, *v. a.* (from the adjective, *bessern*, Teut.) to improve; to increase the value of a thing. To amend by change; to surpass; to excell; to strengthen, or add strength to. "During a treaty to *better* a party." BACON.

BE'TTER, S. (from *bet*) a person who risks a sum of money on the success, or miscarriage of a thing or person: one who lays wagers.

BE'TTY, S. (from *betan*, *beaton*, or *beotan*, Sax. to strike, or beat) a strong wedge, like a chisel used for breaking open doors. Also the name of a pint flask. DYCHE.

BETWE'EN, *prep.* (*betweonan*, *betwijnan*, Sax. from *be* and *twee*, Sax. *twi*, or *twee*, Belg. two) applied to situation, it signifies the middle, or the having one of the two things mentioned on each side of us. Applied to time, the middle space, or that which is included within the periods mentioned. "Between the promise made to Abraham, and the coming of Christ." Applied to qualities, partaking of each. "Between black and white." Applied to things opposite or contrary to each other; it implies separation, or the idea of difference acquired by comparison. "Distinguish *between* what require, or what not." LOCKE. A reciprocation on both sides, applied to friendship. "A great friendship *between* him and me." By themselves, privately, exclusive of any others. "That was done *between* them." GREENWOOD. *Between* is properly used of only two persons, but *among*, when more are included. Though it must be confessed that authors seldom attend to this distinction, and use the words promiscuously.

BETWIXT, *prep.* (*betwix*, *betwux*, and *betweox*, Sax.) used indifferently for BETWEEN, which see.

BE'VEL, or BE'VIL, S. among joiners, a kind of square, one or both legs of which are crooked, according to the sweep of an arch, or vault; being moveable on a point or center, it may be set to any angle, and supply the deficiencies of the common square and mitre, by setting off an angle greater than 90, in which it exceeds the former; or less than 45 deg. in which it has the advantage of the latter. *Bevil angle*, is that which is not square, whether it be obtuse, or acute.

To BE'VEL, or BE'VIL, *v. a.* (from the substantive) to form a bevil angle, in opposition to a right one.

BE'VELE, or BE'VILE, *adj.* (from *bevil*) in heraldry, a thing broken, or opening like a carpenter's rule. BEVER

BE'VER, S. See BEAVER.

BE'VERAGE, S. (*beveragio*, Ital. from *bevere*, to drink, *bruvage*, or *breuvage* Fr.) any common drink, or any thing drinkable. A kind of water-cyder, made by putting the mure into the fat, and adding water, which stands on it 48 hours, is then pressed and tunned immediately. A treat on putting on, or first wearing a new suit of cloaths. A treat at a person's first coming to prison, called likewise garnish.

BE'VY, S. (from *beva*, Ital.) a flock, or number of birds collected together. An assembly, or company.

To BEWAIL, *v. a.* (from *be* and *wail*, of *wa*, Sax. grief) to grieve for any calamity, including the idea of sorrow expressed by tears, and cries of misery.

To BEWARE, *v. a.* (from *be* and *ware*, *guvaruan*, Sax. *warer*, Belg.) to act with so much caution as to provide against any future obstacle or misfortune. It has the particle *of*, before the thing which raises the suspicion of danger; and is used only in such forms of speech as would admit the word *be*; as, *be may beware*, let him beware, *he will beware*; but not in those wherein the auxiliary verbs occur, as we do not say, *I did beware*, *I have bewared*, or *been ware*.

To BEWE'T, *v. a.* (from *be* and *wet*) to make moist, or wet.

To BEWILDER, *v. a.* (from *be* and *wild* of *wild*, or *wal-da*, Sax. a wood or wilderness) to lose in a place, or wood, which has no certain path. Figuratively, to puzzle and perplex the mind with difficulties. "Lost and bewildered in the fruitless search." ADDIS.

To BEWITCH, *v. a.* (from *be* and *witch*, of *wiece* or *wicca*, Sax. a witch) to injure by, or subject to, the power of diabolical charms and incantations. In a secondary sense, to operate so powerfully on the mind by personal or mental charms, as to captivate and be irresistible. "Filled with such bewitching tenderness and rapture." Spect. No. 223.

BEWITCHERY, S. (from *bewitch*) in the time of ignorance supposed to be an irresistible power, which persons dealing in magic or with the devil had over others. In its secondary sense, a charm either personal, mental, &c. which a person cannot resist, or whose operation cannot be accounted for. "There is a certain bewitchery, or fascination in words." SOUTH.

BEWITCHMENT, S. (from *bewitch*) the power of charming irresistibly. "The bewitchment of some popular man." SHAK. Seldom used.

To BEWRA'Y, *v. a.* (*bewregan*, or *wregan*, Sax. the *g* sounded like a *y*, *wroeghen*, Belg. Minshew deduces it from *bewyre*, Goth.) to discover a thing that is hid or secret, either through simplicity or treachery.

BEWRA'YER, S. (from *bewray* and *er*, implying an agent from *wer*, Sax. a man) a person who discovers a thing which should be concealed. A divulger of secrets, used in a bad sense, and including in it, either the idea of folly, or treachery.

BEYOND, *prep.* (*geond*, *begeond*, *begeondan*, Sax. the *g* being pronounced like a *y*) a word used to signify excess in any thing. Applied to a place, the farther side of any thing, or that which is at the greatest distance from us. Farther than "Beyond the mountain." Across, or over. "Beyond the sea." Deutr. xxx. 13. Too great for, or out of the reach of, exceeding, above, superiour. "Thy goodness beyond thought." Par. Lost. To go beyond; is to deceive or defraud by a greater degree of craft or cunning. "That no man go beyond, or defraud." 1 Thess. iv. 6.

BE'ZEL, or BE'ZIL, S. (among jewellers) that part of a ring in which the stone is set.

BE'ZOAR, S. (from *badzcher*, or *bazcher*, an antidote, *pa*, against, and *zakar*, Perf. a poison, *pazan*, Perf. a goat from whose entrails this stone is taken) in its primary sense, an antidote against poison: in its secondary, a medicinal stone brought from the East or West Indies, found in the stomach of an animal of the goat kind, and composed of several coats, like an onion. *Oriental bezoar*, comes particularly from the kingdom of Golconda and Cannanor, in the East Indies; being found mixed with the dung of the *pazan*, a goat, and bears a very high price, though more valuable for its rareness than its real use. It is used in the epilepsy, swimmings in the head, palpitation of the heart; jaundice, cholic, and enters into one species of Gascoign's powder. The occidental *bezoar*, comes from the West Indies, and is formed in the stomachs of the *guinacoes*, *jachos*, *vicunnas*, and *taraguas*; but that which comes from the last, is the best.

BEZOA'RDIC, *adj.* (from *bezoar*) medicines compounded with *bezoar*.

BIA'NGULATED, or BIA'NGULOUS, *adj.* (from *bis*,

Lat. twice, and *angulus*, Lat. a corner) that which has two angles or corners.

BI'AS, S. (*lais*, Fr. from *bibag*, Gall. cross or athwart, *staggio*, or *viaggio*, Ital.) the weight lodged in one side of a bowl to direct or regulate it in its course; and to turn it from a straight line. Figuratively, an influence, propensity; or any thing which directs the course of a person's actions to a particular end.

To BI'AS, *v. a.* (from the noun) to influence a person to any particular measures of conduct.

BI'B, S. (from *bibo*, Lat. to drink) a piece of linen put under the chins of infants when feeding, to keep the victuals which is spilt from their clothes. Likewise a piece of linen pinned on the front of the stay, of those of more advanced years.

BIBA'CIOUS, *adj.* (*bibax*, Lat.) much addicted to drinking, or drinking to excess.

BIBA'CITY, S. (*bibacitas*, Lat.) the quality of drinking too much.

BI'BER, S. (from *bibo*, Lat. to drink) a person who drinks to excess.

BI'BLE, S. (from *βιβλος*, *biblos*, Gr. a book called so by way of eminence) the volume containing the great truths of religion and conduct revealed from heaven by God, comprehending the Old and New Testament; though sometimes applied to the Old only, as the word testament is restrained to the New. The translation of this sacred volume was begun very early in this kingdom, and some part of it was done even by king Alfred. Adelmus translated the Psalms into Saxon, in 709; other parts were done by Edfrid, or Ecbert, in 730; the whole by Bede, in 731. Frevifa published the whole in English, in 1357. Tindal's was brought hither in 1534; revised and altered in 1538; published with a preface of Cranmer's in 1549. In 1551, another translation was published, which being revised by several bishops, was printed with their alterations in 1560. In 1607, a new translation was published by authority, which is that in present use. To this article it must be subjoined, that at present a new edition is in hand by Mr. Baskerville of Birmingham, whose types are for their accurateness and elegance as much preferable to those of Blzevir and Caslon, as theirs are to any others.

BIBLIO'GRAPHER, S. (from *βιβλος*, *biblos*, Gr. a book, and *γραφω*, *grapho*, Gr. to write) one who writes or copies books.

BIBLIO'THECAL, S. (from *bibliotheca*, Lat. a library) belonging to a library. Wants authority.

BI'BULOUS, *adj.* (*bibulus*, Lat.) that which sucks or drinks any fluid or moisture.

BICA'PSULAR, *adj.* (from *bis*, and *capsularis*, Lat.) in botany, that which hath a capsula or seed vessel divided into two parts.

BI'CE, S. (in painting) a blue, or bluish green colour.

BI'CEPS, S. *adj.* (Lat.) in anatomy, that which has two heads. *Biceps humeri*, is a muscle of the arm with two heads or beginnings, one of which rises from the upper part of the brink of the *acetabulum*, and the other at the extremity of the *carachoides scapulæ*. The *biceps femoris*, or *tibiae*, is a muscle of the leg with two heads, the uppermost and longest of which arises from the protuberance of the ischium; the lower from the *linea aspera* of the *os femoris*, below the termination of the *glutæus maximus*; its office being, not only to bend the tibia together with the *far-torius*, but likewise to turn the leg together with the foot and toes outward, when we sit with the knees bent.

BICI'PITAL, or BICIPITOUS, *adj.* (*bicipites*, genitive, of *biceps*, Lat.) that which has two heads. See BICEPS.

To BI'CKER, *v. n.* (from *bicre*, Brit. to contest) to skirmish, or quarrel. To tremble or quiver, or move backward, and forwards. "The bickering flame." Par. Lost. "The bickering stream." THOMSON.

BI'CKERER, S. (from *bicker* and *er*) one who is quarrelsome.

BI'CKERING, S. (from *bicker*) a quarrel, skirmish, or sudden attack opposed to a set or pitched battle. "They fell to such a bickering." SIDNEY. "Our ancient bickerings."

BICKERN, S. (from *püc*, Sax. that which is pointed, and *iron*) the pointed iron at one end of an anvil.

BICORN, or BICORNOUS, *adj.* (from *bis*, twice, and *cornu*, Lat. a horn) that which has two horns. "The letter Y, or *bicornous* element of Pythagoras." BROWN.

BICO'RPORAL, *adj.* (from *bis*, twice, and *corpus*, Lat. a body) that which has two bodies. Wants authority.

To BI'D, *v. a.* (preter *I bid*, *bad*, *bade*, *I have bid*, or *bidden*, from *biddan*, Sax. preter *bæd* and *bad*; *bidgan*, preter *baþ*, Goth. *bād*, Ill. to pray, or *beðau*, Sax. to command)

to request, or invite a person as a guest. "*Bid* to the marriage." Matth. xxii. 9. To order or command. To offer, or propose, a sum for the purchase of a thing. To publish, or proclaim. "Our bans thrice *bid*." GAY. Opposed to *forbid*, which sets aside a marriage. To offer, or denounce. "He *bids* defiance." GRAY. To pray, according to the meaning of the Sax. from whence it is derived. 2 John, 10. See the etymology above.

BID'ALE, S. (from *bid* and *ale*) an invitation of friends to a person's house, in order to relieve his distress. Dict.

BID'DEN, *part. pass.* (from *bid*, to invite, or *beodan*, Sax. to command) invited. "*Bidden* guests." PHILIPS. Commanded, or forced. "Teach infant cheeks a *bidden* blush "to know." POPE.

BIDDER, S. (from *bid* and *er*, of *aver*, Sax. a man) one who offers a price for any commodity.

BID'DING, S. (from *bid*) command, and order, including generally the idea of a superiour. "At his second *bidding* "darkness fled." MILTON.

To **BID'DE**, *v. a.* (*bidan*, *abidan*, Sax. *bæidan*, Goth.) to endure, or suffer. To dwell, live, remain, or continue, in a place. See **ABIDE**.

BIDENTAL, *adj.* (*bidens*, Lat.) that which has two teeth. Figuratively, that which has two prongs. "Forks, when "only *bidental*." SWIFT.

BID'ING, S. (from *bide*) constant stay, or residence in a place. "At Antwerp has my constant *biding* been." ROWE.

BIE'NNIAL, *adj.* (from *biennis*, Lat.) that which continues, or has been, for two years.

BIE'R, S. (*beer*, Sax. from *bæran*, Sax. to bear, *ber*, Arm. *bar*, Pers.) a frame of wood, on which dead persons are carried to the grave.

BIE'STINGS, S. (from *bysting*, Sax.) in farming, the first milk given by a cow after calving, being thick, tasting very saltish, and unfit for the food of the human species.

BIFARIOUS, *adj.* (*bifarius*, Lat.) that which may be understood two ways. Wants authority.

BIFEROUS, *adj.* (*bis*, Lat. twice, and *ferens*, Lat. bearing) bearing fruit twice a year.

BIFID, or **BIFIDATED**, *adj.* (*bifidus*, Lat.) in botany, divided into two; split in two; opening with a cleft. Millar affects this term in his Gardener's Dictionary more than any other writer we know of.

BIFOLD, *adj.* (from *bis*, Lat. twice, and *fold*) double; or that which consists of two opposites. "*Bifold* authority." SHAK.

BIG, *adj.* (*bigate*, *legatre*, Russ. a giant, *bug*, Dan. the belly) applied to dimensions, large, immense, swelling out. joined to *with*, or *of*, pregnant; with child. "*Big with* "young." BAC. Swelling, or distended with grief. "Thy "heart is *big*." SHAK. Applied to a person's looks or words, proud; haughty.

BIGAMIST, S. (from *bigamy*) one who has married twice, before the death of his first wife.

BIGAMY, S. (from *bis*, Lat. twice, and *γamos*, *gamos*, Gr. marriage) a double marriage, or the having of two wives at the same time; which is felony by the law.

BIG-BEL'LIED, *adj.* (from *big* and *belly*) swelling out, applied to sails filled with wind: with child; pregnant.

BIGGIN, S. (from *beguin*) the under cap of an infant, covering the hind part of its head, and made close, to keep the upper part or mould of it warm.

BIGH'T, S. (*bygan*, Sax. to bend) the circumference of the coil of a rope, opposed to its ends or extremities.

BIGLY, *adv.* (from *big* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as to shew authority; haughtily; in a blustering manner.

BIGNESS, S. (from *big* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract idea) largeness, either with respect to quantity, bulk, or dimensions.

BIGOT, S. (supposed to be derived from Rollo's refusing to kiss the toe of Charles the Vth of France, when he received his daughter in marriage, and the investiture of the dukedom from him, with this Gothic expression, *Ne se by God*, on which account he was called by the king a *bigot*) a person who is strongly and immoveably attached to any religion or opinion, notwithstanding the strongest reason urged to convince him by a contrary party. Used in a bad sense, and with the particle *to*, before the object.

BIGOTED, *adj.* (from *bigot*) obstinately prepossessed, in favour of a person, or opinion. Used with the particle *to*.

BIGOTRY, S. (from *bigot*) unreasonable firmness; obsti-

nacy, or attachment to any party or opinion. Used with the particle *to*.

BIG-SWOLN, *part.* (from *big* and *swoln*) that which is swelled to a large size.

BIG-'UDDERED, *adj.* (from *big* and *udder*) having large udders; having udders stretched or distended with milk.

BILA'NDER, S. (*clandre*, Fr.) a small vessel, from 24 to 80 tons burthen, a kind of a hoy, managed by four or five men, made chiefly in Holland, and used for the carriage of goods. It has rigging and sails not unlike a hoy; but is somewhat flatter and broader. The covering of the deck is raised half a foot higher than the gunwale, between which and the deck is left a passage for the men to walk on. It is seldom above 24 tons burthen, and can be nearer the wind than a vessel with cross-sails.

BIL'BERRY, S. (from *belig*, Sax. a belly, and *berry*) in botany. see **VACCINIUM**.

BILBO', S. (from *Bil oa*, the place famous for the commodity) a well-tempered, or very good sword.

BIL'DGE, S. See **BILGE**.

BIL'E, S. (from *bilis*, Lat.) in anatomy, a yellow bitter liquor or fluid, separated from the blood in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and discharged into the lower end of the duodenum. Of the greatest consequence in preserving health, and remedying most inconveniences, that happen to the human constitution. By its saponaceous and sulphureous qualities it sheaths the acids of the chyle, contributes not a little to the work of digestion, and the mixture of the internal fluids; being found in most, if not all, animals, we may safely conclude, that the wise Architect of animal bodies has placed it therein, both for necessary and noble uses.

BIL'F, S. (from *bile*, Sax. *buyle*, Belg. *builo*, Dan. *bue'*, Teut.) a red inflammatory swelling or tumour, very sore, and cured by suppuration.

BIL'GE, S. (*bilig*, Sax. *bilgia*, Isl. a storm) that part of a ship's bottom on which, together with the keel, she rests, when a-ground. *Bilge-water*, that which rests on a ship's bottom, on account of its flatness, and cannot go to the well. *Bilge-pump* is that which is applied to the side of a ship, to exhaust or pump out the bilge water.

To **BIL'GE**, *v. n.* (from the noun) a sea term, to damage or break the boards of a ship's vessel against a rock, so as to make a passage for the water to enter. To spring a leak.

BIL'IARY, *adj.* (from *bile* or *bilis*, Lat.) in anatomy, that which belongs to, or conveys, the bile.

BIL'LINGSGATE, S. a gate, port, or stairs, on the river Thames, London, noted for the resort of fishermen and fishwomen. Figuratively, low abuse and scurrilous language, alluding to that which is made use of by those who frequent this place.

BIL'INGUOUS, *adj.* (from *bilingis*, Lat.) that which hath two tongues; one who can speak two languages. Wants authority.

To **BIL'K**, *v. a.* (*bilk*, or *bilken bien*, Teut. a gaming-table, *belegan*, Sax. to lie, or deceive by lies, *bilacan*, Goth.) to cheat; to defraud; to contract a debt, and run away without paying it.

BIL'LL, S. (*bile*, Sax.) the horny substance protuberating, and standing out from the head of a bird, or fowl, and forming its mouth. A beak.

BIL'LL, S. (*bille*, Sax. of *bill*, Sax. steel) in husbandry, an edged tool, with a hooked point, of the ax kind, fitted to a handle, and used to lop trees. If the handle be short, it is named a *hand bill*; but if long, a *hedge bill*.

BIL'LL, S. (*ville*, Sax. *billet*, Fr.) in trade, a written or printed account of goods delivered to, or work done by a person. In commerce, a common obligation given by one person to another, or a writing wherein a person obliges himself to pay a sum of money to another at a certain time. *Bill of credit*, is that which is given by one person to another, empowering him to take up money of his correspondents in foreign countries. A *Bill of entry*, is an account of goods entered at the custom-house, either inwards or outwards, mentioning the person exporting, &c. the quality and species of the goods, where exported to, and from whence. *Bill of exchange*, is a piece of paper drawn by a person on another in a different place or country for money received by him at home. *Bill of lading*, is a memorandum or acknowledgment, under the hand of the master of a vessel of his, having received goods on board, together with a promise to deliver them as consigned. *Bill of parcels*, an account given by the seller or buyer of the several goods bought, and their prices. *Bill of sale*, is a solemn contract under seal, whereby a person transfers all right and interest

interest he has in his goods to another. *Bill in law*, is a single bond without a condition. A declaration in writing, expressing some grievance or wrong done by the person complained of. In parliament, a writing containing some proposals offered to the house to be passed into a law. A physician's prescription. A description of some curiosity or commodity delivered by the persons who show or sell it, called a hand bill. A *bill of mortality*, is a bill, giving an account of the number of persons dying within certain limits and times. A *bill of fare*, an account of the dishes of an entertainment, or of the provisions in a fea-son.

BI'LLA VE'RA, (Lat. a true bill) in law, words indorsed, (or wrote on the back) by the grand jury on a presentment, or indictment, signifying that they find it probable, and worthy further consideration: whereupon the offender is said to stand indicted, and if it touches life is referred to the petty jury, or jury of life and death.

To **BILL**, *v. a.* (from *bill*, Sax. a beak) to join bills together. Figuratively, to caress with great fondness, in allusion to the manner of doves joining their bills together. Used neuterly; to publish by a hand-bill, with *about*. "A composition he *billed about*." L'ESTRANGE. Seldom used.

BI'LLET, *S.* (Fr.) a small paper, with something wrote on it. A ticket directing soldiers where to lodge. A small log of wood for firing. In heraldry, a bearing resembling a long square.

BILLIARDS, *S.* (it has no singular. *Billiardo*, Ital.) a kind of game played on an oblong table, fixed exactly horizontal, and covered with a cloth, with little ivory balls, which are driven by the opposite parties into hazards, holes, or pockets placed at the ends and sides of the table. See **BALLIARDS**.

BILLON, *S.* (Fr.) in coinage, a base metal, either of gold or silver, in which copper is predominant.

BILLOW, *S.* (from *bilg*. Teut. *bolge*, Dan. *bilgiu*, Isl. a storm, *bilur*, Isl. a whirlpool or sudden tempest) a large, high swelling, and hollow wave.

To **BILLOW**, *v. n.* (from the noun) to swell or grow tempestuous; to raise in large heaps like the appearance of billows. "The *billowing* snow." PRIOR.

BILLOWY, *adj.* (from *billow*) stormy, tempestuous, rising, or swelling into large waves.

BIN, *S.* (*binne*, Sax. *benne*, Belg.) a long square frame or chest of wood, wherein corn, bread, &c. are put.

BINARY, *adj.* (*binus*, Lat.) consisting of or confined to two. *Binary Arithmetic*, a method of computation proposed by M. Leibnitz, wherein instead of the 10 figures in common arithmetic, he makes use of only 0 and 1, and the cypher multiplies every thing by 2. Thus 1 is one, 10 two, 11 three, 100 four, a method that seems to have been used by the Chinese 4000 years ago.

To **BIND**, *v. a.* (preter *bound*. *bind*, Isl. *bancerdan*, Perf. *bindan*, Sax. and Goth. which form their preter in *and*, and their part. passive in *und*; as *banden*, Sax. *bindan*, Sax. and Goth. hence the English preter) to deprive a person of the free use of his limbs by bonds; to surround, encompass, confine, fasten together; to fix a bandage on; to compel, force, restraint; to oblige by oath or bargain; in physic, to stop a looseness, or make coctive. To *bind a book*, to sew the sheets together, and place them in a cover. Used with the particle *to*, to make subject or subservient to. "Thou art *bound to* vice." With the word *over*, to be obliged under a certain penalty to appear at a court of justice. Used neuterly, to contract or join the parts strongly and closely together.

BIND, *S.* (from the verb) in botany, a kind of hops.

BINDER, *S.* (from *bind*) one who binds books; one who ties sheaves together. In surgery, a fillet used to keep on the dressings of a sore, and wound several times round about it.

BINDING, *S.* (from *bind*) that which is bound, wound, or tied round any thing. A bandage. "The *binding* of his eyes." Tatler, No. LV.

BINDWEED, *S.* (from *bind* and *weed*, so called from its winding round any thing within its reach) botany, the *convolvulus*, Lat. or *liseron*, Fr. The flower has an empalement of one leaf divided into two parts at the top, one large bell-shaped petal, and five short stamina. The empalement turns to a roundish capsule, with one, two, or three valves, containing several seeds. The species are 32.

BINOCLE, *S.* (from *binus*, Lat. two and *oculus*, Lat. an eye) in dioptrics, a telescope fitted with two tubes, so that distant objects may be seen by both the eyes.

BINOCULAR, *adj.* (see **BINOCLE**) that which has two eyes, or sights. *Binocular telescope*, see **BINOCLE**.

BINOMIAL, *adj.* in algebra, a root consisting only of two parts connected with this sign $+$. Thus $x + y$ is a binomial consisting only of those two quantities.

BINO'MINOUS, *adj.* (from *binus*, Lat. two-fold, and *nomen*, Lat. a name) that which hath two names. Wants authority.

BIO'GRAPHER, (from *βίος*, *bios*, Gr. life, and *γραφω*, *grapho*, to write) one who writes the lives of particular persons. The most famous biographer in England is the reverend Dr. Birch, F. R. S.

BIU'VAC, **BIHU'VAC**, or **BIVO'UAC**, *S.* (Fr. from *wey-wach*, Teut. a double guard) a guard performed by the whole army, which continues all night in arms, when before a place, or enemy, in order to prevent a surprize. To *raise the biuwac* is to march the army to their tents or camp, at break of day.

BI'PAROUS, *adj.* (from *binus* and *pario*, Lat. to bring forth young) bringing forth two at a time.

BI'PARTITE, *adj.* (from *binus*, two-fold, and *partitus*, supine of *partior*, Lat. to divide) having two parts answering to each other, divided into two.

BIPARTITION, *S.* (from *bipartite*) the act of dividing into two.

BI'PED, *S.* (*bipes*, Lat.) that which hath two feet.

BI'PEDAL, *adj.* (*bipedalis*, Lat.) two feet in length, or having two feet.

BIPE'NNATED, *adj.* (from *binus* and *penna*, a wing, Lat.) having two wings.

BIPE'TALOUS, *adj.* (from *bis*, Lat. twice, and *petalon*, Gr. a leaf) in botany, having two leaves, or petals.

BIQUA'DRATE, or **BIQUADRA'TIC** (from *bis*, Lat. twice, and *quadra*, Lat. a square) the next power above the cube, or the square of the cube root. *Biquadratic equation*, in algebra, is any equation where the unknown quantity of the terms has four dimensions. Thus $x^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx + e$. *Biquadratic power* is the fourth power of a number, or the square squared: thus 16 is the biquadratic power of 2, for $2 \times 2 = 4$ and $4 \times 4 = 16$. *Biquadratic root* of a number is the square root of the square root: thus the biquadratic root of 81 is 3; for the square root of the number 81 is 9, and the square of 9 is 81.

BIQUIN'TILE, *adj.* (from *bis*, twice, and *quintus*, Lat. five) in astrology, an aspect of the planets, wherein they are 144 deg. from each other.

BIRCH, *S.* (*birc*, *birce*, *beorce*, Sax. *birck*, Dan. *berck*, Belg. *biørke*, Run.) in botany, *betula*, hath male and female flowers at a distance from each other; the former of which are collected into a cylindrical katkin, each scale having 3 flowers, and 4 small stamina. The female flowers grow in the same manner as the male, without any visible petals, or pericarpium, the seeds, which are oval, being included in the scales of the katkin. Linnaeus places it in the 4th sect. of his 21st class. There are 4 species. This tree is very fit for planting in a bad soil, and is very profitable. The broom is made use of by hoop-benders: those who make ox yokes, and instruments of husbandry, make use of the wood which is very hard. The French use it for wooden shoes; and in other countries they work it into wheels. *Birch-broom*, *birchen boom*, Belg. *birck-baum*, Teut. a broom or besom made with the small twigs of the Birch-tree. See **BESOM**.

BIRCHEN, *adj.* (from *birch* and *en*, Sax. ending, implying the matter or substance out of which a thing is made) made of birch.

BIRD, *S.* (*ird*, *bridde*, Sax. a young bird, from *bredan*, Sax. to breed, or cherish) in natural history, a two-footed animal covered with feathers, and furnished with wings, by means of which it can raise and sustain itself in the air, and fly from place to place. If we consider the form of this animal, so well adapted for flight by the make of its body, the assistance of its wings, the lightness of its clothing, and the thinness of its bones; if we consider the provision nature has made against the length of its aerial progress, by furnishing it with a pouch to contain its food called the crop, and with an oil to smear its wings with, to render them the better able to resist the air, and the moisture of the atmosphere, or water, we can scarce help admiring the art of divine wisdom, which shews itself so conspicuously in its make; but if we call in the microscope to our aid, a single feather, nay the very beards of a feather, will astonish us with beauties, and enrapture us with inexplicable elegancies.

To **BIRD**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to catch birds. "We'll "a birding together." SHAK.

BIRD-BOLT, *S.* (from *bird* and *bolt*, Sax. an engine to shoot with) a small shot, or arrow, used in fowling, or killing birds.

BIRD-CAGE, *S.* (from *bird* and *cage*) a receptacle made with wire, &c. to keep birds in.

BIRD-CATCHER, *S.* (from *bird* and *catcher*) one who lives by catching and selling birds.

BIRDER, *S.* (from *bird* and *er* of *wer*, Sax. a man) see **BIRDCATCHER**.

BIRDING-PIECE, *S.* (from *bird* and *piece*) a gun for shooting birds. A fowling piece. Seldom used.

BIRD-LIME, *S.* (from *bird* and *lime*, of *lim*, Belg. and Dan. *leim*, Teut. glue, or any thing viscous or sticking) a viscous substance, or glue made use of by bird-catchers, to take birds with; made of the bark of Holly boiled for 10 or 12 hours, which, having stood in a moist place for a fortnight, is pounded into a tough paste, cleared in a running stream, fermented for 4 or 5 days, and incorporated with a third part of nut oil over a fire.

BIRDMAN, *S.* (from *bird* and *man*) see **BIRDCATCHER**.

BIRDS-EYE, *S.* (from *bird* and *eye*) in botany, *adonis*, the empalement is composed of five leaves, which fall off, the flower in some of five, and in others of 12 or 14 petals, expanded like a rose; in the center, are many germina collected into a head with a great number of stamina, and afterwards turn into seeds adhering to a pedicle, and forming an obtuse spike. Linnæus ranges it in the 7th division, of his 13th class. There are three species.

BIRDS-FOOT, *S.* (of *bird* and *foot*, from the pod resembling a birds foot) in botany, *ornithopus*, the empalement is one tubulous indented leaf; the flower of the butter-fly kind, the standard, heart shaped and intire, the wings oval and erect; it hath ten stamina, nine of which are joined. The germen is narrower, becomes a taper, incarved pod at first, with many joints; but when ripe separate, containing each one oblong seed. The flowers are of gold colour, and the pods turn inward at the top like a bird's foot.

BIRD'S-NEST, *S.* (from *bird* and *nest*, so called from the flowers resembling a bird's-nest) in botany, supposed to be a species of the *daucus*.

BIRD'S-TONGUE, *S.* (from *bird* and *tongue*) in botany, an herb, whose leaves resemble the tongue of a bird.

BIRGANDER, *S.* (from *bir*, Ill. a favourable wind, and *gander*) in natural history, a fowl of the goose kind.

BIRT, *S.* in natural history, a fish. See **TURBOT**.

BIRTH, *S.* (*beorth*, Sax. *burt*, Teut. *gheboorte*, Belg.) the natural exclusion of the fœtus by the vagina: the act of bringing forth. The entrance of a person into the world; any production; rank or dignity inherited by descent. In sea affairs, a proper place for a ship to ride in; the distance between a ship when under sail, and the shore. A place separated by canvas wherein the sailors mess, and put their chests. A good birth, good accommodations, wherein a person has every thing that is convenient.

BIRTH-DAY, *S.* (from *birth* and *day*) the day on which a person comes into the world, or is born; the day celebrated annually, on which a person was born.

BIRTHDOM, or **BIRTHDOOM**, *S.* (from *birth* and *dom*, a Saxon termination, implying office, dominion, property, judgment, or sentence) that which is a person's right or property by birth. "Our downfain birthdom." SHAK.

BIRTH-NIGHT, *S.* (from *birth* and *night*) the night on which a person is born. The night annually celebrated at court with great festivity and splendour, on account of the king's being born on that day or night.

BIRTH-PLACE, *S.* (from *birth* and *place*) the town or place wherein a person is born.

BIRTH-RIGHT, *S.* (from *birth* and *right*) the right which a person acquires by birth, generally applied to the first born.

BIRTH-STRANGLER, *adj.* (from *birth* and *strangle*) strangled, choked, or killed by suffocation in coming in the world. "Finger of birth-strangled babe." SHAK. Macb.

BIRTH-WORT, (from *berth* and *wort*, of *wyrt*, Sax. a root or herb) in botany, a herb so called from its virtue in promoting an easy delivery.

BISCOTIN, *S.* (Fr.) a confection made of flour, marmalade, eggs, &c.

BISCUIT, *S.* (from *bis*, Lat. twice and *cuit*, Fr. baked) a kind of hard dry bread, made entirely of wheat flower,

mixed with leaven and warm water, baked for long voyages four times, and prepared six months before it is shipped. It will keep a whole year. Likewise a fine delicate pastry, or cake, made of fine flour, sugar, eggs, almonds, and rose water; or of flower, eggs, sugar, and citron, or orange-peel, and baked twice.

To **BISECT**, *v. a.* (from *binus*, two, and *secus* of *sec*, Lat.) in geometry, to divide any line into two equal parts.

BISECTION, *S.* (from *bisect*) in geometry, the act of dividing, or the thing divided, into two equal parts.

BISHOP, *S.* (from *biscep*, or *biscop*, Sax. *bischop*, Belg. *bischoff*, Teut. from *επισκοπος*, *episcopos*, Gr. an overseer) a prelate, or person consecrated for the spiritual government; and direction of the diocese, whose jurisdiction consists in collating to benefices, ordaining priests and deacons, licensing physicians, surgeons, and school-masters. The bishops are all peers of the realm, except the bishop of Soder and Man, who seems to be excluded that privilege from his being nominated by the lord of that isle, all the others being nominated by his majesty; and from the island's being, as lord Coke observes, no part of the realm of England. The bishops are barons in a three-fold sense; *feudal*, on account of the temporalities annexed to their bishoprics; *by writ*, being summoned by writ to parliament; and lastly, *by patent and creation*. They have precedence of all other barons, and vote both as barons and bishops. Next to the two archbishops, the bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, have always the precedence; and the others follow according to the date of their consecration.

BISHOP, *S.* a liquor made of water, wine, sugar, and a seville orange roasted.

BISHOPRIC, *S.* (from *bishop* and *ric*, Sax. implying a dominion, province, office, or district, subject to a person) The province, district, or diocese, which belongs to a bishop.

BISHOP'S WEED, *S.* (from *bishop* and *weed*, supposed, by Skinner, to be so named, from having been first imported, or known, by a bishop) in botany, the *ammi*, an umbelliferous weed, with small striated seeds, and unequal petals, shaped like a heart.

BISK, *S.* (from *bisque*, Fr.) a basket. A soup, or broth, made of different sorts of flesh boiled, according to Johnson. "No pyramids, or fowls, or *bisks* of fish." King's Art of Cookery.

BISKET, *S.* See **BISCUIT**.

BISMUTH, *S.* in natural history, a considerable heavy semi-metal, of a much harder and firmer texture than antimony, very susceptible of rust; and, though not sonorous itself, yet, when added to any other metal, makes them more sonorous, and at the same time more brittle. It is of a fine, bright, silver colour; is composed of small bundles of laminæ or plates, irregularly disposed; increases the fusibility of metals; makes their amalgame thinner, and mixes with them, so as to pass with them thro' the strainer.

BISSECTION, *S.* See **BISECT**, or **BISECTION**.

BISSEXTILE, *S.* (from *bis*, twice, and *sextilis*, Lat. so called, because the 6th of the calends of March was repeated in that year) a year, containing 366 days, happening every four years, when a day is added to the month of February, to make up for the six hours which the sun spends in his course each year, beyond the 365 days usually assigned to it.

BISTRE, or **BISTER**, *S.* (Fr.) a colour made of chimney foot boiled, and afterwards diluted with water, used by painters to wash their designs.

BISTORT, *S.* (*bisforta*, Lat.) a medicinal plant, like the wild herb *patience*, of a light green on the outside of its leaves, and a sea green on the inside. Its flowers are of a fine flesh colour, very small, placed in the form of an ear of corn.

BISTOURY, *S.* (*bistouri*, Fr.) a surgeon's instrument, used in making incisions; of which there are three sorts, 1. That whose blade turns like that of a lancet; 2. The straight bistouri, with the blade fixed in the handle; and 3. The crooked bistouri, shaped like a half-moon, with the edge in the inside.

BISULCOUS, *adj.* (from *bisulcus*, Lat.) cleft in two parts, cloven footed. "Swine being *bisulcous*." BROWN.

BIT, *S.* (from *bital*, Sax.) the whole machine, or iron appurtenances of a bridle; more particularly the bit-mouth.

BITE, *S.* (from *bite*) as much as a person generally bites off at once. A small piece, applied to coin, a Spanish piece

- in the West-Indies, valued at $7\frac{1}{2}$ joined to *better* or worse, a low phrase for a small degree of either.
- To **BIT**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to put a bit into a horse's mouth, to bridle.
- BITCH**, *S.* (*Beice, Bica, Sax. Beck, Teut. Bite, Belg. Passa Pat.*) the female of the dog, wolf, fox, and otter kind. In low language used to signify a person of an unchaste disposition, or to convey the idea of one acting contrary to all the laws of reason and decency.
- To **BITE**, *v. a.* (preter *bit*, part. passive *bitten*, of *byt*, III. preter *beita, bit*, substantative *Bitan*, Sax.) to wound, pierce, or divide with the teeth. To affect with pain, applied to cold. To make a person uneasy, applied to satire or reproach. To wound by its sharpness, applied to a sword, &c. "With my good *biting* Faulchion." SHAK. To make the mouth smart, applied to the sharp taste of some acid bodies. In low and familiar language to deceive, to deprive a person of his property by specious and false pretences; to cheat or defraud.
- BITE**, *S.* (from the verb) to divide, seize, or wound, any thing with the teeth. In low and familiar language, a person who deprives another of his property by false appearances. A sharper, a cheat, trick, or fraud.
- BITER**, *S.* (from *bite* and *er*, from *aver*, Sax. a man) one that seizes with the teeth, applied to a dog. One that readily or quickly swallows a bait, applied to a fish. One who deceives, or defrauds another by false appearances; a sharper.
- BITTACLE**, *S.* (from *Bitt*, Belg. figuratively, a needle and *tacklen*) a frame with two stories in the steerage of a ship, made of boards and fastened with wooden pegs, wherein the compass is placed.
- BITTEN**, part. passive of *Bite*.
- BITTER**, *adj.* (Sax. Belg. and Teut.) that which excites a hot pungent and astringent taste, like that of Wormwood. Figuratively wretched, miserable, painful, disagreeable, unpleasing, and hurtful.
- BITTER-GOURD**, *S.* (from *bitter* and *gourd*) in botany a plant resembling a gourd, excepting in its leaves, which are jagged, and the taste of its fruit, which is extremely bitter.
- BITTERLY**, *adv.* (from *bitter* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) that which has a bitter taste. Figuratively in a sorrowful, painful, sharp, and severe manner. Used sometimes to express the superlative or highest degree; very much, "He went out and wept *bitterly*."
- BITTERN**, *S.* (*butour* Fr.) in natural history, a bird with a long bill and legs, which feeds on fish, and is remarkable for its noise, called *bumping*. The liquor which runs from common salt, after it is taken out of the boiling pan, or that which remains after its chrySTALLIZATION.
- BITTERNESS**, *S.* (from *bitter* and *ness* of *neffe*, Sax.) a kind of flavour or sensation, the reverse to sweetness, which is caused by a mixture of an earthy sulphur with salt. Applied to manner, severity, austerity. Applied to reproach, keenness, sharpness, or extremity. Applied to the passions, sorrow, trouble, distress.
- BITTER-SWEET**, *S.* (from *bitter* and *sweet*) in gardening, the name of an apple, having a taste compounded of bitter and sweet.
- BITTERVETCH**, *S.* in botany the orbus, with a butterfly flower, from whose empalement rises the pointal, which becomes a round pod full of oval seeds.
- BITTER**, *S.* in sea language, any turn of the cable round the bitts, so that it may be let out gradually or by degrees. When a ship is stopped by the cable, she is said to be brought up by a *bitter*. Likewise the end of the cable wound or belayed about the bitts, called the bitter end.
- BITTS**, *S.* (never used in the plural. *bitan*, Sax.) two perpendicular pieces of timber in the fore part of a ship, bolted to the gun-deck, and orlope beams, their heads are braced with a cross piece, and several turns of the cable are taken over them for securing the ship when at anchor.
- BITTOUR**, *S.* (*butour* Fr.) see **BITTERN**.
- BITUME**, *S.* see **BITUMEN**.
- BITUMEN**, *S.* in natural history, a fat tenacious inflammable mineral substance, or a fossil body which easily takes fire, yields an oil, and is not soluble in water.
- BITUMINOUS**, *adj.* (from *bitumen*) having the nature and qualities of bitumen.
- BIVALVE**, *adj.* (from *binus* Lat. two, and *valva* Lat. a folding door) in natural history, applied to fish that have two shells, such as oysters; and in botany to plants whose seed pods open their whole length, to discharge their seeds, as pease.
- BIVALVULAR**, *adj.* (from *bivalve*) that which has two shells
- BIVENTER**, *S.* in anatomy, a muscle situated between the whole basis of the jaw and the throat.

- BIXWORT**, *S.* in botany, an herb.
- BIZANTINE**, *S.* see **BYZANTINE**.
- To **BLAB**, *v. a.* (*blaberen* or *blupperen*, Teut. *lapperen*, Belg.) to reveal a secret, through heedlessness, or want of caution. To discover or speak, "That delightful engine of her thoughts that *blabbed* them with such pleasing eloquence." SHAK. This is rather an improper use of the word, and should not be imitated. Used neuterly to talk, tattle, or make discoveries by inconsiderate tattling.
- BLAB**, *S.* (from the verb) a tell-tale; one who discovers secrets, through inconsideration, want of caution, or too great a propensity to talking.
- BLABBER**, *S.* (from *blab*, and *er*, implying an agent from *wer*, Sax. a man) one who discovers a secret through want of caution and a great fondness for speaking.
- To **BLABBER**, *v. n.* (*blawian* Sax. to blow) to whistle to a horse, with the lips compressed after the manner of jockies.
- SKINNER**.
- BLABBER-LIPPED**, *adj.* see **blobber-lipped**.
- BLACK**, *S.* (*blak, black*, Sax. *black* ink, Teut.) absence or want of light, and colour; owing to a body's reflecting no rays of light. *Dyers black* for stuffs of a high price, is composed of indigo, woad, boiled with allum, tartar, or ashes of lees or wine, maddered with common madder, and given with gall-nuts of Aleppo, copperas and shumac. The best black cloth should first be dyed blue. It being observed that the black dye of English woollen cloth is less beautiful than that of France or Holland; it is supposed that this is owing to the overpressing; since every addition to the *gloss* is a proportionable diminution of the colour. The Holland cloths are so entirely free from gloss as to take no stain from water, even on the first day's wearing; and the *black* is so much more perfect that, while the cloth continues in tolerable order, it cannot be distinguished at a distance from *velvet*. *German black*, is made of the lees of wine, burnt bones washed afterwards and ground with burnt ivory, or peach-stones; that with ivory is the best. This is used by the rolling press printers. *Ivory black* is ivory burnt between two crucibles, and ground with water, used by painters and jewellers, to blacken the bottom ground of the collers or bezels in which they set diamonds: *Spanish black*, invented by the Spaniards, is burnt cork. *Lamp* or *lam-black*, is the sooty smoak or soot of rosin, received in sheep skins, or pieces of coarse linnens, fixed at the top of a chimney, wherein it is burnt, for that purpose. Mixed with oil of wall-nuts or linseeds and turpentine boiled together, its used by printers for the ink they print with. *Carriers black*, is made with gall nuts, sour beer and cold iron for the first blackening applied to the hides, but of gall nuts, copperas and gum arabic for the second. *Black* after the word *look*, and the preposition *upon*, implies sullen, unfriendly, and is a sign of displeasure. "Looked *black upon* me." SHAK. applied to moral action, horrible, or excessively wicked, "So *black* a deed." DRYD. Joined with *blue* it implies the colour of the skin occasioned by a hard blow; livid. "*beaten black and blue*." SHAK.
- To **BLACK**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to make of a black colour.
- BLACK**, *adj.* of a black colour.
- BLACKAMOOR**, (from *black* and *moor*, most properly spelt *blackmoor*) one whose complexion is naturally black. See **NEGRO**.
- BLACKBERRIED**, *Heath S.* (from *Blackberry* and *Heath*) in botany, the *Empetrum*; the male and female flowers are on different plants, the male having a three-pointed empalement with three petals and three oblong stamina standing erect. The female flowers have the same empalement and petal as the male, but no stamina. The Germen becomes a depressed round berry of one cell, inclosing seeds placed circularly. Linnæus ranges it in the third sect. of his 22d class, and Tournefort in the third sect. of his 18th. There is but one species, and as it is generally the food of the heathcock, where it grows in abundance, people are sure to meet plenty of that game.
- BLACKBERRY**, *S.* (from *black* and *berry*, so called from its colour) in botany, a species of the *rubus* or **BRAMBLE**. *Black berry* bush. The bush or tree which bears the blackberry.
- BLACK-BIRD**, *S.* (from *black* and *bird*) in natural history, a bird so called from the colour of its feathers, its bill is yellow, and its song resembling that of a man's whistling, which it imitates with great exactness and docility.
- BLACK-BROWED**, *S.* (from *black* and *brow*) having black eye-brows; figuratively dark, gloomy, dismal, or threatening. "A *black brow'd* gulf begins to rise." DRYDEN.
- BLACKBRYONY**, *S.* (from *black* and *bryony*) in botany, the *Tamus* or *Tamnus*; it has male and female flowers on different

ferent plants. The male having an empalement of six open spear-shaped leaves, six short stamina and no petals. The female have three bell-shaped empalements of one leaf, divided into six segments, and no petals. The German is large, oblong and oval, and becomes an oval berry, with three cells, including two globular seeds. Linnæus places them in his sixth section of his twenty second class, and Tournefort in the seventh section of his first. There are two species.

BLACK-CATTLE, S. (from *black* and *cattle*) in husbandry, a general term including oxen, bulls, or cows.

BLACK-EARTH, S. (from *black* and *earth*) in gardening, that which is on the surface of the ground, so named from its colour, and likewise called mould.

To **BLACKEN**, *v. a.* (from *black*) to make a thing black, which was of a different colour before. To intercept the rays of light, to darken, "the cloud *blackened* the face of the whole Heaven." SOUTH. Figuratively, to fully a person's character by defamation, or unmerited censure. "Let us *blacken* him, what we can." SOUTH.

BLACK-GUARD, S. (from *black* and *guard*) in low and familiar language used to convey the idea of a person of mean circumstances, dirty and ragged dress, of base principles, and worthy of contempt.

BLACKISH, *adj.* (from *black* and *ish*, of *isc*, Sax. and *isk*, Goth, which when joined to an adjective, implies a diminution or lessening of its quality) inclining to a black colour; somewhat black.

BLACK-LEAD, S. (from *black* and *lead*) see **LEAD**.

BLACK-MAIL, S. (from *black* and *mail*) a sum of money paid to men concerned with robbers, to be protected from loss, which might otherwise ensue from them.

BLACK-NESS, S. (from *black* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) that quality of a body which arises from its reflecting few or no rays, and is owing to its porosity, the minuteness of its particles, and the rays of light suffering so many reflections in the inside, that few return to the surface. Want of light or darkness.

BLACK-ROD, S. (from *black* and *rod*) a rod of a black colour, on the top of which is a golden lion, carried by the gentleman usher of the black-rod, before the king at the feast of St. George, at Windsor; he has likewise the keeping of the Chapter-house, when a chapter is sitting; is of the king's chamber, and attends the house of peers, while the parliament is sitting.

BLACKSMITH, S. (from *black* and *smith*) a person who forges the larger works in iron, and derives his name from their colour, which is generally black, from their not being polished; opposed to a *white smith*, who forges the smaller works, which are generally polished.

BLACK-TAIL, S. in natural history, a kind of fish, by some called *ruffs* or *popes*. See **POPE**.

BLADDER, S. (*blædr*, Sax. *bladder* and *blader*, Belg. *bladra*, Ill.) in anatomy, a thin dilatible, membranous body, which serves as the receptacle of the urine after its secretion from the blood in the kidneys, situated in the pelvis of the abdomen, in men immediately on the rectum, in women on the vagina uteri. Its figure, in quadrupeds, resembles a pear, with the broadest part upwards; but in human bodies is nearly that of a short oval; when empty it is rounder above than below, and when full, broader below than above. It has three coats; the first is a muscular one, and consists of longitudinal fibres; the second nervous, and resembling that of the stomach; the third or internal coat, is composed of glands, continually discharging a mucilaginous serum, which moistens the inner surface of the bladder, and defends it from the acrimony of the urine. It is divided into three parts, a body, neck, and bottom. The upper part is termed the fundus or bottom; the lower part or neck is that which has an opening formed by an elongation of all the coats, in the shape of a gullet, whose orifice is placed sideways, and turned much in the same manner as the inward orifice of the head of an Alembic. Around its neck goes a small muscle, called sphincter vesicæ, which contracts the orifice of the bladder, and prevents the urine from dropping out involuntarily, or till it thrusts open the passage, by the contraction of the second coat of the bladder, called the *detrusor urinæ*, or that which thrusts out the urine. It likewise signifies a pustule, blister, or the swelling of a membrane filled with any juice or fluid, such as that which arises after scalding or burning.

BLADDER-NUT, S. in botany, the staphylæa, or staphyladendron, Lat. *noz coupeux*. Fr. Its empalement is roundish, concave, and encloses the flower, which has five long erect petals, and a concave nectarium with five oblong erect styles. It is ranged by Linnæus in the third section

of his fifth class, and by Tournefort in the third section of his twenty-fourth.

BLADDER-SENA, S. in botany, the coluea.

BLADE, S. (from *blæd*, *bled*, Sax. *blad*, *bladt*, Belg. *blatte* or *blatt*, Teut. *blad*, a leaf Ill. *bled*, Fr.) in botany, the spire or leaf of grass before it grows to seed; the green shoots or leaves of corn, which rise from the seed. Hence the thin piece of metal, beaten with a hammer or cast, and more particularly that part of a sword or knife, is called a blade, from the former's resembling a blade of grass. Figuratively, a bold, enterprising, brisk, fierce, and gay person.

BLADE or **BLADE-BONE**, S. in anatomy, the scapula, or scapular-bone, of a flat and triangular form.

To **BLADE**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to furnish with a blade, to fit a blade to a handle.

BLADED, *adj.* (from *blade*) that which has leaves, spires, or blades.

BLAIN, S. (*blegene*, Sax. they being founded like a *gbleyne*, Belg. from *bläen*, Teut. to swell) a distemper incident to beasts, consisting of a bladder growing at the root of the tongue, against the windpipe, which at length grows so large, as to stop the breath. Applied to human creatures, a pustule or blister.

BLAMABLE, *adj.* (from *blame* and *able* of *abal*, Sax. power or possibility) that which may be found fault with; or censured.

BLAMABLENESS, S. (from *blamable* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) that which renders a thing faulty, or liable to blame or censure.

BLAMABLY, *adv.* (from *blamable* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as is faulty, and deserves censure or blame.

To **BLAME**, *v. a.* (*blâmer*, Fr.) applied to persons, to charge them with having done a fault, or something wrong, applied to things, to accuse of defect. Usually joined with the particle *for*; "The Reader must not *blame* me *for* making use." LOCKE. Improperly used with *of*. "Timoreos he *blamed of*." KNOLLY.

BLAME, S. (from the verb) the charging with wrong measures or faults. Figuratively, the defect which merits censure. Used with *to*, it implies that which deserves *blame* or is *blameable*. "We should hold them much *to blame*." PRIOR.

BLAMEFUL, *adj.* (from *blame* and *ful* of *fullan*, Sax. to fill) that which highly deserves to be found fault with, censured, or blamed.

BLAMELESS, *adj.* (from *blame* and *less* of *lease*, Sax. Goth, *leise*, Cimb. signifying a negation) that which is no way defective; or deserves no censure or blame; used sometimes, but very rarely, with the particle *of*. "We will be *blameless of* this." JOSEPH. xi. 17.

BLAMELESSLY, *adj.* (from *blameless* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such manner as to be free from fault, or not merit censure.

BLAMELESSNESS, S. (from *blameless* and *ness*, of *ness*) that quality which renders a person or thing by no means the object of censure or blame.

BLAMER, S. (from *blame* and *er*, implying an agent from *wer*, Sax. a man) the person who censures, or charges a person or thing with defect, or being wrong.

BLAMEWORTHY, *adj.* (from *blame* and *worthy*) that which deserves censure or blame, including the idea of something wrong or defective.

To **BLANCH**, *v. a.* (*blanchir* Fr.) to whiten a thing which was before of another colour. Figuratively, to peel applied to the peeling almonds, which discovers their kernel of a white colour. Used neuterly, to evade, "Books will speak plain when counsellors *blanch*." BACON. This meaning is now obsolete.

BLANCHER, S. (from *blanch* and *er*, implying an agent from *wer*, Sax. a man) one who makes any thing white; a whitener.

BLANCHING, S. (from *blanch*) the action, art, or method of making any thing white. Blanching of iron plates is performed by *aqua fortis* and *tin*; of woollen cloaths by soap, chalk, sulphur, or brimstone; of silk by soap and brimstone, and of copper by adulterating it with arsenic and nitre. In coinage, the method made use of to give the pieces that brightness and lustre they have on their first coming out of the Mint: This is performed by heating them in a square pan over a wooden fire, so as the flame shall pass over them, and then boiling them in earthen pans with water, common salt, or tartar of Montpellier; some indeed mix only water and *aqua fortis*; after this sand and fresh water is thrown on, and when dry they are well rubbed with towels.

BLAND,

BLAND, *adj.* (*blundus*, Lat.) soothing, mild, applied to language, "With *bland* words." *Paradise Lost*. Soft, temperate, applied to weather, "The Zephyrs *bland*." THOMSON.

To **BLANDISH**, *v. a.* (*blandir*, Fr.) to insinuate ones self into a person's favour; to soothe; or allure. Seldom used.

BLANDISHMENT, *S.* (from *blandish*) an insinuating address, by which a person attracts the esteem of another, soft, mild and kind expressions by which a person steals into the favour of another. A behaviour or treatment by which a person endeavours to gain the affections of another.

BLANK, *adj.* (*blanc*, Fr.) whitish or pale, applied to colour, "the *blank* moon," *Par. Lost*. That which is not written on. Used with the word *look*, either expressed or understood, confused; dejected; or showing the signs of of disappointment. Applied to verse, that which has no rhyme; in its original use implying defect, as *blank* paper implies a want of writing; but Milton and Thomson and others, have shewn, this to be the most masculine ornament of poetry, which brings our language to a nearer resemblance of the Greek and Roman poetry, and sits in a height beyond the poetry of the French and Italians, which they must look up at with envy, and acknowledge it impossible for their enervate languages to attain to.

BLANK, *S.* (from the adjective) in commerce, a void space, or that which has no writing on it, but is left so in order to be filled up. In lotteries, a ticket which has no prize drawn against it. Figuratively, the mark or point which an arrow or piece is aimed at.

To **BLANK**, *v. a.* (from the noun *blanchir*, Fr.) figuratively, to confuse, disappoint; to erase, bring to nothing or render abortive. "How will this man be amazed and *blanked*." TILLOT. "All former purposes were *blanked*." SPENSER.

BLANKET, *S.* (*blanchette*, Fr.) a stuff made of wool, woven in the loom like cloth, but crossed like ferges, worked with blue or red wool at each end, and with a crown or other ornament at each corner, used for beds, being placed both above the upper, and beneath the under sheet to procure warmth. The Whitney blankets are, and have long been, in the greatest repute in England.

To **BLANKET**, *S.* (from the noun) to cover or wrap in a blanket. "I'll *blanket* my loins." SHAK. *Lear*.

BLANKETTING, *S.* (from blanket) the tossing a person in a blanket, which is done by several people holding the extremities, and is intended as a chastisement for some misdemeanour or crime.

BLANKLY, *adj.* (from *blank* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as causes or shews confusion, or disappointment. With whiteness; with paleness.

To **BLARE**, *v. n.* (*blaren*, Belg.) to bellow. Obsolete.

To **BLASPHEME**, *v. n.* (*blasphemare* Lat. of *βλασφημεῖν*, *blasphemēin*, Gr. *blasphemer*, Fr.) to speak ill of God, his messengers, or things relating to his service, and comprehended in his revelation. In law, an indignity, or injury offered to the Almighty, by denying what is his due, or or attributing to him what is not agreeable to his nature, *Lindw.* cap. i. Those who deny the being and providence of God, are contumelious reproachers of Jesus Christ, or by writing or speaking shall deny any of the persons in the Trinity, are punishable by fine, and rendered incapable of any office. 1 *Harok.* P. C. 87. 9 and 10 *Will.* iii. c. 32.

BLASPHEMERS, *S.* (from *blaspheme* and *er* of *ver*, Sax. a man) one who speaks things of the Deity inconsistent with his nature, or the reverence he owes him as a creature: One who utters disrespectful, or irreverent things either of God, Christ, or any person in the holy Trinity, God's messengers, or any thing relating to religion.

BLASPHEMOUS, *adj.* (from *blaspheme*. Usually pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, but used by Milton and old authors, with it on the second.) that which is disrespectful or irreverent with respect to God and heavenly things. "Blasphemous words the speaker vain do prove." SIDNEY. "And more blasphemous." *Par. Reg.*

BLASPHEMOUSLY, *adv.* (from *blasphemous* and *ly* of *lice* Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as is inconsistent with that reverence we owe the Deity. In such a manner as to speak ill of God and heavenly things.

BLASPHEMY, *S.* (from *blaspheme*) an offering some indignity to God, any person of the Trinity, any messengers from God; his holy writ, or the doctrines of revelation, either by speaking or writing any thing ill of them, or ascribing any thing ill to them inconsistent with their natures and the reverence we owe them.

BLAST, (*blast*, Sax. and Dan. from *blasfan* Sax. *blasa* infinitive of *blas* Isl. to blow) a breath, puff, or current of

wind. The sound made by blowing a trumpet or other wind instrument. A warm air, or other alteration in the atmosphere which withers trees, or causes a pestilence. The plague or pestilence. "by the *blast* of God they perish." *Job* iv. 9. This sense is derived from *blisa* Sax. *bleska* or *blysk* Pol. and *obleška* Russ.

To **BLAST**, *v. a.* (*blastan*, Sax. *blasten* Teut.) to infect with some sudden plague or infection, by means of the air. To cause a thing to wither. To ruin a person's character by spreading false rumours. To render an enterprize abortive, or make it miscarry, "his enterprize was *blasted*." ARBUTH. To deafen or affect the ear with a very loud noise applied to wind instruments. "Trumpeters. — *blast* you the city's ears." SHAK.

BLASTING, *S.* (from *blast*) in mineralogy, the blowing up a vein of a mine by gun-powder, which cannot be broken up by the spade, the gad, and the ax, or softened by fire.

BLASTMENT, (from *blast*) that which withers, kills, or renders a thing abortive. Seldom used.

BLATTA-BYZANTIA, *S.* Lat. in natural history, a testaceous body so called from its coming from Byzantium or Constantinople, and is the operculum or upper part of a turbinated shell of a fish, which yields a purple dye, shaped like the claw, or talon of a wild animal, very thin, of a brown colour, easy to burn, and of a disagreeable smell when burnt. It is a cordial medicine.

BLATANT, *adj.* (*blattant*, Fr.) bellowing, like a calf, "the *blatant* beast." DRYD. Seldom used.

BLAY, *S.* in natural history, a small white fish. See **BLEAK**.

BLAZE, *S.* (*blaze*, Sax. *blejka*, *blyk*. Slav. *blas* Boh. Pol. *obleška*, Russ. a torch, shining, or flame) a flame, or the light of a flame: figuratively, a spreading abroad, publication, or extending a report, in allusion to the diffusion of light, which is made by a body in flames. Likewise, the white mark on a horse's forehead, reaching to his nose.

To **BLAZE**, *v.* (from the noun) used with *upon*, to shine, or give light, "the third fair morn now *blazed upon* the main." POPE. Figuratively, to make a thing universally known by report or rumour. Sometimes used with the words *abroad* and *about*, "to *blaze abroad* the matter." *Mark* i. 45. "Whose follies, *blaz'd about*, to all are known." GRANV.

BLAZER, *S.* (from *blaze*, and *er* of *ver*, Sax. a man) one who spreads abroad any report or rumour. Not in use, though no other word seems to have been substituted in its stead.

To **BLAZON**, *v. a.* (*blazonner*, Fr.) in heraldry, to name all the parts of a coat, in their proper and technical terms. Figuratively, to set out, deck or adorn. "Then *blazons* in dread smiles her hideous form." GARTH. To discover to advantage; to display, "How thyself thou *blazonest* — in these two princely boys!" SHAK. To celebrate. To spread abroad, to make universally known. "blazoning our injustice every where." SHAK.

BLAZON, *S.* (from the verb) in heraldry, the art of expressing the several parts of a coat of arms in its proper terms. This is done by beginning with the metal of the field, then naming the manner of its division; its charge, and if many things are born on it, by naming that first which is born in the chief. No repetition of words must be made use of; all persons, beneath the degree of a noble, must have their coats blazoned by metals and colour, nobles by precious stones, and kings and princes by plants; *blazon* is used figuratively for making any thing public; a pompous display of any quality, or claiming respect for any merit or dignity.

To **BLEACH**, *v. a.* (*æblece*, Sax. of *æ* negative, and *blecc*, Sax. black, *bleak*, Belg. *bleych*. Teut. pale) to whiten a thing by exposing it to the air and sun. Neuterly to grow white, in the sun, or open air, "The white sheet *bleaching* in the open field." SHAK.

BLEACHING, *S.* (from *bleach*) the art of making a thing white, which is not perfectly so before, or which was of a different colour. Bleaching silk is performed by boiling it in river water, in which good Toulon or Genoa soap has been dissolved, beating it, washing it in cold water, wringing it slightly, putting it a second time into water mixed with soap and a little indigo, wringing it hard, and suspending it in the air over the fumes of burning sulphur. Woollen stuffs are bleached with water and soap, with the vapour of sulphur or brimstone; and with chalk, indigo and the vapour of sulphur. The method of bleaching linnen as practised at St. Quintin, is as follows; the linnens when taken

taken from the loom are steeped in clear water a whole day, being cleared of their filth, they are thrown into a bucking tub filled with cold lye made of wood-ashes and water; taken out of this lye, they are washed in clear water, spread in meadows, where they are watered now and then by scoops. After lying thus some time, they are watered, with a fresh lye, of a different composition, poured on hot; then spread in the meadow again, and the operation repeated till they are come to their proper whiteness. Being then placed in a gentle lye to recover their softness, they are washed in clear water, rubbed with black soap, washed well, and soaked in skimmed milk; being washed again, they are dipped into water, in which starch or smalt has been steeped; after this they are fastened to pales stuck in the ground, and when three parts dry, are taken from the poles and beaten with wooden mallets, to beat down the grain and make it look more beautiful; after which they are folded in squares and pressed. If it be considered what importance the linnen manufactories are of to this nation, we shall be rather commended than blamed for dwelling so long on this article; and before we conclude we cannot help saying that the perfection to which the Irish and Scotch have arrived in this article, bids fair to establish the character of our linnens above what the most sanguine persons could have promised at its first attempt, and if prosecuted with the same ardour must soon render us in this branch of manufacture equal to the Dutch or any nation, that has hitherto been thought inimitable, or at least not to be equalled.

BLE'AK, *adj.* (from *black*, or *blac*, Sax. pale or livid, cold having that effect on persons) cold, sharp, chill.

BLE'AK, *S.* (from *blac*, Sax. pale, on account of its colour) in natural history, a small river or fresh water fish, always in motion, its back is of a sea water green, and its belly white and shining. *Bleaks* are excellent food and in season in August.

BLEA'KNESS, *S.* (from *bleak* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) extreme coldness, applied to the air.

BLE'AKY, *adv.* (from *bleak*) cold or chilly, owing to the wind.

BLE'AR, *adj.* (*blaer*, Belg. a blister) dim or sore with water or rheum, applied to the eyes; that which causes dimness of sight "to cheat the eye with *blear* illusion."

To BLE'AR, *v. a.* (from the adjective) to occasion, dimness of sight; to make the eyes sore with water or rheum. Figuratively, to blind, or prevent the mind from taking notice of things.

BLE'AREDNESS, *S.* (from *bleared* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) foreness, or dimness of sight, occasioned by a defluxion of rheum upon the eyelids.

To BLE'AT, *v. a.* (*blætan*, Sax. *bleeten*, Belg.) to make a noise like a sheep.

BLE'AT, *S.* (from the verb) the cry of a sheep.

BLE'D, *part.* from BLEED.

To BLE'ED, *v. n.* (præter I *bled*, or *have bled*, from *bledan*, Sax.) to lose blood by a wound, &c. To die by bleeding, "The lamb thy riot dooms to *bleed*." POPE. Figuratively, to drop like thick or rich blood; "For me the balm shall *bleed*." POPE. Used actively, to extract blood from a person by opening a vein with a lancet; to let blood; from the Saxon *blodlætan*; or *blood-laetan*. Belg.

To BLE'MISH, *v. a.* (from *blame*, according to Junius from *bleme*, Fr. whited with lead according to Skinner; which seems confirmed by its vicinity in sound to *bloma*, Sax. metal) to mark with any defect; to spot, stain, or any other ways to rob a thing of its beauty, value, or perfection. Figuratively, to defame; to ruin a person's reputation; "Not that my verse would *blemish* all the fair." DRYDEN.

BLE'MISH, *S.* (from the verb) applied to personal charms, a scar, or any thing that diminishes their perfection. Applied to manufactures, a defect either in the making, or owing to some accident. Applied to moral conduct, a reproach, disgrace, defect, or fault.

BLE'MISH, in hunting, is when the hounds or beagles finding where the chace has been, make an offer to enter, but return.

To BLE'NCH, *v. n.* to shrink, or start at the appearance of danger; or on feeling pain. Used actively to hinder, intercept, or obstruct; "Great trusses of hay to *blench* the defendants fight." CAREW. Not in use.

To BLE'ND, *v. a.* (*blendan*, Sax. *blander*, Dan.) to mix or mingle things together imperfectly, or so as the several compounds may be discovered; applied to the mixing of colours; "but *blended*, not united." BOYLE.

BLE'NDER, *S.* (from *blend* and *er* of *wer*, Sax. a man) a person who mingles things together.

BLE'NT, *part.* of BLEND, now obsolete.

To BLE'SS, *v. a.* (præter, I *blest* or *blest*, from *blet-sain*, Sax. *blessadur*, *blest*, *blessud* and *blessad*, Ill. *blaxen*, Dalm. *blaxeney*, Boh. *blaxenes*, Slav. and Ruff.) to pray for, or wish happiness or good to a person. To praise for happiness received, or ascribe our happiness to God. To confer every thing that can make a person perfectly happy, applied to God.

BLE'SSED, *part. pass.* of BLESS; *blessadur*; *blest* and *blessud*, Ill.

BLE'SSEDLY, *adv.* (from *blest* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a manner which communicates the greatest happiness that can be wished.

BLE'SSEDNESS, *S.* (from *blest* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) that quality which renders a person extremely happy. The state of consummate felicity in heaven. Figuratively, the divine favour.

BLE'SSER, *S.* (from *blest* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) he that prays or wishes the happiness of another; he that prospers any undertaking; applied to the Deity.

BLE'SSING, *S.* (from *blest*) a declaration of future happiness in a prophetic manner; a prayer in which happiness is requested. Figuratively, the divine favour, including its actual interposition in behalf of a person either by granting his prayers, or prospering his undertakings. Any means or cause of happiness; any great advantage, or benefit. "A just and wise magistrate is a *blessing*." ATTERB. The presents of one friend to another, so called in Scripture on account of their being marks of a mind disposed to implore the greatest blessings for another; "Receive my present: Take, I pray thee, my *blessing*." Gen. xxxiii. 10.

BLE'ST, *part.* from BLESS.

BLE'W, the *pret.* of BLOW.

BLE'YME, *S.* in farriery, an inflammation between the sole and the bone of a horse's foot proceeding from bruised, or coagulated blood.

BLI'GHT, *S.* (from *bleych*, Teut.) in botany, a disease incident to plants, or fruit trees; the causes of which have been variously assigned by different authours. But as they are universally acknowledged to proceed from continued dry easterly winds, may they not first stop the perspiration of the blossoms and then those of the leaves; and may not their perspiring matter, thus rendered thick and glutinous, become a proper nutriment to the small insects always found praying on them? Not that these insects are the first cause of blights, as Mr. Bradley contends, though it must be confessed, that whenever they meet with proper nutriment, they multiply exceedingly, and are instrumental in promoting this distemper. Blights are likewise caused by sharp and hoary frosts in the night, which starve the tender parts of the blossoms, and being succeeded by a hot sunshine in the day time, a scalding heat is acquired by the globules of moisture, not yet dried by the sun, which scorches the tender flowers. Sometimes indeed they are owing to nothing but a weakness in the trees themselves, proceeding either from want of nourishment, from some ill qualities in the soil where they grow, some bad quality in the stock, some inbred distemper of the buds or cyon, imbibed from the mother tree, or mismanagement in pruning. For the *blights* of corn, see SMUT. Figuratively, any thing which makes an undertaking miscarry; or disappoints a persons expectations.

To BLI'GHT, *v. a.* (from the noun) to stop the vegetation of a tree; to render it barren; to wither. Figuratively, to blast, destroy, kill, or wither; "blight the tender buds of joy." LYTTLET.

BLIND, *adj.* (*blind*, Sax. Dan. Teut. *blinds*, Goth. *blindur*, Ill.) not able to see; deprived of sight. Figuratively, ignorant, with the particle *to*, before the object. "All *athors to* their own defects are *blind*." DRYD. Sometimes with *of*, "blind of the future." DRYD. Dark, not easily to be seen, or found. In chymistry, *blind* vessels, are such as have no opening but on one side.

To BLIND, *v. a.* (from the noun) to deprive a person of his sight; to prevent a person from seeing, by placing something between his eyes and the object, or by tying something over his eyes: To darken. Figuratively, to render a thing obscure and not easily comprehended. "The controversy between us he endeavoured to *blind* and confound." STILLINGF.

BLIND, *S.* something made use of to intercept the light; a piece of canvas painted or unpainted placed in a window, to hinder a passenger from seeing into a room. Figuratively, something made use of to divert the eye or mind from attending to, or taking notice of the design a person is carrying on. "Making the one a *blind* for the execution of the other." Decay of Piety.

To **BLINDFOLD**, *v. a.* to hinder a person from seeing by folding, or tying something before his eyes.

BLINDFOLD, *adv.* with the eyes covered; with the eyes shut. Figuratively, without consideration; without using our reason; implicitly; "be no longer led *blindfold* by a "male legislature." *Freehold*. N^o 32.

BLINDLY, *adv.* (from *blind* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) without sight. Figuratively, scarcely or hardly to be perceived, opposed to plain, or legibly. Without examination; implicitly. Without any direction, judgment, or wisdom, "blindly gathered into this goodly ball." *DRYD.*

BLINDMAN'S BUFF, *S.* a play wherein a person endeavours to catch some of the company, after something is tied over his eyes to prevent his seeing.

BLINDNESS, *S.* (from *blind* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality, *blindness*, Sax.) loss of the faculty of seeing, arising from the loss or distemperature of the organs of the eye. Figuratively, ignorance or want of knowledge.

BLINDSIDE, *S.* Used figuratively to express the foibles or weakness of a person, which exposes him to the artifices of others.

BLINDWORM, *S.* in natural history, the larger slow worm, so called from the smallness of its eyes, which hath induced some to think it has none. A kind of small viper, the least of the English venomous reptiles.

To **BLINK**, *v. n.* (*blinker*, Dan. *blinken*, Belg.) To wink with one eye; to shut one eye; to be blind of, or to see obscurely with one eye.

BLINKARD, *S.* (from *blink* and *aerdt*, Belg. nature) one who has bad eyes; one who sees but very dimly. Figuratively, one who discerns but very imperfectly.

BLISS, *S.* (*blisse*, Sax. of *blissian*, Sax. to rejoice) joy arising from the possession of some great and important good. A state of happiness, or of the highest felicity; most commonly applied to the happiness of the Heavenly Mansions.

BLISSFUL, *adj.* (from *bliss* and *full*, of *fullan*, Sax. to fill) abounding with joy; possessed of the highest degree of happiness.

BLISSFULLY, *adv.* (from *blissfull* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as to show the greatest signs of joy occasioned by the possession and enjoyment of happiness.

BLISSFULNESS, *S.* (from *blissfull* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) the quality or state of extreme joy, arising from the enjoyment of an important and immense good.

BLISTER, *S.* (*bluyster*, Belg.) a swelling of the skin, generally filled with a watery fluid, after burning, scalding, &c. In pharmacy, a medicine which attracts the humours to a particular part, and by that means raises the cuticle.

To **BLISTER**, *v. n.* (from the noun) to rise in blisters; to be covered with blisters. Used actively to raise blisters by burning. To apply a plaster, in order to raise a blister.

BLITHE, *adj.* (*blithe*, Sax. *blide*, Belg. *blyder*, Isl.) gay, airy, joyous, sprightly, owing to the enjoyment of some good.

BLITHELY, *adv.* (from *blithe* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a joyous, sprightly, or airy manner, owing to the enjoyment of some good.

BLITHESS, *S.* (from *blithe* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) the state of joyful alacrity and sprightliness, owing to the possession of some good.

BLITHSOME, *adj.* (from *blithe* and *some*, of *sum*, Sax. implying a great degree of any quality as *lang*, Sax. *long*, *lang-sum*, Sax. very long) very gay, airy, or sprightly, cheerful.

To **BLOAT**, *v. a.* (probably from *blowan*, Sax. to swell with wind) to swell with wind. Figuratively, to show pride by the looks or gesture. Neuterly it implies to look as if swelled by wind; generally applied to a person's growing lusty, but appearing at the same time of an unsound or weak constitution.

BLOATEDNESS, *S.* (from *bloated* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract idea) the state of a person or thing puffed up with fat, or swelled with wind.

BLOBBER, *S.* A bubble "There swimmeth in the sea a "round slimy substance called a *blobber*." *CAREW*. Not in common use.

BLOBBER-LIP, *S.* A thick lip.

BLOB-LIPPED, or **BLOBBER-LIPPED**, *adj.* that which has thick lips, applied both to persons and things, "a "blob-lipped shell." *GREW*. "flatt-nosed and *blobber-lipped*." *L'ESTRANGE*.

BLOCK, *S.* (*block*, Belg. Teut. and Isl. *blac*, Fr.) a heavy piece of timber, more thick than long. Any massy body. A piece of wood formed in the shape of a scull made use of by barbers to make their perukes upon. A piece of wood used by hatters to form or dress their hats on. The wood on which criminals are beheaded. Pieces of wood belonging to a ship, fitted with shives and pins for running rigging to go through. Figuratively, an obstruction, or impediment. "No crime is *block* enough in our way." *Decay of Piety*. A person of dull parts, slow apprehension, or remarkable stupidity.

To **BLOCK**, *v. a.* (*bloquer*, Fr.) to stop up any passage. To inclose a town so as to hinder any one from going into, or coming out of it. Generally used with the particle *up*. "blocks up the town." *ADDIS*.

BLOCKHOUSE, *S.* (*blockhuys*, Belg.) a fortress built to secure a passage, and hinder any one from going through.

BLOCKADE, *S.* (from *blockhuys*, Teut.) a fortress or bulwark erected to stop up or secure a passage. In war, a kind of siege, wherein all passages and avenues are seized and shut up, so as the besieged can receive neither provisions, reinforcements, nor intelligence; and are reduced to the necessity of surrendering or starving.

To **BLOCKADE**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to seize upon and block up all the avenues to a place, so as to prevent the enemy from receiving any supplies of men, or provisions.

BLOCK-HEAD, *S.* a figurative expression, used to imply a person of a dull apprehension, want of parts, and great stupidity.

BLOCKHEADED, *adj.* (from *blockhead*) remarkably stupid, dull, and incapable of improving by application, or study.

BLOCKISH, *adj.* (from *block* and *ish*, of *isc*, Sax. or *isk*, Goth. which when joined to substantives implies likeness) like a blockhead. See **BLOCKHEAD** and **BLOCKHEADED**.

BLOCKISHLY, *adv.* (from *blockish* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) after the manner of a person remarkable for his stupidity; like a blockhead.

BLOCKISHNESS, *S.* (from *blockish* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying manner) a want of capacity to receive instruction; great dullness of apprehension, or stupidity.

BLOCK-TIN, *S.* that which is pure and unwrought.

BLOCKWOOD, *S.* in law, the log-wood, brought from Honduras, and used in dying blacks.

BLOMARY, *S.* (from *bloma*, Sax. metal) the first forge in an iron work, through which the metal passes after it has been first melted from the mine.

BLOOD, *S.* (pronounced as if written *bludd*, *blod*, Sax. and Dan. *blood*, Isl. *bloth*, Goth. *bloed*, *bleit*. Teut. In Runic, *bloot* signifies bloody sacrifices) a red warm fluid, circulating by means of the veins and arteries through every part of an animal body. That part which appears fibrous and concretes into a mass, is called the *cruur*, and that which sustains it and preserves its fluidity the *serum*. *Blood* is used figuratively, for family kindred, descent; Life. Joined with *hot* or *cold*, a mild or warm disposition: a person of a warm or sanguine temper; a rake who indulges himself in the commission of irregularities inconsistent with prudence, or discretion. Joined with *flesh* used in scripture to signify human nature in its corrupt state, or the state of unassisted reason. "Flesh and blood has not revealed it." *Matth.* xvi. 27. The juice of vegetables, "the blood of the grapes." *Gen.* xlix. 11.

To **BLOOD**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to stain with blood; to let blood. Figuratively, to heat or exasperate, used with the particle *against*. "much blooded one against another." *BACON*. This sense is now obsolete.

BLOODBOLTERED, *adj.* (from *blood* and *bolter*, from *gebolstrod*, Sax. thickened, or surrounded) bedawbed with blood. "blood-boltered Banquo." *SHAK*. Obsolete.

BLOOD-HOT, *adj.* that which has the same degree of heat as the blood.

BLOOD-HOUND, *S.* a hound that follows by the scent, seizes with great fierceness, will not quit the track of the persons he pursues, and is trained to the sport by blood.

BLOODILY, *adv.* (from *bloody* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a cruel savage manner; inclined to murder or bloodshed.

BLOODINESS, *S.* (from *bloody* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract idea) the state or appearance of a thing stained with blood.

BLOODLESS, *adj.* (from *blood* and *less* of *lease*, Sax. *laus* Goth. or *leise*, Cimb. implying a negation, absence, want or privation of the thing to which they are added) without blood; having no blood. Figuratively, dead, pale.

BLOOD-SHED, *S.* murder, occasioned by giving a person a wound, by which he bleeds to death. Slaughter.

B L O

BLOODSHEDDER, S. (from *bloodshed* and *er*, implying an agent from *wer*, Sax. a man) one who murders another, by giving him a wound which may make him bleed to death.

BLOODSHOT, or **BLOODSHOTTEN**, *adj.* (from *blood* and *shot*, or *shotten*, from *shotten*, Teut. coagulated or *scotan*, Sax. to rush) a distemper in the eyes, wherein the blood vessels are so distended as to make them appear of a bloody colour.

BLOODSTONE, S. (*blood-stein*, Dan. *bloedstein*, Belg. *blut-stein*, Teut.) in natural history, a mineral of a green colour, spotted with a bright blood-red, hard, ponderous, composed of pointed needles, and generally found in iron mines: It is used in medicine as a styptic, or to stop blood, and by goldsmiths and gilders to polish their works.

BLOODY, *adj.* (from *blood*) stained with blood. Figuratively, cruel; murderous.

BLOODY-FLUX, S. see **DYSENTERY**.

BLOODY-MINDED, *adj.* cruel; inclined to murder, or bloodshed.

BLOOM, S. (*bloma*, Goth. and Isl. *blum*, Teut. *bloem*, Belg. a flower) in botany, the flower on fruit trees and plants, which precedes their fruit. The fine blue substance appearing on plums, &c. Figuratively, a flourishing state, which may admit of increase and improvement. In iron work, a piece of iron wrought into a mass two feet square.

To **BLOOM**, *v. n.* (from the noun) to produce blossoms or flowers. Figuratively, to flourish; to be in a flourishing state.

BLOOMY, *adj.* (from *bloom*) full of blossoms or flowers. Figuratively, in a state of vigour, or perfection. In a flourishing state.

BLOSSOMS, S. (from *bloesm*, *blofma*, Sax. *bloeffom*, Belg. a flower) in botany, the flower which afterwards turns to fruit on trees or plants.

To **BLOSSOM**, *v. n.* (from the noun) to put forth flowers or blossoms. To yield, or be covered with flowers, which afterwards turn to fruit.

To **BLOT**, *v. a.* (*blottio*, Brit. to efface or strike out with ink, *blottir*, Fr. to hide, *bloto*, Pol. and *blata*, Slav. Dalm. and Boh. dirt, mud, clay, or a stain) to drop ink on a paper or other substance. To efface or dash out any word with ink; used with *out*. Figuratively, to render a thing imperceptible, or invisible; to efface; to stain, fully, or disgrace. "It *blots* thy beauty." SHAK. To make black, to darken; "earth *blots* the moon's gilded wane." COWLEY.

BLOT, S. a spot of ink dropped by accident on paper. A dash of the pen on a word in order to efface it. Figuratively, a stain or any thing which causes disgrace, applied to character. "A *blot* of honour." TEMPLE. Used at backgammon, when a single man lies open to be taken up; hence to *hit a blot*. "Too great a master, to make a *blot* which may easily be *hit*." DRYD.

BLOTCH, S. a fore, pustule, or any eruption on the skin, which conveys the idea of a defect.

To **BLOTTE**, *v. a.* (*blotten*, Belg. to grow red) to smok, or dry with smoke; hence *blotted*, or red herrings.

BLOW, S. (*blowwe*, Belg. *blouwelen*, to beat with a mallet) a stroke given with the fist or any weapon. Used with *at*, a single attempt, a sudden event, at once: "They lose the province *at a blow*." DRYD. The act of laying or depositing eggs in flesh, applied to flies: "The *blows* of flies." CHAPM.

To **BLOW**, *v. n.* (pret. *blew*, part. passive, *blown*, of *blawan*, Sax. *blaen*, Teut.) to move, applied to the action of wind. Used, sometimes, impersonally with the particle *it*: "It *blows* a happy gale." DRYD. To breathe upon. To sound by means of wind, "let the prating organ *blow*." DRYD. To sound a musical instrument by the breath. Used with *over*, to pass or cease without producing damage. "When the storm is *blown over*—how *bleft* is the swain?" GRAY. Used with *up*, to mount into the air, applied to the effect of gunpowder. "Some of the enemy's magazines *blew up*." Tatler, N° 59. Used actively, to drive, or move by the force of wind. To increase a fire, by means of a pair of bellows. To breathe upon. To sound a wind instrument by the breath, "their loud uplifted angel trumpets *blow*." MILT. To form into shape by means of the breath, applied both to bubbles and glass works. Used with *up*, to swell with the wind. Figuratively, to grow vain, or proud; to raise into the air, or destroy, applied to gunpowder. Used with *out* to extinguish by the wind or breath. To cover with eggs, and corrupt applied to flies which deposit their eggs in flesh that begins to putrify; "let water flies *blow*

B L U

"me into abhorring." SHAK. Used with *upon*; to become common; to become contemptible on account of its being universally known, even to the vulgar. To be stale, "an intrigue that is not yet *blown upon* by common fame." Spect. N° 105.

To **BLOW**, *v. n.* (*blowan*, Sax. *blayen*, Belg. *bluen*, Teut. to produce flowers) in botany, to bloom, to blossom, to flourish.

BLOWER, S. (from *blow* and *er*, from *wer*, Sax. a man) among miners a melter of tin.

BLOWING, S. the art of forming glass into its various shapes, by breathing or blowing with the mouth through the blowing-pipe.

BLOWTH, S. ready to blow or blossom. Figuratively, an imperfect state, capable of improvement. "In the *blowth* and bud." RALEIGH. Obsolete.

BLOWZE, S. a female of a healthy ruddy countenance, or one whose hair is generally in disorder.

BLOWZY, *adj.* (from *blowze*) ruddy faced, or with the hair disordered.

BLUBBER, S. (see *blabber* or *blobbered*) the fat part of a whale, which contains the oil.

To **BLUBBER**, *v. n.* (*imbabolare*, Ital.) to weep in such a manner, as to make the cheeks swell. Used actively, to swell the cheeks with weeping.

BLUBBERED, *part.* swelled, big, or large; applied to the lips.

BLUDGEON, S. a short stick having one end loaded with melted lead, &c. used as an offensive weapon.

BLUE, *adj.* (formerly spelt *blew*, from *bleo*, Sax. *blawr*, Brit. *blaw*, Teut. *blaww*, or *blauerw*, Belg. *bleu*, Fr. *bleu*, Span. *plavv*, Slav. Dalm. Carn. *plawv*, Pol. *belowsky*, Boh.) of a blue colour. Used substantively for one of the primitive colours of the rays of light, and among dyers for one of the five simple or mother colours, of which they form the others. It is made of woad, small woad, or vouede, and indigo. The common woad is the best and most necessary for dying; the vouede is inferior both in quality, substance, and strength; the indigo gives a false colour, but may be used in the proportion of six pound to each large bale of woad. Blue is made more lively and bright, if the stuff is dipped, after dying, into luke-warm water, or by fulling it with melted soap, and washing it afterwards. Painters blue is made differently, according to the different kinds of painting it is designed for. In limning, fresco, and miniature, ultramarine, blue ashes, and smalt are used; but, in oil, blue bice, verditer, lapis, armenius, smalt, and litmouse. Turnsole blue is made by boiling four ounces of turnsole in three pints of water for an hour: This is made use of in painting on wood. Prussian blue is made by calcining tartar and ox blood together, boiling them afterwards in water, and mixing with English vitriol, crude allum, and spirits of salt. To *look blue* upon a person, is to behold him with an unfavourable aspect, or forbidding countenance.

To **BLUE**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to make of a blue colour, to give linnen a blueish cast, by dipping them into cold water, wherein soap and indigo have been dissolved.

BLUE-BOTTLE, S. in botany a flower shaped like a bell, of a blue colour. In natural history, a large fly with a shining blue body.

BLUELY, *adv.* (from *blue* and *ly*, from *lice*, Sax. implying *like*) like a blue colour, bluish.

BLUENESS, S. (from *blue* and *ness*, of *nessē*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) that quality which denominates a thing blue. The blueness of the skies, is owing according to Sir Isaac Newton, to the particles of the clouds being at first of such a bigness as to reflect the azure rays, before they can constitute clouds of any other colour. This being the first colour they can reflect, must likewise be that of the finest and most transparent skies, whose vapours are not gross enough to reflect any other colour. De la Hire, after observing that any black body, viewed through a white one, gives the idea or sensation of blue, says that the blueness of the sky, is owing to its immense depth, which is devoid of light, being seen through clouds or air illuminated and whitened by the Sun; the veins appear blue, because the blood therein being in a state of obscurity, must appear black and being seen through the membrane of the vein or white skin, will produce the perception of blueness.

BLUFF, *adj.* applied to the looks, big, swelling, surley.

BLUSH, *adj.* (from *blue* and *ish*, of *isc*, Sax. *isk*, Goth. which when joined to an adjective, implies a diminution or lessening the sense of the word before it) somewhat blue.

B L U

BLUISHNESS, S. (from *bluish* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) a small degree of blue.

To **BLUNDER**, *v. n.* (*blundur*, Isl. sleep, *blunderer*, Belg. *blandern*, Teut.) to be guilty of a gross mistake, including the secondary idea of contempt. Used actively to go in a confused manner in quest or search. "*Blunders round about a meaning.*" POPE. To mix ignorantly and by gross mistake. "He *blunders* and confounds all these together." STILLINGFLEET.

BLUNDER, S. (from the verb) a gross mistake, applied both to actions and words, and carrying with it the idea of gross and ridiculous stupidity.

BLUNDERBUSS, S. (from *donderbuss*, Belg. from *donder*, Belg. *thunder* and *buss*, or *buysse*, Belg. a tube, or from *buldrer*, Dan. to make a noise, and *buss*, a tube) a kind of gun or fussee, whose barrel is generally made of brass, and may be charged with several bullets. Figuratively, a person guilty of gross and ridiculous mistakes either in actions or words.

BLUNDERER, S. (from *blunder* and *er*, implying an agent from *wer*, Sax. a man) one who cannot distinguish one thing from another: One who is guilty of gross and ridiculous mistakes either in action, or language.

BLUNDERHEAD, S. the same as **BLUNDERER**.

BLUNT, *adj.* (according to Skinner from *plomp*, Belg.) applied to the point or edge of a weapon, that which will not pierce, or cut on account of its thickness, opposed to sharp; deficient in politeness or behaviour; void of ceremony or politeness. Not easily to be penetrated, "I find my heart hardened and *blunt* to new impressions." POPE.

To **BLUNT**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to spoil the sharpness of the edge or point of any weapon, so as to hinder it from piercing. Figuratively, to lessen the violence of any passion, "*blunt* not his love." SHAK.

BLUNTLY, *adv.* (from *blunt* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) applied to edge tools not able to pierce or cut; applied to behaviour, without ceremony, politeness, elegance, or circumlocution.

BLUNTNESS, S. (from *blunt* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract idea) want of edge, point, or sharpness, applied to weapons. Plainness; abruptness, want of ceremony, or politeness, applied to manners.

BLUNTWITTED, *adj.* stupid; indelicate; wanting elegance or the forms of politeness. "*Bluntwitted* lord." SHAK. Seldom used.

BLUR, S. (*borra*, Span. a blot. SKINNER) a blot or stain. Figuratively, a defect.

To **BLUR**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to efface, erase, or render a thing imperceptible. Figuratively, to stain, applied to credit, behaviour, or reputation.

To **BLURT**, *v. a.* to speak, discover, or declare, without consideration, or notwithstanding caution to the contrary. Used with the particle *out*. "*Blurt out* those words." HAKEW.

To **BLUSH**, *v. n.* (*bloffen*, Belg. to grow red) to redden, or grow red in the face at being charged with any thing which excites shame, or seeing any thing immodest. Figuratively to bear the colour of a blush. Used with *at* before the cause, "*blush at* your vices." CALAMY.

BLUSH, S. (from the verb) a redness of the cheeks occasioned by the consciousness of some defect, or the sight of some unchaste object. This is owing to the same nerve's being extended to different parts of the body. For the fifth pair being branched from the brain to the eye, ear, muscles of the lip, cheek, palate, tongue, and nose, when a thing is heard or seen which affects the cheeks with blushes, at the same time as it affects the eye and ear, it drives the blood into their minute vessels. Figuratively, any red colour; "the roses *blush* so rare." CRASHAW. With the word *first*, a sudden appearance or at first sight, "obviously and at *first blush*, appear to contain, &c." LOCKE.

BLUSHY, *adj.* resembling or like a blush, "a *blushy* colour." HARVEY.

To **BLUSTER**, *v. n.* (from *blas*, Isl. to blow; *blæst*, Sax. a blast of wind) to roar; applied to the noise of the wind in a storm. Figuratively, to make a noise, bully, hector, swagger, or be tumultuous through a vain persuasion or conceit of a person's importance.

BLUSTER, S. (from the verb) the roaring noise occasioned by the violence of the wind. Figuratively, the height, or noisy turbulence of anger, or vain conceit.

BLUSTERER, S. (from *bluster* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) a person who makes a great noise from a conceited opinion of his own importance. A bully.

BLUSTROUS, *adj.* applied to the wind, making a great noise from its violence. Applied to persons, making a noise and assuming the airs of those who are of some importance.

B O A

B'MI, S. a note in music.

BO, *interj.* a word used to excite terror; according to Sir William Temple, from *Bo*, an old northern captain, whose very looks terrified his enemies.

BO'AR, S. (formerly spelt *bore*, *bar*, or *bart*, Sax. *beer*, Belg. *eber*, Teut. *boro-owe*, Russ.) the male hog.

BO'AR-SPEAR, S. a spear used in hunting wild boars.

BOARD, S. (*bord*, Sax. a table, or house, *bræd*, Sax. a plank, *bourd*, Goth. *burdd*, Britt. a table) a piece of timber sawn thin for the use of building, when thick it is called a *plank*. A table, "may Ceres bless thy *board*." PRIOR. A table, round which a council or committee sits, hence the *council board*; the *board of works*. Figuratively, entertainment, diet, or food. The deck, or floor of a ship. Used with *on*, within the ship. Joined to *without*, as *without board*, out of the ship. With *over*, over the sides of the ship, or out of the ship, into the sea; "*threwed him overboard*," *slip by the board*, is to slip by the sides of a ship. To *make a board*, is to turn the ship to the windward. To *make a good board*, is used of a ship when advanced much to the windward, at one tack.

To **BOARD**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to enter a ship by force. To attack or make the first attempt; from the French *aborder quelqu'un*. To cover with *boards*. To *board it up to the wind*, is to turn a ship to the windward.

To **BOARD**, *v. n.* (from *burdd*, Brit. and *bord*, Sax. a table or house) to live and diet at a house. To place a person as boarder at a house.

BOARD-WAGES, S. (from *board*, implying food and *wages*) money allowed servants to find themselves in victuals.

BOARDER, S. (from *board* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who diets, or eats at another's table, at a settled rate. A scholar that lives in the master's house and eats at his table.

BOARDING-SCHOOL, S. a school where the scholars live with and are found in victuals by the master.

BOARISH, S. (from *boar* and *ish*, Sax. or *isk*, Goth. which, joined to a substantive, implies nature, likeness, or resemblance, *barisc*, Sax.) of the nature of, or like a boar. Figuratively, fierce, cruel, savage, furious, and void of every principle of humanity.

BOARISHNESS, S. (from *boarish* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax.) implying an abstract quality, *bariscness*, Sax.) the furious savage quality of a boar. Figuratively, want of delicacy, kindness, pity, and humanity.

To **BOAST**, *v. n.* (*bōst*, Brit.) to display one's abilities in a proud, assuming, and vain manner. Used properly with *of*, and sometimes with the particle *in*. When used with *against* it implies to set one's self conceitedly or with great vanity in opposition to another. "You have *boasted against* me." EZEK. xxxv. 13. Used actively, to display with great pride and ostentation; to magnify, exalt; or be proud of.

BOAST, S. the thing a person is proud of; the cause of person's pride. A vain and conceited display.

BO'ASTER, S. (from *boast* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who makes a pompous display of his advantages, whether they consist in power, wealth, learning, virtue, or religion.

BOASTFUL, *adj.* (from *boast* and *full*, of *fullan*, Sax. to fill) inclined, or subject to brag; ostentatious.

BOASTINGLY, *adv.* (from *boasting* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as to brag of; or display with vain conceit, and pompous expressions.

BO'AT, S. (*bæt*, *bate*, Sax. *boot*, *bot*, Bel. and Teut. *bad*, Brit. *bateau*, Fr.) a small open vessel, commonly wrought or moved by oars intended chiefly for rivers and lakes. When rowed by one man, called a sculler; when by two, named oars, by the Londoners. The larger the surface of oars plunged into the water, and the less or smaller that of the boat, presented to the water, is; and again, the longer the part of the oar between the hand, and that which rests on the boat, and the shorter that between the last point and the water, the *freer* will the boat move, and the greater effect will the oar have. A small vessel or ship; as a passage boat, &c.

BOA'TION, S. (*βοῶν*, *boáo*, Gr.) roar, noise, a very loud and rumbling sound, "in loud *boatious*." DERHAM. Seldom used.

BO'ATMAN or **BO'ATSMAN**, S. he that manages, or works a boat.

BO'ATSWAIN, S. (from *boat* and *swain*, of *swan*, Sax. a keeper *baatswain*, Sax.) an officer on board a ship, who has charge of all her rigging, takes care of the long boat, and her furniture, steering her by himself; calls out the several gangs and their companies to their watches, and other offices, and punishes all offenders, that are sentenced by the captain, or a court-martial.

B O D

To **BO'B**, *v. a.* (from *bobo*, Span. foolish or silly, according to SKINNER) to conquer, or drub. "In their own land beaten, *bobbed* and thump'd." SHAK. To cheat, or deprive by fraud and cunning; "Gold and jewels that I *bobbed* us from him." SHAK. "This curfed fox has *bobbed* us both." L'ESTRAN. To cut; to cut short, or curtail according to Junius. All these senses seem now obsolete.

To **BO'B**, *v. n.* applied to any body, which being hung or suspended by a string, plays backwards and forwards; to play or swing against a thing, "A birth-day jewel *bobbed* at their ears" DRYD. "against her lip I *bob*." MILT.

To give a person a hunch or push with the elbow, by way of signal, or to make him take notice of any particular.

BO'B, *S.* (from the verb neuter) a jewel or other ornament which hangs loose from the ear. The word or sentence repeated at the end of every verse or stanza of a song. A blow, hunch, or push with the elbow.

BOB, *S.* (from *bob* to cut) a short peruke.

BO'BBIN, *S.* (*bobine*, Fr. from *bombyx*, Lat.) a small piece of wood turned in the form of a cylinder, with a little border jutting out at each end, and bored through its length to screw a small iron spindle, and to wind thread, worsted, silk, &c. upon. The small reed put in the hollow of a shuttle, round which the thread or silk is wound to make the woof. A small neat turned stick, round which the thread is wound to make bone lace with. Likewise a round white tape, used by the ladies as a running string for their aprons, caps, &c.

BO'BCERRY, *S.* a game among children, wherein a cherry is suspended by a string, which they strive to bite, or get into their mouths.

BO'B-TAIL, *S.* (from *bob* cut, and *tail*) a dog which has his tail cut off entirely, or very short; hence the adjective *Bobtailed*.

BO'BWIG, *S.* see **BOB**, substantive.

BO'CAL, or **BOCALE**, *S.* (Ital.) a liquid measure used at Rome, containing about one half gallon of our wine measure.

BO'CASINE, *S.* (Fr.) a kind of gummed linnen cloth; buckram.

BO'CKELET, or **BOC'KERET**, *S.* a kind of long-winged hawk.

BO'CARDO, in logic, the fifth mode of the first figure of syllogisms, wherein the first proposition is particular and negative, the second universal and affirmative, the third or conclusion particular and negative, and the middle term the subject of the first and second propositions.

BOC, Some *animal* is not man

AR, Every *animal* has a principle of sensation

DO, Therefore, something has a principle of sensation that is not man.

BO'CKLAND, in old law, that which was held by charter and not alienable; the same as *freehold*.

BOIARS, *S.* see **BOYARS**.

To **BO'DE**, *v. a.* (*bodian*, Sax.) to convey the knowledge of some future event, applied to an omen. To portend, used both in a good and bad sense. Used neuterly to forebode, with the particle *to* before the person whom it must befall.

BOD'EMENT, *S.* (from *bode*) signs foreshewing some future event, used both of good or bad events. "portents, omens, or prognostic."

BO'DICE, *S.* (from *bodies* plural of *body*) stays, or a kind of waistcoat laced before, made of leather and worn by country people next to their shifts.

BO'DILESS, *adj.* (from *body* and *leafe*, Sax. or *leise*, Cimb. implying negation, absence or want) that which has no body. Incorporeal; immaterial.

BO'DILY, *adj.* that which consists of or belongs to matter. That which belongs to the body; real, opposed to chimerical, "brought to *bodily* act." SHAK.

BO'DILY, *adv.* (from *body* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying *like*, or manner) in such a manner as to be united to the body, or matter. Corporeally.

BO'DKIN, *S.* (Brit. *boddikin*, Teut. a diminutive noun, implying a small body, SKINNER.) an instrument with a small blade, and sharp point to make holes with. An instrument formed like a needle with a long eye, used by females to run a ribbon or string in an apron or other parts of their dress, and formerly used in confining and tying up their hair.

BO'DYS, (*bodige*, Sax. stature *Bad*, Brit. a tabernacle or dwelling, the body being the tabernacle or dwelling of the soul, or of *boede*, Teut. a covering, in the same sense) in physics, a solid, extended, palpable substance, of itself merely passive, and indifferent either to motion or rest, but ca-

B O I

pable of any sort of motion, or any kind of forms, composed of particles infinitely hard, so as never to wear or break into pieces. In anatomy, that part of an animal composed of bones, muscles, nerves, canals, juices, which are displayed with no small degree of eloquence by *Derham* in his *Physico Theology*. By divines it is used for the material part of a man in opposition to the immaterial or the Soul. A person, a human being, whence, *some-body*, *no-body*. The real existence of a thing or its completion, in opposition to an image, shadow, representation or type. "But the *body* is of Christ." *Coloss.* A collection of persons united by some common tie, or charter: Applied to a ship, the hull, or all the vessel but the rigging, sails, and ropes. Applied to a coach, among joiners, the cage or wooden frame, afterwards covered with leather, &c. on the out-side, and lined and stuffed within; among coach-makers, the coach so lined, before it is fastened to the braces or springs. Applied to dress, that part which covers the body. "The *body* of a coat." The materials which compose a stuff or other manufacture. "Paper of a good *body*." Applied to liquors, strength. "Wine of a good *body*." Substance. "A metalline *body*." BOYLE. The main or chief part of a thing. "The *body* of a church." A perfect system, or that which contains all the branches of a science. "A *body* of divinity." "A *body* of laws."

BO'DY-CLOATHS, *S.* the cloaths which cover a horse's body, when dieted, &c.

To **BO'DY**, *v. a.* to produce, to bring into being, "Imagination *bodies* forth the forms of things unknown." SHAK. Seldom used.

BO'G, *S.* (from *bog*, Irish. soft. *boogan*, Belg. to bend, *bucca*, Ital. a hole) a moist rotten spot of earth, which sinks and gives way to the weight of the body, formed of grass or plants putrified by some spring. A marsh or morass.

To **BO'GGLE**, *v. n.* (*bogil*, Belg. a spectre, ghost, or bug-bear) to start, to run, or fly back at the sight of a terrifying object. Used with the particle *at* to hesitate, to doubt, to dissemble, to be guilty of prevarication, or to play fast and loose: Used with the particle *with*, "it was time to *boggle with* the world."

BO'GGLER, *S.* (from *boggle* and *er*, from *wer*, Sax.) a person full of doubts, a fearful or timorous person.

BO'G-HOUSE, *S.* a place to ease nature; a necessary-house.

BO'G-TROTTER, *S.* one who lives in a boggy country.

BO'GGY, *adj.* (from *bog*) abounding in bogs, partaking of the nature, or qualities of a *bog*.

BO'HEA, *S.* (*weni bui*, Chin.) one of the best teas which come from China, and is the second gathering; for all teas grow on the same plant, and differ only according to the season of gathering and the method of drying. After it is gathered it is dry'd in pans over a fire, and roll'd up in the form we have it, by a person employed for that purpose; the juice or oil of the plant, which then moistens his hands being of so corroding a nature, that it often eats into his flesh, and produces the same effect as a caustic. Where perspiration is too great, the force of the vessels too strong, the circulation of the blood too rapid; in spitting blood, either from the tenderness of the vessels of the lungs, sharpness, or velocity of the humours; in abscesses of the lungs and hectic coughs; in obstructions from the siziness of the humours; and in inflammations of the side, from a fullness of the vessels, bohea tea is very servicable, and where it agrees with a person, excels all other vegetables for preventing sleepiness or dullness, for taking off weariness or fatigue; for raising the spirits, corroborating the memory, and other faculties; which depend on a due temperature of the brain, if used chiefly in an afternoon, drank moderately, and not too hot, as is the general custom.

To **BO'IL**, *v. n.* (*bouiller*, Fr.) to be violently agitated with heat; to have its particles set into a violent motion by fire, and so to be able to scald any thing immersed in it, applied to water. Figuratively, hot; to move with a violent motion, like that of boiling water; to be placed in boiling water; to dress victuals by boiling. To *boil over*, applied to water, or other fluids, to have its contents so rarefied by heat, as to take up larger dimensions than before, and to run over the sides of a vessel not large enough to contain it in that state.

To **BO'IL**, *v. a.* to dress victuals, in water boiled over a fire.

BO'IL, *S.* see **BILE**.

BO'ILARY, *S.* (from *boil*) a place where salt is boiled, at the salt-works.

BO'ILER, *S.* (from *boil* and *er*, from *wer*, Sax. a man) one who boils any thing. A vessel in which a thing is boiled.

BO'ILING,

BOILING, *S.* in physics, the particles of fuel passing the pores of the vessel, mix with the liquid; and meeting with a resistance there sufficient to destroy their motion; they communicate it to the water; hence arises a small intestine motion in the particles of that fluid; but the first cause still continuing, that motion is increased till the agitation of the water becomes sensible: But now the particles of fire continually striking on those at the lowest surface of the water, will impel them both by its impulse, and by their own rarefaction upwards, during which the particles at the upper surface, must by their own specific gravity be descending towards the bottom, which will easily account for the upper surface of water's being sooner hot at the top than at the bottom, and a person's being able to move a vessel of boiling water by putting his hand on the bottom, without receiving any hurt. The air thus diminishing the specific gravity of water, so as to make it mount not only in water but likewise air, we hence are enabled to account for the steam or smok. The particles of air dilated and expanded thus by heat, moving upwards, will meet and coalesce in their ascent, by which means great quantities of water will rise and fall alternately, or in other words the water will boil; but the heat continuing and the rarefaction increasing, the water will now be too much for the vessel to contain, and will consequently swell over its sides, which the vulgar call boiling over. It must however be added that when water boils it cannot be rendered hotter by any degree of fire whatever; for as the heat of boiling water is in proportion to the pressure of the atmosphere upon its surface, while that pressure remains the same, the heat will be the same likewise; and the thermometer being immersed in boiling water, will by the degree of heat it expresses, discover the pressure of the atmosphere.

BOISTEROUS, *S.* (*bystry*, Pol. rapid, vehement, or furious *lyster*, Belg.) violent, furious, vehement or stormy; roaring, applied to the wind. Figuratively, furious, warm, hot, outrageous, applied to persons; violent, applied to heat, "The heat becomes too powerful and *boisterous*." *WOODW.* An improper use of the term.

BOISTEROUSLY, *adv.* (from *boisterous* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a violent manner; furiously.

BOISTEROUSNESS, *S.* (from *boisterous* and *ness*, of *neffe*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) the state or quality of being furious, tumultuous, turbulent, and stormy.

BO'KES, *S.* (Ind.) a kind of cotton cloth, imported from Surat, some of which are white, and others blue.

BO'LARY, *adj.* (from *bole*) partaking of the nature, or quality of bole or clay.

BO'LD, *adj.* (*bald*, Sax. *balth*, Goth. *baude*, Belg. *baldo*, Ital. *bald*, Teut.) not hindered from an undertaking, either by the threats of others, or the difficulties attending it. Daring, brave, courageous, fearless; applied to work of art, executed with great spirit and freedom; swelling or standing out to the sight, applied to painting and sculpture. Impudent, rude, applied to the behaviour, licentious, or too free, applied to words; level, smooth, even, applied by sailors, to situation, "*bold*, accessible coasts." *HOWEL.* To make *bold*, and idiom to take the liberty or freedom.

To **BO'LDEN**, *v. a.* (from *bold*) to grow bold, to make bold, to dispel a person's fears or doubts.

BO'LD-FACED, *adj.* impudent, not showing any signs of shame by the countenance.

BO'LDLY, *adv.* (from *bold* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a manner free from fear or timorousness. Confidently; with assurance; impudently.

BO'LDNESS, *S.* (from *bold* and *ness*, of *neffe*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) a readiness or alacrity to prosecute a design, notwithstanding its difficulties, applied to action; courage, intrepidity, undauntedness. An execution performed with great freedom and spirit, opposed to a scrupulous exactness; a reason for undertaking a bold action. "Having therefore *boldness* to enter, &c." *HEB. x. 19.* The power to speak or do what we intend, before others, without fear or disorder. In a bad sense a resolution to do or speak any thing before others, though conscious of its being wrong or indecent, impudence.

BO'LE *S.* (*bolus*, Lat.) the trunk of a tree. "Up went all the *boles* and bows." *CHAPM.* Obsolete. A measure about six English quarters. In natural history, and pharmacy, a ponderous different coloured earth and some marle, but less fat than clay, somewhat soluble in the mouth, of a rough taste, and stains when handled. *Armenian bole*, is a ponderous fat, friable earth, of an astringent taste, of a colour between red and yellow, found in Armenia. By Galen, recommended in dysenteries, or other fluxes, in spitting of blood, and ulcers of the lungs.

Outwardly applied, it is drying, styptic, and astringent, and therefore proper to stop blood flowing from fresh wounds.

BO'LLIS, *S.* (Lat.) in natural history, a great fiery ball, swiftly hurried through the air, generally drawing a tail after it, and named *capra* by *ARISTOTLE*.

BO'LL, *S.* in botany, a round stalk or stem. "A *boll* of flax." To **BO'LL**, *v. n.* to rise in a stalk. "The flax was *bolled*." *Exod. ix. 41.*

BO'LLSTER, *S.* (*bolstere*, Sax. *bolster*, Belg. *bol*, Run. a sleeping place) a long ticking sack filled with feathers, flocks, &c. made use of to support or raise a person's head in bed. Applied to dress a pad made use of to hide some deformity. In surgery, a compress or piece of linnen doubled, laid, or bound upon a wound.

To **BO'LLSTER**, *v. a.* to support, or raise a person's head with a bolster. In surgery, to force or keep the lips of a wound close, by means of a compress. Figuratively, to support or maintain. "To *bolster* error." *HOOKE.* This last sense is now grown coarse and obsolete.

BOLT, *S.* (*bolle*, Brit. *boult*, Belg. *bolis*, *bolis*, Gr.) a dart shot from a cross bow. Lightning; a thunder-bolt. Used with *upright*, as straight or upright as an arrow. "I stood *best upright*." *SPEC. N° 90.* A short piece of iron made to fasten doors. Irons made use of to secure a felon. "Lay *bolts* enough upon him." *SHAKESPEAR.* A spot, obstacle, impediment. "Look into the *bolts*, or stains of right." *SHAKESPEAR.*

To **BO'LT**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to fasten with a bolt. To sling out, to speak without hesitation. "When vice can *bolt* her arguments." *MILTON.* Figuratively, to fasten, "The pins which *bolt* this frame." *BEN. JOHNSON.* To confine or restrain, used with the particle *up*, "shackles accident, and *bolts up* change." *SHAKESPEAR.* To separate the fine from coarse parts of a thing with a sieve, from *blutir*, Fr. "He now had *bolled* all the flour." *Fairy Queen.* Figuratively, to separate truth from falsehood, by rigorous examination, used with the particle *out*, "Time and Nature will *bolt out* the truth." *L'ESTRANGE.* To clear from impurities, to putrify or cleanse. "The fanned snow, that's *bolled* by the northern blast." *SHAKESPEAR.*

To **BO'LT**, *v. n.* to spring out with suddenness, to start out with the quickness of an arrow. To come in a hurry, or without due consideration. Used with the word *out*, "*bolting out* upon the stage."

BO'LT-ROPE, *S.* the rope on which the sail of a ship is fastened.

BO'LTR, *S.* (from *bolt*, to separate with a sieve) a sieve to separate finer from coarser parts, peculiarly applied to that made use of to separate flower from bran.

BO'LT-HEAD, *S.* in chymistry, a long straight-necked glass vessel used in distillations. See *MATRASS.*

BOLTING-HO'USE, *S.* (from *bolt* to sift and *house*) the place where meal is sifted, or separated from the bran.

BO'LTSPRIT, *S.* see *BOWSPRIT.*

BO'LUS, *S.* (Lat.) in pharmacy, a medicine made into a soft mass, about the size of a nutmeg, to be taken at once.

BO'MB, *S.* (*bombus*, Lat.) formerly a loud noise, "a little flat noise in the room, but a great *bomb* in the chamber beneath." *BACON.* In gunnery, a hollow ball of cast iron, filled with whole powder and nails, pieces of iron, &c. furnished with a vent for a fusee or wooden tube, replete with combustible matter, to be thrown out of a mortar-piece. When the fusee is set on fire, it burns till it reaches the gunpowder, which goes off and bursts the shell to pieces with incredible violence. The largest are about 17 inches in diameter, two inches thick, carry 48 lb. of powder, and weigh about 490 lb. Their invention is of late date, since the first mention of them is in 1588, at the siege of Watchendonk in Guelderland.

To **BO'MB**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to attack with, or shoot bombs against. To bombard. "To *bomb* the monks." *PRIOR.*

BO'MBARD, *S.* (*bombarda*, Lat. from *bombus*, Lat. a bomb, and *ardeo*, Lat. to burn) a piece of artillery used before the invention of cannon, exceeding short and thick, with a very large mouth, called by some a basilic. Some of them are said to have carried balls of 300 lb. weight; *Froissart* mentions one of 50 feet long; they were loaded by cranes.

To **BO'MBARD**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to sling bombs into a town. To attack with bombs.

BOMBARDIER, *S.* (from *bombard*) the person who drives the fusee, fixes the shell, points, loads, and fixes the mortar. The engineer, who fires or directs the throwing of bombs out of the mortars.

- BOMBA'RDMENT**, S. (from *bombard*) an attack made upon a city, &c. by throwing bombs into it.
- BOM'BASIN**, S. (Fr. pronounced as if wrote *bombazéen*, from *bombicinus*, Lat. filken) a slight filken manufacture, used for mourning.
- BOMBA'ST**, S. (probably derived from *Bombastius*, one of the names of Paracelsus, who was remarkable for his vanity and unintelligible jargon) high, pompous and swelling expressions without any meaning, or important sense.
- BO'MBAST**, *adj.* (from the noun) pompous, sonorous, but conveying mean, if any ideas.
- BO'MB-CHEST**, S. (from *bomb* and *chest*) a chest filled with gunpowder and bombs and placed underground in order to blow it up, together with those that were upon it. Now grown into disuse.
- BOMBILA'TION**, S. from (*bombus*, Lat.) the noise occasioned by the firing or explosion of artillery; "the bombilation of guns." BROWN. Obsolete.
- BO'MB-KETCH**, or **BO'MB-VESSEL**, a small vessel strongly built, being strengthened with large beams, to bear the shock of a mortar at sea, when bombs are to be thrown from it into a town. They have sometimes three masts and square sails, sometimes ketch fashion, with one and a mizen.
- BO'NA-RO'BA**, S. (Ital. a fine gown) a woman of the town; a prostitute.
- BONA'SUS**, S. (Lat.) in natural history, a kind of buffalo, or wild bull.
- BON CHRE'TIEN**, S. (Fr. good christian) a pear, so called perhaps from the name of some gardener.
- BOND**, S. (*bond*, *bonda*, Sax. *bandi*, Goth. *band*, Per. and Isl. from *bindan*, Sax. and Goth. *bancerdan*, Per. to bind) any thing which confines a person's arms so, that he has not the free use of them; cords, or chains. That which holds the parts of a thing together. Union, joining, or connexion. Figuratively, captivity, imprisonment, loss of liberty; obligation. A tie, applied to alliance. In law, a deed by which a person obliges himself to perform certain acts, under a penalty specified therein.
- BOND**, *adj.* (from *gebonden*, Sax.) captive, in a state of slavery, "bond or free," 1 Cor. xii. 13.
- BONDAGE**, S. (from *bond*) slavery; a state wherein a person is deprived of liberty.
- BOND-MAID**, S. (from *bond*, bound, or enslaved and *maid*) a woman or female slave.
- BOND-MAN**, S. (from *bond*, enslaved and *man*) a man slave.
- BOND-SER'VANT**, S. a person who is under bond to serve his master, and is not at liberty to quit him.
- BOND-SER'VICE**, S. the condition of a slave. Slavery.
- BOND-SLAVE**, S. a person in inextricable slavery.
- BOND'S-MAN**, S. (from *bond* for bound and *man*) a slave, a person who has given his hand, as security for another.
- BOND'S-WOMAN**, S. a woman slave; or one who has given her bond for security.
- BO'NE**, S. (*ban*, Sax. *bein*, Teut. and Isl. *been*, Belg.) in anatomy, a white, hard, brittle insensible substance, supporting and strengthening the body like beams and pillars in a building; defending some of the more essential parts, as the brain; giving shape to the human fabric and assisting it in its motion. The bones consist of lamellæ running lengthwise and arched over at their ends. The wisdom and benevolence of providence is very conspicuous in their formation; they are bigger in their extremities than in the middle, that their articulations might be the stronger and less subject to luxations; and that the middle of the bone should be strong enough to support its destined weight and resist accidents the fibres are, in that part, more closely compacted together; to which we may add, the hollowness of the bone itself, which renders it not so easily broken, as if solid and of a smaller size; for if two bones of equal length, and of an equal number of fibres, the strength of the one to the strength of the other, will be as their diameter. To this must be added, the oily matter, found in the cellular substance of the bone, and the marrow included in its cavity, which prevents its growing dry, and by that means becoming brittle: It lubricates the articulation of the bones, hinders, their ends from being worn, or over-heated by motion, moistens the ligaments by which they are tied to each other, and renders their motion easy. The number of bones in a human fabric are reckoned to be 245, exclusive of the *Offa fessamoidea*, which amount to 48 more. To expatiate on the wise contrivance of their various connexions and other particulars relating to their texture, uses and articulations, does not suit the intended compass of this work, but whoever would at the same time acquaint himself with their wonders, and be led to acknow-

- ledge the benevolence of Providence, will find no small improvement, and pleasure in the perusal of Derham's Physico Theology; and Cheselden's Osteology. *To be upon the bones*, is an obsolete phrase for attacking, "Puff had a month's mind to be upon the bones of him." L'ESTRADE.
- To make no bones*, is to make no scruple, alluding to the readiness with which a dog devours meat. *To give a person a bone to pick*, a low phrase, for laying an obstacle in a person's way; or suggesting something which may perplex him. *A bone of contention*; a cause of strife, alluding to setting dogs a fighting, by slinging a bone between them. *Bone*, in the plural, is used figuratively for a dice.
- To **BO'NE**, *v. a.* to take the bones out of the flesh.
- BONE-LACE**, S. a cheap sort of flaxen lace, wove by bobbins made of bones.
- BONELESS**, *adj.* (from *bones* and *less*, Sax. *laus* Goth. or *leise*, Cimb. implying, want, absence or negation) that which has no bones; applied to the gums, without teeth. "his boneless gums." SHAK.
- To **BO'NESET**, *v. n.* (from *bone* and *set*) in surgery, to set a broken bone in such a position that the two ends may meet and grow together; to reduce a dislocated bone into its proper place. "One pretending to bone-setting." WISEMAN.
- BONESE'TTER**, S. (from *bone* and *er*, implying an agent from *wer*, Sax. a man) one who applies himself peculiarly to set broken or dislocated bones.
- BONGRACE**, S. (*bonne grace*, Fr. a good grace or an air) a forehead-cloth; generally worn by infants.
- BO'NNET**, S. (*bonnet*, Fr.) a covering for the head; a cap; or outward covering made of silk, worn instead of a hat by the ladies. In fortification, a small work, or little ravelin, without a ditch, having a parapet of earth from three to 12 feet high, and from 30 to 36 feet thick; formerly placed before the salient angles of the glacis, surrounded with palisades 10 or 12 feet distant from each other; at present used before the angles of bastions, and the points of ravelins and faussebrays. *Bonnet a prétre*, or a priest's cap, an out-work with three salient angles and two inwards, differing from a *tenaille*, from its sides growing narrower at the gorge, instead of being parallel, and opening at the front or head, like a *queue d'aronde*, or swallow's tail. Among sailors, small sails set on the courses, or fastened to the bottom of the mizzen, mainmast, or foresail of a ship, when they are too narrow to cloth the mast, or in order to make more way in the light winds, or calm weather.
- BO'NNILY**, *adv.* (from *bonny* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a gay manner; handsomely.
- BO'NNINESS**, S. (from *bonny* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) the quality of appearing gay; handsome, or plump.
- BO'NNY**, *adj.* (from *bon* masculine, *bonne* feminine, Fr. good, a word almost peculiar to the Scotch) gay, cheerful, handsome, young.
- BO'NNY-CLABBER**, S. sour butter-milk; a word peculiar to the North Britons.
- BONUM MAGNUM**, S. (Lat. a great good) in gardening a species of pear.
- BO'NY**, *adj.* (from *bone*) having the properties, or consisting of bone. Abounding in bone, "a bony fish."
- BOO'BY**, S. (from *bobo*, Span. foolish, or stupid according to Skinner, but from *bowbard* an old Scotch word, for a coward or contemptible fellow, according to Junius) a dull, heavy, stupid, or contemptible fellow.
- BO'OK**, S. (from *boc*, Sax. *bach*, Teut. *bock*, Belg. *bock*, Dan. of *bag*, Run, a beech, books consisting anciently of thin pieces of wood, or the bark of the beech-tree, which was preferred by the northern nation, on account of its abounding more than any other tree in their parts, and splitting easier into thin pieces. WORMIUS's *Dan. Antiq.*) a composition of some person, designed to communicate something he has discovered or collected to the public, and of a length sufficient to make a volume. A collection of papers sewed or bound, intended to be wrote on. The division of an author's subject. "The first book we divide into sections." BURNER. Used with the particle *in* and the personal pronouns *his* or *my*, to be much esteemed or valued by a person, alluding to a person's having a name or credit given him in a merchant's books. "I was to much in his books, that, &c." ADDIS. *Without book*, applied to the public delivery of a preacher, by the mere strength of memory, by the strength of a person's natural parts, without having committed his thoughts to writing.
- To **BOOK**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to enter or write any thing in a book.
- BO'OK-BINDER**, S. one who sews the sheets together, and fixes them to a cover of boards, or leather, &c.

BOOKFUL, *adj.* one who is full of opinions gleaned from books, without having either digested what he has read, or being able to produce any thing of his own. "The *bookful* blockhead, ignorantly read." POPE.

BOOKISH, *adj.* (from *book* and *ish* of *ic*, Sax. or *isk* Goth. when joined to a substantive, implying a great degree, or very much) very fond of *books*, study, or reading, pedantic, generally used in a bad sense, and as a term of contempt.

BOOKISHNESS, *S.* (from *bookish* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. or *ns* Goth. implying a quality in the abstract) a great fondness for books; too intense an application to study; used sometimes as a reproach, or term of contempt.

BOOK-KEEPER, *S.* a clerk employed in a counting-house to register the transactions daily carried on, and able to methodize them so, that his patron may at any time know the true state of his affairs.

BOOK-KEEPING, *S.* the art of keeping accounts or registering a person's transactions in such a manner, that he may at any time know the true state of the whole or any part of his affairs with clearness and expedition.

BOOK-LEARNED, *adj.* (from *book* and *learn*) conversant in books, but not in men; one that reads much, but is a person of no parts or invention; used as a term of reproach.

BOOK-LEARNING, *S.* improvement or learning to be acquired from books, opposed to that which may be obtained by the exercise of a man's own faculties; a term of contempt.

BOOK-MAN, *S.* (from *book* and *man*) one who applies himself to reading and study. A student. Seldom used.

BOOK-MATE, *S.* (from *book* and *mate*) a school-fellow. SHAKESP. Not in use.

BOOKSELLER, *S.* one who lives by selling books.

BOOK-WORM, *S.* in natural history, a mite or worm which preys upon books. Figuratively, a person immoderately fond of reading. One who applies himself too intensely to study.

BOO'LY, *S.* (Irish) one of the wild Irish, who live like the Tartars in herds, drive their cattle continually with them, and feed only on their milk and white meats.

BOOM, *S.* (*beam*, Sax. *boom*, Belg. *baum*, Teut. a tree) among mariners, a long pole used to spread out the clue of the studding sail, main sail, or foresail. A pole, with bushes, or baskets, set as a mark to show the sailors how to steer in the channel, when a country is overflowed. A bar of timber laid across a harbour, to secure its entrance.

BOON, *S.* (from *bone*, Sax. *boon*, or *ban*, Isl. a request or prayer) a gift, or present, obtained by having requested or sued for it.

BOON, *adj.* (*bon*, Fr. good) merry, gay; "heightened as with wine, jocund and *boon*." PAR. LOFT. Generally used with the word companion.

BO'OR, *S.* (*beer*, Belg. *gebure*, Sax. *barwer*, Teut.) a rude unpolished countryman, a clown. "He may live as well as a *boor* of Holland." TEMPLE.

BOORISH, *adj.* (*barwisch*, Teut. *beerisch*, Belg.) without any breeding or politeness; rude; clownish.

BOORISHLY, *adv.* (from *boorish* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in an unpolite, rude, and clownish manner.

BOORISHNESS, *S.* (from *boorish* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract idea) a quality inconsistent with good manners or politeness. Clownishness; rudeness of behaviour.

To **BO'OT**, *v. a.* (*baeten*, Belg. to profit) to be of service, or advantage. To profit. To enrich, serve, or accumulate. "I will *boot* thee with what gift beside—that modesty can beg." SHAK.

BOOT, *S.* (*bota*, *bote*, Sax. a compensation) gain, profit, or advantage. To *boot* is an adverbial expression implying, besides, over and above. "Be instructed to *boot* in several sciences." LOCKE.

BO'OT, *S.* (*bottas*, Arm. *botes*, Brit. a shoe, *botte*, Fr.) a leather covering worn over the legs and feet, and used by those who ride on horseback. A kind of rack for the legs, formerly used for torturing criminals in Scotland. A leather receptacle under a coach-box, used for carrying boxes or other parcels.

To **BO'OT**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to put on boots.

BO'OTED, *part.* with boots on the legs. In boots.

BOOTCA'TCHER, *S.* the person who pulls off the boot at an inn.

BO'OTES, *S.* (Lat.) in astronomy, the name of a northern constellation of fixed stars consisting of 55 according to Flamsteed; one of which, called Arcturus, is of the first magnitude.

BOOTH, *S.* (*butb*, Brit. *bado*, Sax. *bood*, Belg. *bood*, Dan. *bud*, Perf. *buda*, Luf. and Pol.) a house built of boards, or boughs, to be used for a short time.

BOO'TLESS, *adj.* (from *boot*, profit and *less*, of *lease*, Sax. *laus*, Goth. and *leise*, Cimb. implying want, absence, or a negation) that which will not produce any advantage or profit. Unavailing; unsuccessful. "I have sent him *bootless* home." SHAK.

BOO'T-HOSE, *S.* stockings worn instead of boots; spatter-dashes; or Welch boots.

BOO'T-TREE, *S.* an instrument consisting of two parts, when joined in the shape of a leg, with a grove cut in the middle, to receive a quoin, or wedge, which is drove in by main force, in order to stretch or widen a boot.

BOO'TY, *S.* (*buot*, *buit*, Belg. *bente*, Teut. *bytte*, Dan. *butin*, Fr. *butino*, Ital.) that which is gained from an enemy in war. Plunder, pillage, spoils. Things acquired by robbery. To *play booty*, is to play or act unfairly.

BO'PEEP, *S.* the act of thrusting the head in sight of a person and draw it back again immediately; sometimes used as a token of fear; and at others as a sign of pleasantry or gaiety.

BORA'CHIO, *S.* (*boracho*, Span.) a drunkard, one who drinks to excess. "You're an absolute *borachio*." CONGR.

BO'RABLE, *adj.* (from *bore* and *able*, of *aba*, Sax. power, or possibility) that which may be bored.

BO'RAGE, *S.* (*borago*, Lat. implying courage because it is a great raiser of the spirits) in botany, its empalement is permanent and divided into five parts. The flower is of one leaf, divided into five acute segments at the brim, its chaps being crowned by five obtuse indented prominences. It has five stamina; a single style; and four germen which afterwards become so many seeds. Linnaeus ranges it in the first section of his fifth class from its having five stamina and a single style. There are four species. Its flowers are used in medicinal cordials, and the herb for cool tankards in the summer.

BO'RAMEZ, or **BO'RAMETZ**, *S.* a vegetable, growing in the shape of a lamb, in Tartary, affording a bloody juice when broke, and living till it has consumed the plants about, or near it; the wolves are said to be very fond of it.

BO'RAX, *S.* (Lat.) a salt prepared from the evaporation of water which runs from the copper mines in Bengal, or other parts of the East-Indies. Likewise an artificial salt made of sal armoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, sea salt, and alum dissolved in wine. The native borax called by the Arabians tincar, or tincal, which signifies a nitre fit for folding gold, is used for folding and fluxing metals, and promoting the fusion of such, as it would be very difficult to melt without it. In medicine it is used as an emenagogue, stimulant, and diuretic, in a suppression of the menses and to promote delivery: Is usually joined with myrrh and saffron, and its dose is from 5 to 15 grains. It is used as a cosmetic or beautifier; and if not so dear would recommend itself to the dyers to give a gloss to their colours.

BOR'DEL, *S.* (*bordel*, Teut. *bordel*, Arm.) a house of bad fame; or where women of the town are entertained and practice their indecencies; "a *bordel* and a school of lewdness." SOUTH.

BO'RDER, *S.* (*bord*, Sax. and Teut. *bordure*, *bord*, Fr.) the extremities, or edge of any thing. The extremities or confines of a country. The outer and extreme part of a garment, or head-dress. A narrow slip of flowers at the extremity of a flower bed, &c. in a garden. In heraldry, an addition on the limb of a shield, in form of a hem, or girdle, encompassing it all round, and serving as a difference. It is accounted, as a signal of protection, favour, or reward; and is bestowed by kings on such as they regard or esteem, as a secure defence against their enemies. In printing, an ornament of flowers, scrolls, &c. set round the edges of small compositions.

To **BO'RDER**, *v. i.* to live near to the extremities or confines of a country. To be situated near. Figuratively to approach. "All wit which *borders* upon prophaneness." TILLOTS. Used with the particle *upon*. Used actively, to set make a narrow ornament at the extremities of a thing. To lye upon or near. "Those parts, which *border* the sea." RALEIGH. This sense is now obsolete.

BORDERER, *S.* (from *border* and *er*, Sax. a man) one who dwells near a place, or on the confines and extremities of a country.

To **BO'RE**, *v. a.* (*borian*, Sax. *beron*, Teut. *boorance*, Belg.) to wear into a hole, to make a hole by a gimlet, or any sharp pointed instrument: To push forwards with violence: To make one's way, alluding to the strength required, to make a hole with. In farriery, to carry the nose near the ground, applied to an horse.

BO'RE, *S.* the hole made by boring: The instrument used in boring a hole: The dimensions of a hole or cavity, applied peculiarly to the mouth of a cannon or other piece of artillery.

BO'RE, the preter of *bear*.

BO'REAL, S. (from *boreas*) towards the north.

BO'REAS, S. (Lat. supposed to be derived from *bor*, Celt. the morning, because people situated in that part receive their light from thence) the north wind.

BO'REE, S. (Fr.) a dance composed of three steps joined together by two motions, and begun with a crochet rising. The first couplet contains twice four measures, and the second, twice eight. It consists of a balance, step, and coupee, and is supposed to come from Auvergne, or Biscay.

BO'RER, S. (from *bore* and *er*, Sax. implying an agent) an instrument made use of to bore holes with. A gimlet or piercer.

BO'RN, part passive of *bear*.

To be BO'RN, *v. n. pass.* (from *bear*) to come into the world; to be designed by birth, used with the particles *to* and *for*. "He was *born to* empire." "He was *born for* greatness." And with the particle *of* before the mother "Born of the virgin Mary." Creed.

BU'ROUGH, S. of (*borhoc*, *burig*, *burh*, *burg*, Sax. *borgo*, Ital.) a town or corporation, which is no city. A town or village which sends members to parliament. The whole number of boroughs amounts to 149. *Royal boroughs*, are corporations in Scotland, made for the advantage of trade, having commissioners to represent them in parliament. *Borough-English*, in law, a customary descent of lands and tenements, whereby estates descend not to the eldest, but to the youngest son, or if the owner have no son, to his younger brother. *Littleton*, says, the reason of this custom is founded in a presumption, that the youngest is least able to provide for himself. *Kitch*, 102. *Dyer*, 179. *Littleton*, 165. See *Nel. Abr.* 396. and 1 *Salk.* 243. *Headborough*, the president or chairman of a hundred, chosen, to speak, or transact affairs in their name. In parishes a kind of head-constable, having others for his assistants.

To BO'RROW, *v. a.* (*bergian*, Sax. *borgeben*, Belg. *bor-gen*, Teut. *borger*, Dan.) The taking money or other things of another on condition of returning it again. Figuratively, to take some thing which belongs to another. To assume a property which belongs to something else. "I'll deceive your son in *borrow'd* shapes." SHAK.

BO'RROW, S. (from the verb) the state of a thing borrowed; the thing taken of another to be returned again.

BO'RROWER, S. (from *borrow* and *er*, of *Wer*, Sax. a man) he that takes money, &c. of another, on condition of returning it again. He that uses what is another's, as if at were his own. Figuratively, he that adopts the sentiments of another, without acknowledging that they are so, applied to writings, "Some say that I am a great *borrower*." POPE.

BO'SCAGE, S. (F.) a place set with trees, a grove, or thicket, woods, or woodland. In painting, a picture or landscape, representing woods. In law, mast, or such sustenance as trees afford cattle. To be quit of *Boscage*, according to Manwood, is to be discharged of paying any duty for wind-fall wood in the forest.

B'OSINUS, S. (Low Lat.) in law, a certain rustical pipe, mentioned in fenures, where lands were held of the king in *Capite*, by the service of finding a Footman with such a pipe. *Record. Tar. Lond.*

BO'SKY, S. (*bosque*, Fr.) abounding with wood, woody.

BO'PHORUS, S. from *βους* *bous*, Gr. an Ox. and *πόρος* *poros*, Gr. a passage) in geography, a narrow streight or arm of the sea, which, it might be supposed an ox could swim over; at present confined to that of Thrace, called the streights of Constantinople; and the Cimmerian or Scythian Bosphorus, called the streights of Kapha, or Kiderleri.

BOS'QUETS, S. (from *boschetto*, Ital, a diminutive of *bosco*, a wood or grove) in gardening, small groves, or compartments, formed of trees, shrubs, or tall growing plants, planted in quarters, either disposed in regular rows, or in a wild and accidental manner. When formed of trees, whose verdure is of different degrees, surrounded with hedges of lime, elm or hornbeam, which do not intercept the sight of the trees, and interspersed with some of the the largest growing flowers, they have a very good effect; But are proper only for spacious gardens and are both expensive in their first making, and in their keeping afterwards.

BO'SOM, S. (*bosome*, *bosm*, Sax. *boesem*, *bosm*. Belg. *busm*, Teut.) The breast; that part of the body containing the heart: figuratively, the embrace of the arms holding any thing to the breast. The middle or innermost part of any inclosure. "The *bosom* of the wood." the warmest and most tender affections. In composition it implies favourite,

any thing near or dear to a person, or that of which he is peculiarly fond; thus *bosom-interest*, *bosom-friends*, *bosom-secret*.

To BO'SOM, *v. a.* (from the noun) to inclose in the bosom. Figuratively, to keep secret; to surround. "Bosom'd deep in vines." POPE.

BO'SON, S. (a corruption of *boatswain*, which see) "The merry *boson*." DRYD.

BO'SS, S. (*boffe*, Fr.) a stud, or ornament raised above the rest of the work; a shining prominence. The prominent part, or that which sticks out of the middle of a thing, or shield. A thick body.

BO'SSAGE, S. (from *boss*) in architecture, a projecting stone laid rough in a building, to be afterwards carved into mouldings, arms, &c.—Rustic work, consisting of stones, which seem to advance beyond the naked of a building, on account of indentures or channels left in their joinings; used chiefly in the corners of buildings and thence called *rustic quoins*.

B'OSTON, S. (*Botolph's town*, from *Bodolph* a pious Saxon) a famous town in Lincolnshire, built on both sides of the river Witham, over which it has a very high wooden bridge. Its church is 280 feet high, of exquisite workmanship, and serves instead of a landmark to mariners. In the reign of Edward I. it was pillaged and burnt by some villains, of which one Rob. Chamberlain, who being apprehended, convicted, confessed the fact, but would not impeach his accomplices. A staple for wool being settled here in 1607, it revived from its former calamity, and is at present, a well-built opulent town. The inhabitants apply themselves both to merchandize and trading, and the sheep of this shire are reckoned the best in England. John Fox, the famous author of the acts and moments, &c. was born here. It is a town corporate, governed by a mayor and 12 aldermen, sends two members to parliament, and is distant from London 90 computed or 114 measured miles.

BO'SVEL, S. In botany, a species of crowfoot.

BO'SWORTH, S. In geography, a pleasant town in Leicestershire, near which was fought the decisive battle between Henry VII. and Richard III. in which the latter was conquered and slain. It has a weekly market on Wednesday, and is distant from London 90 computed, and 104 measured miles.

BOTANIC, BOTANICAL, *adj.* *βοτανικός*, *botanicos*, Gr.) that which relates to herbs; skilled in herbs.

BOTANIST, (from *botany*) one who is skilled in the nature of plants, and their culture. One who applies himself peculiarly to the study of vegetables. The most famous of our nation are Dr. Hales; Bradley and Miller; Though Linnaeus a foreigner seems to be more universally known and followed.

BOTANOLOGY, S. (*βοτανολογία* *botanologia*, Gr.) a discourse on plants.

BOTANY, S. (from *βοταν* *botane*, Gr. an herb) the science of herbs and plants. This study was very little cultivated till Bauhine arose in the 16th century and both reduced it to method, and increased the number of its objects. Our countryman Mr. Ray, did not a little contribute to the perfection of this science, and is looked on by foreigners with veneration even to this day. Tournefort is not wanting in his claim for our esteem, it must be owned his pains and assiduity were very great, but if we at present consider the beautiful order into which vegetables are now reduced, and the precision with which their several classes are ordered by the care of Linnaeus, Miller, &c. we must own ourselves much obliged to moderns for that accuracy, which the antients were strangers to.

BOT'ARGO, S. (*botarga*, Span.) a kind of sausage made with the roes and blood of the mullet fish. It is eat with olive oil and lemon juice, cut into slices, like the caviary, is reckoned an elegant dish, and much in vogue in catholic countries, during Lent.

B'OTCH, S. (*bots*, Fr. *bozza*, Ital. *boetse*, Belg. (a swelling, which afterwards encrusts, discolours the skin, and causes a disagreeable idea. Figuratively, the part of any work, clumsily or ill finished, so as to disgrace the rest. Something added, or joined to a thing in a clumsy manner.

To BO'TCH, *v. a.* (*boden*, Dan. *boetzum*, Belg.) to mend or patch old cloaths in a clumsy manner. Figuratively, to mend any thing in an awkward or clumsy manner. To join things together, which do not suit, or agree with one another. To mark with pustules, scabs, or blotches.

BO'TCHER, S. (from *botch* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who mends, or sows patches on old cloaths, in a clumsy manner; and is the same in respect to a taylor, as a cobbler to a shoemaker. Figuratively, a person who performs any thing in a clumsy, and bungling manner.

BOTCHY.

B O U

BO'TCHY, *adj.* marked with botches, or running sores. "Were not that a *botchy* fore." SHAK.

BO'TH, *adj.* (*boedr*, Isl. *butu*, *batwa*, Sax. *bathur*, Cimb.) when applied to two persons or things as concerned together, it unites them into one collective idea, which implies the two. When followed by *and* it implies either, or one as well as the other. "*both* morning *and* afternoon." SIDNEY.

BO'TRYOID, *adj.* (*βοτρυοειδής*, *botruoides*, Gr.) in shape like a bunch of grapes.

BO'TS, *S.* (has no singular, from *bitan*, Sax.) a species of small worms breeding in the entrails of horses.

BO'TTLE, *S.* (*bouteille*, Fr.) a vessel with a narrow mouth to contain liquor. When made of leather, called a leather, or leathern bottle; when of glass, a glass bottle. Figuratively a quart, bottles generally holding that quantity. A bundle of grass or hay; this is derived from the French *boteau*, a bundle. When compounded with other words, it signifies drinking, as a *bottle-companion*.

To **BO'TTLE**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to put liquor into bottles. Used with the particle *off*, to draw out of an other vessel into a bottle. "A hog'shead of wine is to be *bottled off*." SWIFT.

BO'TTLE-FLOWER, *S.* (in botany, the *cyaneus*, or *centaurca*) a compound flower, whose disk is formed of many hermaphrodite florets, and the border of female florets, of different sizes, inclosed in a common roundish scaly empalement. The hermaphrodite florets have narrow tubes swelling at the top and cut into five parts, with five short hairy lamina; the germen is situated under the petal, and becomes a single seed shut up in the empalement. The female florets have a slender tube, expanding above, cut into five equal parts, and are barren. Linnaeus ranges this genus in the third section of his nineteenth class, but Tournefort in the second section of his twelfth. There are twenty species. That which is used by the college, grows on the mountains of Italy and Spain, the root of which was reckoned to be binding, good for all kind of fluxes, and of great use to heal wounds; but is seldom prescribed at present.

BO'TTLE-NOSED, *adj.* one who has a large nose very big towards the end.

BO'TTLE-SCREW, *S.* a spiral wire, made use of to pull a cork out of a bottle.

BO'TTOM, *S.* (*botm*, Sax. *botem*, Belg.) the lowest part of a thing. Applied to a river, the bed of earth, or gravel over which the water glides. A valley, dale, or lower ground. Figuratively, foundation; hence *to the bottom*, sometimes implies thoroughly. "His proposals should be *examined to the bottom*." LOCKE. *To be at the bottom*, to be concerned in, to have a part or share. "He *was at the bottom* of many excellent counsels." ADDIS. A ship, or vessel; hence, *to embark on the same bottom*. *To venture in one bottom*, to run a risque together in the same thing. The *bottom* of a lanc, is the lowest part. The *bottom* of beer, the dregs. Applied to thread, a ball, from *botéu*, Fr. a heap, or little bundle.

To **BO'TTOM**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to build upon as a foundation, principle, or support; to wind thread into a ball. Used neuterly, to be built on; to be supported by.

BO'TTOMED, *adj.* having a bottom; usually compounded with some other word, as, "There being prepared a *number of flat-bottomed* boats." BACON.

BO'TTOMLESS, *adj.* (from *bottom* and *less*, of *leffe*, Sax. *laus*, Goth. *leife*, Cimb. implying, negation, want, or absence.) Without a bottom; prodigious deep; that which cannot be fathomed. Figuratively, boundless, insatiable. "Then be my passions *bottomless*." SHAK.

BO'TTOMRY, *S.* in trade, the borrowing money upon the keel or bottom of a ship, whereby, if the money be not repaid, at the day appointed, it becomes the property of the creditor. Likewise the lending money, for which the lender is to be paid a larger sum at the return of the ship, standing to the hazard of her voyage, in consideration of which though the interest demanded be 20, 30, or 40, per cent. and upwards, it is not esteemed usury; because if the ship perishes, the creditor shares in the loss.

BO'TTONY, or **BO'TONE**, in heraldry, applied to a cross, which terminates, at the ends, in three knots or buttons, resembling in some measure three leaved grass, or the mark on cards called clubs.

BO'UCHET, *S.* (Fr.) in gardening, a species of pear.

BO'UD, *S.* in natural history, an insect which breeds in malt, called likewise a wevil.

BO'UGH, *S.* (pronounced as if the *gh* were omitted, from *bag*, *bega*, and *boh*, Sax.) in botany, an arm or large shoot of a tree, somewhat bigger than a branch, though used by authors for it.

B O U

BO'UGHT, preter of *buy*, and pronounced BAUT.

BO'UGHT, *S.* (from *bugan*, Sax. to twist) a twist knot, a link, a bending. "The *bought* of the fore legs." BROWN'S *Vulgar Errors*.

BOUILL'EE, or **BOUILL'ON**, *S.* (Fr.) in cookery, any thing made of boiled meat, broth, or soup.

BOU'LDER - *Walls*, *S.* in architecture, those which are built of round flints or pebbles, laid in a strong mortar, used where the sea has a beach cast up, or where there is plenty of those stones.

To **BOU'LT**, see **BOLT**.

To **BOUNCE**, *v. n.* (formed from its sound) to strike against a thing with such force as to rebound back, making a noise at the same time; to spring with force, applied to the spurting of beer out of a bottle. In familiar language, to make a noise, bully, or hector. To be strong made and active. "The *bouncing* amazon." SHAK.

BOUNCE, *S.* (from the verb) a smart, violent, and sudden stroke; a sudden crack, or noise, applied to the explosion of a gun, or the bursting of a bladder, &c. In low language, a threat, or boast.

BOUNCER, *S.* (from *bounce* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who is noisy in his own praise, or in his threats against another. A bully, a boaster.

BOUND, *S.* (from *bind*, *bornes*, Fr.) a restraint, a leap, jump, or spring; the flying back of a thing which is struck against another with great force.

To **BOUND** *v. n.* (*bondir*, Fr.) to jump, spring, or move on forwards by leaps; to fly back again when struck against a thing with violence. Used actively, to make a thing leap, or mount by fits, from the earth, in its motion.

BOUND, *part.* of **BIND**.

BOUND, *adj.* (*abunden*, Sax. of *bindan*, Sax. obliged) destined, intending, or on ones way to a certain place. Used with *for*, and peculiar to seamen.

BOUNDARY, *S.* the extremities or utmost limits of a thing, or country.

BOUNDEN, *part. passive* of **BIND**.

BOUNDING-STONE, *S.* a stone played with and made to bound from the earth, when flung from the hand. "A *globe*, a bigger *bounding-stone*."

BOUNDLESSNESS, *S.* (from *boundless* and *ness*, of *nessé*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) the quality of being without any restraint, insatiableness, infinity.

BOUNDLESS, *adj.* (from *bound* and *less*, of *lease*, Sax. or *leife*, Cimb. implying negation, want, or absence) that which is restrained by no limits; confined by no power; or satisfied by no enjoyment.

BOUNTEOUS, *adj.* (from *bounty*) liberal, or conferring benefits largely and from a goodness and kindness of nature.

BOUNTEOUSLY, *adv.* (from *bounteous* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a liberal manner conferring benefits generously and from a principle of good nature.

BOUNTEOUSNESS, *S.* (from *bounteous* and *ness*, of *nessé*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) the quality of conferring benefits or favours, from a principle of kindness, including the idea of superiority.

BOUNTIFUL, *adv.* (from *bounty* and *full*, of *fullan*, Sax. to fill) conferring favours without restraint, and from an internal principle of kindness, applied to things very much abounding in valuable products. "As *bountiful* as mines *of India*." SHAK. Used with *of* before the thing giving, and *to* before the person receiving. "Of which he is so *bountiful to his kingdom*." DRYDEN.

BOUNTIFULLY, *adv.* (from *bountiful* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as to confer favours or benefits with generosity, and from an inward principle of kindness. Applied to things plentifully producing what is of service and use. "The river *bountifully* requiting *it*." BROWN'S *Vulgar Errors*.

BOUNTIFULLNESS, *S.* (from *bountiful* and *ness*, of *nessé*, Sax. implying an abstract idea) a great propensity to bestowing favours, or conferring benefits. A constant and unrestrained distribution of favours to an inferior. Generosity, munificence.

BOUNTIHEAD, **BOUNTIHEDE**, **BOUNTIHOOD**, *S.* (from *bounty* and *hood*, of *had*, or *hade*, Sax. implying state, condition, or quality, thus, *maiden-had*, Sax. implies the state or condition of a maid, or virginity) a state or condition of exercising acts of bounty, or conferring benefits. Goodness, kindness. Now obsolete.

BOUNTY, *S.* (from *bonté*, Fr.) the conferring benefits on others, distinguished from charity, because exercised towards objects that are not highly necessitous; and including the idea of a gift bestowed by a superior.

B O W

BOURBONNO'IS, S. (Fr. pronounced *boórbonai*) in geography, a territory in France, bounded on the N. by Nivernois and Berry, on the W. by upper Marche, on the S. by Auvergne, and on the E. by Burgundy and Forez. Its wines are excellent, but will not bear transporting, and its mineral springs are much resorted to and very famous. There are rocks near the city of *Bourbon l'Archambaud*, producing stones, which when well polished and set, may be mistaken even by connoisseurs, for real diamonds.

BOURDALOU'E, S. (Fr. pronounced *boordaloó*) a sort of worked linnen manufactured at Caen in lower Normandy.

To BOUR'GEON, *v. n.* (pronounced *boórjon* from *bourgeonner*, Fr.) to sprout, to shoot into branches; to produce buds.

BO'URI, S. (Copt.) in natural history, the sea mullet, of which the the botargo is made. See **BOTARGO**.

BOU'RN, S. (from *borne*, Fr.) the extremities, bounds, or limits of a country, or piece of land.

BOU'RN, S. (from *bourn*, Sax. *borne*, Belg.) a brook or torrent, when added to the name of places it implies, that they are situated near or upon brooks.

To BOU'SE, *v. n.* (*buyssen*, Belg. *bouza* Copt. an intoxicating drink) to drink immoderately; to tope.

BO'USY, *adj.* (from *bouise*) intoxicated with drink.

BOU'T, S. (the *ou* pronounced like the *ow* in *cow*. *Botta*, Ital.) a turn; implying as much of an action as is performed without intermission; at once. A part of any action which is carried on by successive intervals. Once. "*This bout.*" this once.

BOUTA'NES, S. Cotton clothes manufactured in the island of Cyprus, called likewise dimities

BOU'TANT, *adj.* (*bouter*, Fr. to abut) in architecture, when applied to an arch or buttress; that which sustains a vault, and is sustained by a strong wall or some massy pile. A pillar *boutant* is a large chain or pile of stone, made to support a vault, terrace, or wall.

BOU'TEFEU, S. (Fr.) one who is the authour of quarrels, or contentions. An incendiary. Seldom used.

BOU'TISALE, S. (from *booty* and *fale*) a sale wherein things are disposed of for less than their value, alluding to the sale of plunder or booty, which seldom fetches its due value. "The great *boutifale* of colleges." **HAYW.** Not in use.

BO'UTROU, S. in geography, a Dutch fort on the coast of Guinea, where their chief factory is for the trade of Negroes.

B'OUTS RIMES, S. (Fr.) the last words or the rhimes of verses given to be filled up. Du Lot, a French poet, was the inventor of this exercise in the year 1649.

BO'UZA, S. an intoxicating drink of the Egyptians, called *celia*, or *cerà*, made with barley flour soaked in wine, and mixed with some inebriating drug; very much in use among the common people.

To BO'W, *v. a.* (*bagan*, Sax. *bocken*, *buckow*, Sax.) to bend the body in token of respect. To listen to, joined with *ear* and the particle *down*. "*bow down thine ear to the poor.*" **Eccles. iv. 8.** To overpower with sorrow, to press, or crush. Actively, to bend, or be bent. To make a bow; to stoop, or incline the body towards the earth. "*bowed down upon their knees.*" **Judg. vii. 6.** To be overpowered, or to stoop under the pressure of affliction. "They stoop, they *bow down* together."

BO'W, S. (from the verb, the *ow* pronounced like that in *cow*, or *now*) a stooping of the head and inclination of the body, by way of ceremony or compliment.

BO'W, S. (pronounced *bo*, as if the *w* was dropped. *Bwa* Brit. *boga*, Sax. *boge*, Belg. *bogen*, Teut. *bue* Dan.) a warlike weapon or instrument made of toughwood, the extremities of which are tied by a string, which being drawn towards the body of a person, bends the wood, and by its elasticity, forces an arrow placed on a string, with great violence, to a great distance. A bending piece of wood furnished with hair, and used in playing on stringed instruments. The loop of a string tied in a knot, a yoke, or or bending piece of wood "the ox hath his *bow*." **SHAK.** applied to a saddle, two pieces of wood laid archwise, to receive the upper part of a horse's back, give the saddle its due form, and keep it tight. Applied to a ship, that part which begins at the loof and compassing ends of the stern, and ends at the sternmost parts of the fore-castle. If a ship hath a broad bow, it is called a *bald bow*, if a thin and narrow one, a *lean bow*. The piece of ordnance lying in this place is called the *bow piece*, and the anchors, which hang here, are called her *great* and *little bowers*. In building, *bow* is a beam of wood or brass with three long screws which direct a lath of wood or steel to any arch, used commonly in drawing draughts of ships, projections of the sphere, or where it is necessary to draw long arches.

B O X

BO'W-BEARER, S. (from *bow* and *bear*) one who carries a bow. In law, an under officer of a forest.

BO'W-BENT, *adj.* bent like, or in the form of a bow; crooked, stooping. "A sybil old, *bow-bent* with crooked age" **MILT.**

To BO'WEL, *v. a.* to pierce the *bowels*; to penetrate deep, or to the bottom of a thing. "To the *bowell'd* cavern darting deep." **THOMSON.**

BO'WELS, S. (it has no singular, from *boyaux*, Fr.) the intestines, vessels, or organs within the body; the guts. Figuratively the inner part of any thing. "The *bowels* of the mountain." **ADDIS.** Tendernefs, pity, or compassion.

BO'WER, S. (from *bough*, or the verb *bow* implying to bend) an arbour, or place formed of the branches of green trees, bent or arched at the top. The anchor of a ship, so called from its being in the *bow* of the ship. See **Bow**.

To BO'WER, *v. a.* to make a bower, to include in a bower. Figuratively, to inclose. "Thou didst *bow*er the spirit—In mortal paradise of such sweet flesh." **SHAK.**

BO'WERY, *adj.* full of bowers; shady and inclosed like a bower.

To BOW'GE, *v.* See **BOUGE**.

BO'WL, S. (pronounced as if writ *bole*, from *baelin* Brit; implying any thing made of horn, as drinking cups formerly were, or rather from *bola* Sax. a cup or glass) a drinking vessel, rather wide than deep, distinguished from a tea cup by its greater dimensions, and from a drinking cup, because that is rather deep than wide. The hollow, roundish part of any thing which can hold liquor. "the *bowel* of a spoon." **SWIFT.** A basin, or fountain or cistern "So to convey water, that it may never stay either in the *bowel*, or the cistern" **BACON.** This sense seems now obsolete.

BO'WL, S. (*bol*, Belg. *boule*, Fr. *bolo*, Span.) a round or spherical piece of wood, which may be rolled along the ground.

To BOW'L, *v. a.* to roll a bowl along the ground; to roll a bowl at any mark. In skittles, to knock down with a bowl. "He *bowled* five"

BOW'LDER STONES, S. lumps or fragments of stone or marble, broke from cliffs, and rounded by the action of water.

BO'W-LEGGED, *adj.* having crooked leggs, or such as resemble a bow, when bent.

BO'WLER, S. (from *bowel* and *er*, implying an agent from *wer*, Sax. a man) He that rolls a bowl; one that plays with, or at, bowls.

BO'WLINE, or **BOWLING**, S. a rope fastened to the leech, bolt-rope, or middle part of the outside of a sail, by two or three ropes, like a crow foot, called the bowling bridle, used to make the sail stand sharper, or closer to the wind, and fixed to all but the sprit, or sprit-top-sail. *Bowling knot*, is one that will not slip, used to fasten the bowling to the crengles. To *cease*, or *run up the bowling*, is to let it more slack.

BO'WLING-GREEN, S. (from *bowling* and *green*) a piece of ground overgrown with grass, of a true level or horizontal surface, kept close cut and frequently rolled, for playing at bowls.

BO'WMAN, S. One who shoots with a bow.

BO'W-SHOT, S. the distance to which an arrow can fly, when shot from a bow.

To BOW'SSEN, *v. a.* (from *buyssen*, Belg.) to plunge into water; to drench, "*bowssend* again." **CAREW.** obsolete.

BOW'YER, S. one who shoots with a bow; an archer. A person who makes bows.

BO'W-STRING, S. the string by which a bow is bent.

BO'W-SPRIT, or **BOLT SPRIT**, (from *bolt* a bar, and *sprit*, Belg. a fail, yard or pole, or from *bow* a part of a ship and *sprit*, Belg. a pole) a kind of mast at the prow of a vessel, resting slopeways on the head of the main stern, fastened by the forestay and to the partners of the foremast; serving to carry the sprit, and sprit-top-sail and jack-staff. Its length should be two thirds of the mainmast, and its thickness equal to the mizen.

B'OX, S. (*box*, *boxtreow*, Sax. *buchbaum*, Teut. *box*, Span.) its leaves are pinnated and ever green, it has male and female flowers on the same plant, the former having a three-leaved, and the female a four-leaved, concave empalement. The male flowers have two and the female three petals, the former having four upright stamina but no style, the female a roundish germen supporting three very short styles. The empalement becomes a roundish capsule, like an inverted porridge-pot, divided in three cells, with two oblong seeds, which are cast forth by the elasticity of the pod, when

when ripe. Linnæus ranges it in the the fourth section of his 21st. class, from its having male and female flowers on the same plant, and the male flowers having four stamina. There are three species. Its wood is yellowish, hard, solid, even, very heavy, and takes a good polish. The best is used in sculpture, wind and string instruments of music, such as flutes, violins, &c. that of an inferior quality serves for smaller works, such as balls, tops, handles, combs, &c.

BOX, *S.* (*buchs*, Teut. *box*, Sax.) a case made of wood, or other substance, to hold any thing; distinguished from a chest, as the less is from the greater. The case of a mariner's or sea compass. The inner case of a watch. A chest in which money is put, hence a *Christmas-Box*, which signifies both the chest into which the money is put, and the money then collected. The first story of seats in a play-house formed into small square rooms, and built either on the stage, or round the extremities of the pit.

BOX, *S.* (*bock*, Brit. a check, *pochen*, Teut. to strike) a blow on the face with the hand.

To **BOX**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to fight with the fists. To strike on the head or face with the hand.

BOXEN, *adj.* (of *box* and *en*, from the Sax. implying the materials out of which any thing is made) made of box. Applied to colour, of a box colour. "Her cheeks of *boxen* hue." DRYDEN.

BOXER, *S.* (from *box* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who is skilled in fighting with the fist; one who fights with his fist.

BO'Y, *S.* (the etymology uncertain, Skinner derives it from *bube* or *babe*, Teut. and Minshew from *בוב* *bob*, Heb.) a name applied to persons of the male sex till they are fifteen years old. Used figuratively for a person who wants the sedateness and discretion of manhood, and is a term of reproach.

To **BO'Y**, *v. n.* to mimic, so as to render a thing ridiculous. "Some squeaking Cleopatra *boy* my greatness." SHAK.

BOY'AR, or **BOIAR**, *S.* (Russ.) a name of dignity applied, in Russia, to the lords of the Czars court, who are thirty in number, compose his council of state, are obliged to reside at Moscow, or follow the prince when he goes to any other place; they attend his levee every day, striking their foreheads as a mark of their respect and loyalty; when they ride on horse-back, they carry a kettle-drum before them, on which they strike, with the butt end of their whip, to give notice of their approach, that people may make way for them; and act both as counsellors of state, and judges in private affairs. Likewise the title of the nobility of Transylvania, who are descendants of the Vaivods.

BO'YHOOD, *S.* (from *boy* and *hood*, of *had*, or *bade*, Sax. implying state, condition, or quality) the state wherein a person is stiled a boy, extending from infancy to youth, or till a person is fifteen years old.

BO'YISH, *S.* (from *boy*, and *ish*, of *isc*, Sax. or *isk*, Goth, implying, when joined to a Substantive, *likeness*) like a boy with respect to unexperience, want of sedateness, or discretion. Childish, trifling, puerile.

BO'YISHLY, *adv.* (from *boyish* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax, implying manner) in a childish, wanton, trifling, manner.

BO'YISHNESS, *S.* (from *boyish* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) that quality which is predominant in boys; want of thought, sedateness, or discretion. Childishness, trifling.

BO'YISM, *S.* an action or expression, which becomes a boy only; a term of reproach.

Bp, an abbreviation for bishop, Bp. Bull.

BRA'BBLE, *S.* (*brabbelen*, Belg.) a quarrel, a clamorous noisy contest. "In private *brabble* did we apprehend him." SHAK.

To **BRA'BBLE**, *v. n.* (from the noun) to contest a thing with great clamour. To quarrel, to clamour.

BRA'BLER, *S.* (from *brabble* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. or *wair*, Goth, a man) a clamorous, quarrelsome, turbulent, or noisy fellow.

To **BRA'CE**, *v. a.* (*embrasser*, Fr.) to tie, or wind bandages tight round a thing. "The women of China, by *bracing* and binding them close in their infancy, have *very little feet*." LOCKE. To strain or stretch.

BRA'CE, *S.* (from the verb) a bandage; that which keeps the parts of a thing close together, that which is used to keep a thing stretched. In printing a crooked line, denoting that the members of a sentence ought to be joined together, but not taken separately, marked thus } and used by poetical writers at the end of a triplet or three

lines, which rhyme to each other. Preparations in war. "It stands not in such warlike *brace*." SHAK. Figuratively, the state of a thing that is stretched. "When it has lost its *brace*, or tension." HOLDER. In architecture, a piece of timber formed with bevil joints, and used to keep a building steady. In sea affairs, ropes fastened to the yard arms of a ship, and used to square the yards, and bring them to any position. Applied to a coach, the thick thongs or leather on which the body hangs.

BRA'CE, *S.* (never used with an *s* at the end for the plural, and is a collective noun, which seems to have only the singular) in hunting, two, or a pair; perhaps so called from their being tied together.

BRA'CELET, *S.* (a diminutive of *brace*, or from *bracelet*, Fr. of *bras*, Fr. an arm) an ornament worn round the wrist. The African Nations wear them on their legs just above the ankle, and on the fleshy part of their arms above the elbow, and are so passionately fond of them that they will barter their richest merchandize, nay, even their parents, wives, and children for them. A piece of defensive armour for the arm. Among gilders a piece of leather filled with stuff, worn by them on the wrist of their left arm, that they may not hurt themselves by leaning on the vice, in order to polish or burnish their work.

BRA'CED, *adj.* in heraldry, the intermingling chevrons at the base of an escutcheon.

BRA'CER, *S.* (from *brace* and *er*, denoting an agent) that which braces, or keeps a thing tight. In surgery, a bandage, "They may be restrained by a *bracer*." WISEMAN.

BRA'CHIAL, *adj.* (from *brachium*, Lat. an arm) that which belongs to, or is situated in the arm.

BRA'CHIAEUS, *S.* (from *brachium*, Lat. an arm) in anatomy, the name given to two muscles of the arm, the one the external, and the other internal. The external seems to be the third beginning of the gemellus, joins its fibres with the musculus longus and brevis, covers the elbow, and is inserted in the olecranon. The internal, or brachialis internus, lies partly under the biceps, rises fleshy from the internal part of the of humeri, and descending over the joint of the cubit with the arm bone, is inserted partly fleshy, and partly tendinous in the superiour and fore part of the ulna, and serves to bend the arm.

BRA'CHMANS, *S.* (perhaps from *ברכ* *barach* Heb. to fly, from their living in deserts) Indian philosophers, who lived a very good life in woods, slept on hides, abstained from the flesh of animals, holding it an impiety to touch them, and believed the doctrine of the transmigration of the soul. They spent the greatest part of the day and night in praying and singing anthems: Began their care of their pupils so early, that they sent some persons to the mother as soon as they knew she was with child, who attended her during her pregnancy, giving her noble lectures during that dangerous state, and when she was delivered carried the child with them. They considered life as a state of conception, and death as a birth to a happy life, for those who had regulated their lives according to the dictates of true philosophy. They esteemed the accidents of human life indifferent, because one person is generally pleased with what another dislikes, and the same person is of different sentiments with respect to the same things in different periods of his life. In physics, they hold that the world had a beginning and would have an end, that it was round, and that the Deity made and pervades it every where, that it was made out of water, and that the stars and heavens were formed out of a quintessence, or peculiar element.

BRA'CHYGRAPHY, *S.* (from *βραχυς* *brachus*, Gr. short and *γραφω* *grapho*, Gr. to write) the art of short-hand, or writing a thing by characters in a shorter time and compass, than by the letters of the common alphabet. Those who are desirous of knowing the history, various improvements, uses and the best system of this art will meet with abundant satisfaction from ANGELS. *Stenography*, or *Short-Hand*.

BRA'CK, *S.* (from *break*) a breach, a broken, or ruinous part. "The place was but weak, and the *bracks* fair." HAYWOOD. Obsolete.

BRA'CKET, *S.* (*bracciet*, Ital.) pieces of wood either carved or plain, fixed against a wainscot or wall, to sustain and support something.

BRA'CKISH, *adj.* (from *brack*, Belg.) that which is somewhat salt, used of the taste of sea-water.

BRA'CKISHNESS, *S.* (from *brackish* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. or NS. Goth. implying an abstract quality) the disagreeable saltiness, which is found on tasting sea water.

BRA'D, (from the *brad*, Sax. and *brad*, Goth, broad) when added to the names of places, signifies their broadness; thus *Bradford*, signifies a broad ford.

BRA'D,

BRA'D, S. a kind of nails used in building, without a shoulder over their shank, or a spreading head like other nails, of the size of a ten-penny nail, pretty thick towards the upper end, that the top may be driven into, and buried in the board they fasten. *Joiners-Brads*, are for hard wainscots, *batten-brads* for soft, and *billet* or *quarter-brads*, are those which are used when a floor is laid in haste; or to shallow joists inclined to warp.

To **BRA'G**, *v. n.* (*braggeren*, Belg. to strut, *brangeren*, Teut. to be proud) to display an advantage with great pomp and vanity; to boast. Used with *of* before the thing boasted of. "Brags of his impudence but scorns to mend." Mr. Pope, uses it with *on* but improperly, and perhaps merely for the sake of a double rhyme.

"Yet lo in me, what authors have to brag on,

"Reduc'd, at last, to his in my own dragon."

DUNCIAD.

BRA'G, S. (from the verb) a pompous or proud display of any advantage a person possesses. Figuratively, the thing itself which causes pride or boasting; glory. "Beauty is nature's brag and must be shewn" MILTON.

BRA'GGADOCHIO, S. (pronounced *braggadofio*) a person who vainly sets forth his own good qualities, or displays them more than they deserve.

BRA'GGART, S. (from *braggaert*, Teut.) a person who boasts of his own abilities too much. "Every braggart shall be found an ass." SHAK.

BRA'GGART, *adj.* (see the noun) proud, conceited, vain. "Huffing, braggart, pufft nobility." DONNE.

BRA'GGER, S. (from *brag* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. or *wair*, Goth. a man) one who displays his pretended abilities in all the pomp of vain and ostentatious language.

BRA'GLESS, *adj.* (from *brag*, and *less*, of *lease*, Sax. or *lawr*, Goth. implying want, absence or negation) without a boast; without being boasted of. "bragless, let it be." SHAK.

BRA'GLY, *adv.* (from *brag*, and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as to occasion boasting; in a glorious, perfect, or flourishing manner. "How bragly it begins to bud." SPENCER. Seldom used.

To **BRA'ID**, *v. a.* (*breyden*, Belg. *brader*, Dan. *brædan*, Sax.) to weave together: to plait. "A ribband did the braided tresses bind." DRYD.

BRA'ID, S. (from the verb.) a lock of hair, or any thing collected by weaving or plaiting. A small narrow kind of lace used for ornamenting women's shoes, bed-curtains, &c.

BRA'ILS, S. small ropes used in furling the sails across. They are reeved through blocks, which are seized on either side the ties, come down before the sails of the ship, are fastened at the skirts of the sail to the crengles, and serve, when the sail is furled across, to haul up its bunt, that it may more easily be taken up or let fall. To *haul up the brails*, or *brail up* the sail, implies that the sail is to be hauled up, in order to be furled, or bound close to the yard.

BRA'IN, S. (*brægen*, Sax. *breyne*, Belg.) in anatomy the large soft whitish substance, filling the inside of the cranium or skull; wherein all the organs of sense terminate, and wherein the soul is said to reside. It is divided into the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, or medulla spinalis. The cerebrum or brain properly so called, is a kind of medullary mass of a moderate consistence, and of a greyish colour on the outward surface, filling all the superior portions of the cranium. Its substance is of two kinds, distinguished by two different colours; the softest being of a grey, or ash colour, and lying principally on the outer part of the cerebrum like a cortex, or bark, has been named the cortical substance. The other which is more solid and white, occupies the inner part, and is called substantia medullaris, or substantia alba. The brain being supposed to secrete the subtle fluid which supplies the nerves, and being the elaboratory where the animal spirits are formed, its bulk seems to be necessarily large, as these processes require a great number of glands to carry them on. Hence we may be able to assign a reason why the brain is much larger in men than in any other animals, and why it is generally biggest in such other animals as shew the greatest degree of sagacity, such as monkeys, &c. For a considerable stock of animal spirits being required in cogitation, memory, &c. where they fail these powers must fail likewise, and they must fail, if there be not a quantity of brain sufficient to supply them. Accordingly anatomists have observed that in fools the brain is smaller than in men of sense, and account for it, by supposing it the cause of folly, a sufficient stock of spirits being wanted to reason strongly; or from the economy of nature, which proportions the stock of spirits according to the expence required. Dr. Brown, having doubted of this truth, and imagined

that such creatures as have large skulls and small bodies, might overthrow the common opinion, ingenuously owns, that, on making the experiment, he was undeceived and obliged to subscribe to the opinion of those who hold that men have a larger or bigger brain than any other creatures. Those who choose to see this point treated more at large, will not repent their pains in reading what Mr. Derham, has offered in his *Physico Theology*. *Brain*, is used figuratively for the understanding.

To **BRA'IN**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to dash the brains out: to kill by dashing the brains out.

BRA'INISH, *adj.* (from *brain* and *ish*, of *isc*, Sax. or *ish*, Goth. which imply likeness, or much when joined to a Substantive.) Figuratively, hot-headed, furious, mad. "It is his brainish apprehension." SHAK. Seldom used.

BRA'INLESS, *adj.* (from *brain* and *less*, of *lease*, Sax. *lawr*, Goth. or *leise*, Cimb. implying negation, or want) without brains. Figuratively, silly, foolish, thoughtless.

BRA'IN-PAN, S. (from *brain* and *pan*, of *pabne*, Sax. a dish or the skull) the scull, so called from its containing the brains.

BRA'INSICK, *adj.* (from *brain* and *sick*, of *seec*, Sax. or *sieck*, Belg. disordered) disordered in the brain. Figuratively, giddy, thoughtless, foolish, mad.

BRA'INSICKLY, *adv.* (from *brain* and *sick*, of *seec*, Sax. implying manner) after the manner of a person whose brain is disordered. Figuratively inconsistently, weakly, foolishly.

BRA'INSICKNESS, *adv.* (from *brain* and *sick*, of *seec*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) Figuratively, obstinacy, folly, giddiness.

BRA'IT, S. among jewellers, a rough diamond.

BRA'KE, S. (of uncertain etymology) a thicket of brambles or thorns.

BRA'KE, S. (*bræcke*, Belg. a mallet, or of *bræcen*, Sax. to break) a wooden mallet, used in beating or dressing hemp. The handle of a ship's pump. A baker's kneading trough. A sharp bit, or snaffle for horses.

BRA'KY, *adj.* abounding in brakes; or thickets of thorns.

BRA'MBLE, S. (*bræmble*, *bræmbel*, *bremble*, Sax. *bramber*, Teut. *bramber*, or *bramberbusk*, Dan.) in botany, the *rubus*, Lat. or *ronce*, Fr. its flower has a permanent empalement of one leaf, cut into five spear-shaped segments, a great number of stamina inserted in the empalement, and many germens with small hair like styles; which afterwards become a berry, composed of as many acini collected into a head, having each one bell, containing an oblong seed. Tournefort ranges this genus in the second section of his twenty first class, and Linnæus in the fifth section of his twelfth. There are ten species. In a popular sense, the word is applied to any rough prickly shrub.

BRA'MBLING, S. in natural history, a bird so called from its building in brambles, named likewise the mountain chaffinch.

BRA'MINS, S. (from *brahma*, the name of the prophet whom they acknowledge) the third sect among the Chinese. Those of Bengal live a very austere life, go bare headed and bare footed in burning sand, and live only upon herbs. Those of Indostan, pretend that their sacred books were given by God, to their prophet Brahma. They believe the transmigration of souls; and say that, at the production of the world, all things came out of the bosom of God, and that the world will perish by all things returning to their first original. This opinion they explain in the following manner; a very large spider, was the first cause of all things, which spun this wonderful web of creation out of his own bowels, and sitting at the head of it, feels, perceives, and regulates the motion of every part. But when he has sufficiently diverted himself in adorning and contemplating his work, he contracts the threads; he had spun, again in his own entrails, and thus reforms every thing into himself, and annihilates the whole creation. Those of Siam, believe that the first men were larger than the present, living many ages without sickness; that our earth shall be destroyed by fire, and that another shall proceed from its ashes, which shall have no sea, and be blessed with an eternal spring. The Brachmans of Coromandel, believe a plurality of worlds, and that they are successively destroyed and renewed at certain periods. They have all such a veneration for cows, that they think themselves extremely happy if they can die with the tail of one in their hands. Whenever they write they put a figure of one in the first place to shew their belief in the unity of the deity; they compute the world to be about 3,892,850 years old, have some obscure tradition of the Mosaic paradise, and likewise some notion that God has been incarnate, and lived sometime among men.

BRA'N,

BRAN, S. (from *brann*, Brit. *bran*, Fr. *branna*, Ital.) the skin or husk of corn, separated after grinding, from the flour, by means of a sieve, or bolting mill. The starch-makers make use of wheat bran to make starch, which is nothing but the settling at the bottom of the barrels in which they soak bran. The dyers stile it one of their not-colouring drugs, and make their four waters of it, which they use in the preparation of their several dyes.

BRAN, S. (*bruna*, Goth.) a fountain or river, is joined to towns so situated, as *Branston*.

BRANCH, S. (*branche*, Fr.) in botany, the arm, or part of a tree which sprouts from the trunk and serves to form the head thereof. The branches of trees almost always shoot from the trunk in an angle of 45 degrees; and as the whole spreading is confined within an angle of 90 degrees, that space could not be filled up any other way, than by forming all the interfections, which the shoots and branches make, in an angle of 45 degrees only. A manifest proof this, of a superintending wisdom in the creation, and a demonstration of an intelligent being the creator of all things! Figuratively, any detached part from a whole, a section or subdivision applied to writings. Any part which is joined to another, like a branch to a tree, "the *branches* of the veins;" "The *branches* of a candlestick;" sometimes the collection of branches, applied to the chandeliers of churches, or public places. A small stream running into, or proceeding from a river. A part of a pedigree or family. In hunting, the antlers or shoots of a stag's horns. In horsemanship, two crooked pieces of iron, belonging to a bridle, supporting the mouth-bit, the chain and the curb, and fastened to the head-stall at one end, and to the reins at the other. In architecture, the reins or arches of gothic vaults traversing from one angle to another, diagonal-wise, and forming a cross between the other arches which make the sides of the square, of which they are diagonals.

To **BRANCH, v. a.** to divide into separate divisions, like branches. Figuratively, to adorn with needlework, representing branches "branch'd with gold" *Fairy Q.* used neuterly; to shoot into branches. To separate, or divide a subject into several parts, used with the particle out. "branch out into farther distinctions," *Locke*. To speak largely; to expatiate. "I have known a woman branch out into a long dissertation upon the edging of a petticoat." *Speck. No. 247.* To have horns shooting out into antlers. "The swift stag—bore up his branching head." *Par. Lost.*

BRANCHER, S. (from *branch*, and *er*, implying an agent) that which spreads itself into branches. Figuratively, fertile, or prolific. In falconry, a young hawk, derived from *branchier*, Fr.

BRANCHINESS, S. (from *branchy*, and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract idea) fulness, or abundance of branches.

BRANCHLESS, adj. (from *branch*, and *less*, of *leaf*, Sax. *leif*, Cimb. or *laus*, Goth. implying, loss, negation, or want) without shoots or boughs, unfruitful or barren. Without honour, alluding to the branches of a pedigree. "Better I were not yours—than yours so branchless." *Shak.*

BRANCHY, adj. (from *branch*) full of branches, spreading. "The unwieldy loppings of a branchy tree." *Watts.*

BRAND, S. (*brand*, Sax. and Belg. of *brander*, Belg. or *brindan*, Goth. to burn, *brandt*, Teut. *brandur*, Ill. of *eg*, *bran*, Ill. I burn) a stick lighted, or fit to be set on fire at one end. Figuratively, a thunderbolt. "The Sire Omnipotent prepares the brand." *Grav.* A mark made on the flesh of a criminal by a burning iron. Antiently a sword, from *brandur*, Run. a sharp sword. "Wav'd by that flaming brand." *Par. Lost.*

To **BRAND, v. a.** (*branden*, Belg.) to mark with a brand, or burning iron. Figuratively, to reproach as infamous; to stigmatize.

BRANDENBURGH, S. (from *brandon*, and *burg*, a city, or state) a marquise, or electorate belonging to the king of Prussia, bounded by Pomerania and Mecklenburgh on the N. part of Lunenburgh on the W. part of Magdeburgh, the dutchy of Saxony, Lusatia and Silesia on the S. and by Poland on the E. In the New Mark they feed great quantities of sheep. The emperor Frederick William, having entertained no less than 10,000 French protestants, who fled from the persecution in 1685, enriched this country with several very valuable manufactures. The revenues of the elector were in 1680 computed at 6 or 700,000l. a year; in 1609 supposed to exceed a million, and those of the late elector to amount to a million and a half, if not two millions sterling.

BRANDGOOSE, S. (*brantigans*, Belg. of *brindan*, Goth. to burn, so named on account of its colour, which resembles something burnt to a coal) in natural history, a kind of wild fowl, somewhat less than a common goose, having its breast and wings of a dark colour.

To **BRANDISH, v. a.** (*brandir*, Fr. *brandire* Ital.) to wave, shake or flourish a weapon. Figuratively, to make a parade, or flourish with; alluding to fencers flourishing their weapons as a prelude to an engagement. "brandishing syllogisms."

BRANDLING, S. (from *brandiller*, Fr. and *ling* a diminutive syllable used by the Saxons) in angling, the dew worm, called likewise the lob worm.

BRANDY, S. (*brandewijn*, Fr. *brandenwijn*, Belg. of *branden* to burn and *wijn* wine) in distillation, a proof spirit, obtained from real wines, or fermented juices of grapes. When rectified to spirits of wine, they are used by dyers, and esteemed one of their not-colouring drugs. The Nants brandy is the most esteemed, because it has a better taste, is finer and stronger, and will bear proof the longest. It should be drank very moderately, and rather as a medicine than a drink. When the stomach is raw, weak and lax, a moderate dram, may raise a gentle tension, and by rarifying the viscid phlegm make its coats play with new vigour. In flatulencies, a faintness or languor from a waste or dissipation of the animal spirits; in dropsies; and when the stomach is weakened by too large a meal of tenacious food, it is of very great service; but all these good effects will not counterbalance the mischief done by the indiscreet, or immoderate use of this spirit. For as it rarifies the blood at first, the more thin and spirituous parts exhale the sooner, and carry off with them some of the finest serum, on which the blood becomes, afterwards, thicker, and the solids more dry and stiff. From hence we might be excused, for supposing that the world had been happier, if men had never known the taste of brandy, or had contented themselves with water, or good table-beer.

BRANGLE, S. (*brangen*, Teut.) wrangle, squabble; or mean contention about trifles.

To **BRANGLE, v. n.** (from the noun) to wrangle; squabble or quarrel about trifles.

BRANGLEMENT, S. See **BRANGLE**.

BRANK, S. in husbandry, *brackbeat*.

BRANNY, adj. (from *bran*) like bran; having the appearance of bran. "covered with white branny scales." *Wise.* Seldom used.

BRA'SIL, or BRAZIL, S. (pronounced *Brezil*) a heavy, dry, and very hard wood, so called because it is supposed to have come originally from Brazil in S. America. That of Fernambuca is the best. The tree grows commonly in dry and barren places, among rocks; becomes very thick and tall, the branches are long and large, the leaves small, of a fine bright green, resembling those of box, but somewhat longer. Its trunk is generally crooked like that of the hawthorn. It produces blossoms, or branches of flowers twice a year, which grow at the extremity of the branches, and between the leaves, and resemble the lilly of the valley, are of a bright red and an agreeable scent, being succeeded by a flat red fruit, containing two small seeds of a lively red, and formed like those of a pumpkin. The bark is so prodigiously thick, that the tree which is as big round as a man's body, when it is on, will scarce exceed the dimensions of his leg, when it is taken off. The wood is used by turners and takes a good polish: Its chief use is in dying, where it serves for a red; but as the colour it yields is spurious, the French dyers are prohibited making use of it in dying commodities of any value. So indefatigable are they in extending and supporting the credit of their trade!

BRASS, S. (*bræs*, Sax. *bræs*, Brit.) a fictitious yellow metal made of copper melted with lapis calaminaris. The calamine is first calcined and ground to powder, then mixed with charcoal dust, and to 7lb. of this mixture is added five of copper, which being placed in a wind furnace 11 or 12 hours, the copper imbibes about one third of its weight of the calamine, and is converted into brass. It is somewhat strange that the calamine though no metallic body, should mix so with the copper as not only to increase its weight, but likewise to follow it under the hammer. But it should be known, that the change made in copper by the calamine is owing to the zink it contains, of which it is only an ore; for zink, when separated from the calamine, will have the same effect. Brass must be hammered or forged rather hot, because it breaks when hammered cold, after a second melting it loses its malleability entirely, but this is recovered by adding eight or ten pound of old copper to a cwt. some indeed put lead, but this is rather from a principle of saving, than a regard to service.

B R A

The brass used for great guns, as Mr. Chandler observes, should not be made of pure copper and calaminaris only, but should be mixed with coarser metals, such as lead, and pot metal, to make it run closer. For the finest statues of brass the proportion is one half copper and one half brass. For bells they put 20 or 24 lb. of tin to the same weight of copper, to which they add two pounds of antimony to render the sound more soft, and 3 or 4 lb. for kitchen furniture. Corinthian brass, so famous in antiquity, was formed from the melting of silver, copper and gold into one mass in the conflagration of the city of Corinth by L. Memmius, about 146 years before Christ. A curious watch of this metal which formerly belonged to king Charles the First, is now in the archives of Jesus' college library at Oxford. Brass is used figuratively for impudence.

BR'AT, S. (*bratt*, Sax.) a child, used to express contempt. Figuratively, products, or effects. "The two late conspiracies were the brats and offsprings of the contrary faction." SOUTH.

BRAVA'DO, S. (from *brawada*, Span.) a proud boast, haughty defiance, or challenge.

BRA'VE, *adj.* (the *e* at the end not pronounced, but serves only to lengthen the sound of the *a*, from *brave*) not daunted or terrified with dangers or difficulties. Ready to attempt any dangerous enterprise. Grand, or noble: "First a brave place, and then as brave a mind." DENH. Sometimes applied in an indeterminate manner to express good or great in the positive degree, and the highest degree of any quality in the superlative. "Old wood in flamed doth yield the bravest fire." SIDNEY. "Iron is a brave commodity, where wood aboundeth." BACON.

BRA'VE, S. (*brave*, Fr. *bravo*, Ital.) a person who is daring beyond the rules of discretion; or bold to excess. "Hot braver, like thee, may fight." DRYD. A bold defiance, or challenge.

To BRA'VE, *v. a.* to undertake a thing notwithstanding the dangers wherewith it is attended. To defy; contemptuously to provoke a person to resentment: To bid defiance to; applied in this last sense to inanimate things, with great beauty. "Like a rock unmov'd, a rock that braves—the raging tempest." DRYD. To seem unaffected with, or insensible of. "At least to brave that which they believe not." BACON.

BRA'VELY, *adj.* (from *brave* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as not to be terrified by difficulties, or daunted by dangers. Intrepidly; courageously. "Who bravely twice renewed the fight."

BRA'VEY, S. (from *brave*) the performance of any great and noble actions, notwithstanding the dangers which attend them. A disposition of mind, which enables a person to accomplish his designs, notwithstanding any obstacles or difficulties which oppose it. Applied to the appearance of things, finery, splendour. "All the bravery that eye may see." SPENSER. False courage; boasting; or boldness. "There are those that make it a point of bravery, to bid defiance to the oracles of divine revelation." L'ESTRANGE.

BRA'VO, S. (Ital.) a man who murders or assassinates another for hire. "No bravoes here profess the bloody trade." GAY.

To BR'AWL, *v. n.* (*brullen*, Belg. to bellow, or roar, *braaler*, Dan. *brouiller*, or *brauler*, Fr.) to quarrel about trifles in a noisy manner. To report in a loud manner. To make a noise, beautifully applied to inanimate things. "Upon the brook that brawls along this wood." SHAK.

BR'AWL, S. (from the verb) a noisy quarrel, scurrility.

BR'WLER, S. (from *brawl* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. or *wair*, Goth. a man) one who is quarrelsome and noisy at the same time; a word of reproach.

BRA'WN, S. (from *bar*, a boar, and *run* from *runnen*, hard, because it is the hardest part of a boar's flesh, according to Skinner) the fleshy, or muscular parts of the body. "The brawn of the arm must appear full." PEACHUM. The arm "to hew thy target from thy brawn." SHAK. Figuratively, vigour, or strength. "Brawn without brain is thine." DRYD. The flesh of a boar soured or pickled. A boar.

BRA'WNER, S. (from *brawn*) a boar designed, or killed for brawn. "Send up the brawler head." KING.

BRA'WNINESS, S. (from *brawny* and *ness*, of *nessé*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) strength or hardness arising from the muscles.

BRA'WNY, S. (from *brawn*) strong, robust, sinewy, fleshy; of great muscles and strength.

To BR'AY, *v. a.* (from *bracan*, Sax. *brayer*, or *brayer*, Fr.) to beat into pieces, or powder in a mortar by means of a pestle.

B R E

To BR'AY, *v. n.* (*braire*, or *broire*, Fr. *sbraiare*, Ital.) to make a noise like an ass. Figuratively, to make a disagreeable noise like that of brass. "Arms on armour clashing, bray'd—horrible discord." PAR. LOFT.

BR'AY, S. (from the verb) the noise of brass. A terrible, or disagreeable sound. "The harsh resounding trumpet's dreadful bray." SHAK.

BR'AYER, S. (from *bray* and *er*, implying an agent from *wer*, Sax. a man) one who mimics the noise of an ass. In printing an instrument made use of to temper the ink.

To BR'AZE, *v. a.* (from *brasi*) the soldering or joining two pieces of metal together, by melting thin pieces of brass, brass and tin, brass and silver, or borax and rosin between them. Figuratively, to be enured or hardened in impudence. "I have so often blushed to acknowledge him, that now I am brazed to it." SHAK.

BR'AZEN, *adj.* (from *brasi* and *en*, implying the matter out of which any thing is made, *bræ-sen*, Sax.) made of brass. Figuratively, caused by brazen instruments; "with brazen din blast you the city's ears." SHAK. Impudent.

To BR'AZEN, *v. n.* to deny with great impudence. To behave without concern. To bully. Used with the word out, "He would brazen it out as if he had done nothing." ARBUTH.

BR'AZEN-FACE, S. a person who has no sense of shame. One who never blushes, or changes countenance at the charge or undertaking of any crime. An impudent fellow. "Well said brazen-faced." SHAKESP.

BR'AZEN-FACED, *adj.* (see *brazen-face*) void of shame, impudent.

BR'AZENNESS, (from *brazen* and *ness*, of *nessé*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) appearing like brass. Figuratively, undaunted impudence.

BR'AZIER, S. (from *braze*, or *brasi*, and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who makes, or sells brass ware.

BRA'ZIL, S. (pronounced *Brazeél*) in geography, a territory in South-America belonging to the Portuguese, bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the W. by the land of Amazons, on the N. by the Terra Firma, and on the S. by Paraguay and part of the same ocean. If we take its breadth from E. to N. from St. Augustin under the 35th deg. of W. longitude to the 51st, where its boundaries are commonly fixed, it may be computed at somewhat more than 300 leagues, or 900 miles; its length from Cape Aquara to that of St. Vincent is 1410 miles, and if allowance be made for the windings of the coast, upwards of 2000. Its riches consist chiefly in diamonds, which are so large and beautiful, that the king of Portugal has prohibited the digging for them, to prevent the fall of the price of so valuable a commodity. Since the Portuguese have carried on their own trade to these parts, the king's revenue has been so advanced, that it does not amount to less than two millions sterling annually in gold; but if the return of gold is so enlarged, that of exports to these parts have increased in proportion; and the number of shipping which formerly was no more than 12, is now enlarged to three fleets, which set out at three different times of the year. Among their imports, one article, consists of the woollen cloths of Great-Britain, and it were to be wished that the manufacturers of that commodity would both from the goodness of its fabrick, and the beauty of its colour, endeavour to render it impossible for any nation to deprive them of this branch of trade. The advantage of the Portugal trade, by means of their Brazil colonies, has improved their shipping, increased the number of their seamen, and added, not a little, to the credit of their whole country. May our mother-country from this hint learn the utility of her colonies, cherish and protect them, as essential to her own subsistence, and repel every danger which shall threaten them with ruin, or every misconduct, which shall tend to stagnate their trade, or subject them to the least encroachment from neighbouring rivals!

BR'AZING, S. (from *brasi*, or *braze*) the act of soldering or joining two pieces of iron together, by means of thin plates of brass melted between them. When two pieces of broken saw are to be joined, they are covered with powdered borax wetted with water and mixed with brass powder. The neatest brazing is performed by a solder made either of brass and a tenth part of fine tin, or of one third brass and two thirds silver mixed with borax and rosin. Sometimes the word is applied to the joining pieces of iron together by beating them red-hot upon one another, but this is more properly called WELDING.

BRE'ACH, S. (*breche* Fr. from *break* of *brecan*, Sax.) the dividing, or destroying the union between the parts of a thing, before joined together. In fortification, a hole, a gap, or aperture made in any part of the works of a town, either

either by cannon, or mines. A practicable *breach*, is that whereon the men may mount and make a lodgement. It should be 15 or 20 fathoms wide, and is approached by the assailants, by covering themselves with gabions, sand-bags, &c. To *batter in breach*, is to play furiously on a work in order to demolish some part of it. Figuratively, a defect. The acting contrary to any law; the violating any obligation. Quarrel, discord, want of unity.

BREAD, *S.* (pronounced *bred*, *breod*, Sax. *brod*, Dan. *brudt*, Teut.) a baked mass of dough formed from the flour of some grain, and a constant part of food. The many abuses which have crept into the composition of so necessary an article of our subsistence, lately made so great a noise, that it seemed not unworthy the cognizance of a British parliament; who not only decreed penalties against such as should, for the future, mix it with any of the ingredients prohibited; but likewise settled its assize, that the poor should not be deprived by extortion of a sufficient quantity, for their hard-earned money: and the company of bakers seconding so laudable a decree, have brought several delinquents to justice, and at the same time shewed that humanity was their motive, by applying the fines, as benefactions to some charitable or public society. Figuratively every kind of food necessary for the support of life, "Give us this day our daily bread? . . . To eat a person's bread, is sometimes used as a phrase to imply, that he has been admitted to the most intimate civilities of friendship, and has been supported by his bounty. "who, having eaten of our bread, have lift up themselves against us." *King Charles*.

BREAD-CHIPPER, one who chips off the outer part of the crust of bread.

BREAD-CORN, *S.* corn or grain of which bread is made.

BREAD-ROOM, *S.* a sea term; a place contrived in a ship's hold towards the stern, boarded about and plaistered over to keep bread, or biscuit.

BREADTH, *S.* (from *brad*, Sax. *broad*) the measures of a plain superficies from side to side. In commerce, the measure or extent, of linnen or woollen cloth, or any other manufacture, between the two selvages, or lifts. *Within an hair's breadth*, a phrase denoting extreme nearness applied to situation, and a very narrow escape, applied to danger.

To **BREAK**, *v. a.* (pronounced *brake*, preter, I *broke* or *brake*, participle passive, *broke* or *broken*, from *brekan*, Sax. which makes *brocan* in the preter, and *brocen* part. passive, *briken*, Goth. *brocken*, Teut. *brecker*, Dan.) to separate the parts of a thing by force. To burst by violence. Used with the word *down*, to destroy, or demolish. "When God breaketh *down*, none can build up." *Burn. Theor.* To pierce or penetrate, applied to light. "A dim winking lamp which feebly *broke*—the gloomy vapours." To diminish or weaken. "Have not some of his vices weakened his body, and *broke* his health."

TILLOTS. Used with *brains*, to confound, to overpower, or injure the faculties of the mind "he will only *break* his *brains*." *DRYD.* In horsemanship to tame, or render manageable; applied figuratively to the human species. "To *break* the stubborn *colt*." *DRYD.* "To *break* our fierce barbarians into men." *ADDIS.* To render a person unable to carry on trade; to make a bankrupt. "Im-

poverishes the rich, *breaks* the merchant." *SOUTH.* To wound so as to make the blood appear. "She'll sooner *break* your head." *DRYD.* Applied to promise, oaths, or duty, to act counter to, to violate, to disregard. "I never more will *break* an oath." *SHAK.* "To *break* the pious laws of nature." *DRYD.* To intercept; prevent, or hinder the effect of. "To *break* his dreadful fall." *DRYD.* To interrupt, "his voice *broke* with sighs." *Spect.* N^o 164. To separate, joined to

company. "They were forced to *break company*." *ATTER.* Used with *off*, to dissolve, "to *break off* so noble a Relation." *COLLIER.* With *of*, to master or lay aside an ill habit. "The French were not quite *broken of* it." *GREW.* Used with *mind*, to discover our sentiments; "fearful how to *break my mind*." *DRYD.* Used with *back*, to strain or put the back-bone out of joint. Used with *deer*, to cut it up, at table. Used with *fast*. "To eat the first meal, in the day." In husbandry to plough. "The husbandman must first *break* the land." *DAVIES.* In fortification, to dig or open the trenches. With *off* to stop, hinder, or prevent. "To *break off* all its commerce with the tongue." *ADDIS.* Used with *up* to dig, or lay open, applied to the ground: To disband, applied to an army. "Solyman, returning to Constantinople, *broke up* his army." *KNOLLES.* Used with *wind*, to discharge wind included in the intestines. To *break* on the wheel;

is to break the bones of a criminal, fastened on a wheel, with an iron crow, &c.

To **BREAK**, *v. n.* (pronounced as if written *brake*) to burst. "Whispers the o'er-fraught heart, and bids it *break*." *SHAK.* To open so as to discharge matter, applied to a tumour. To dispel darkness, to dawn, applied to the first appearance of light in the morning. "As soon as the *day breaks*." *Spect.* N^o 465. To become unable to satisfy one's debts, to become a bankrupt. "He that puts all upon adventures doth oftentimes *break*." *BACON.* To decay in health and strength. "See how the dean begins to *break*." *SWIFT.* To burst, to pronounce, or utter, used with *from*, and the words *lips*, *mouth*, or *breast*. "Whilst *from* his *breast*, the dreadful accents *broke*." *DRYDEN.* To force a passage, used with the particles *through*, *into*, and *forth*. "To *break through* with his whole body of horse." *CLAREND.* "They came *into* Judah and *brake into* it." *Chron.* xxi. 17. To quarrel, to dissolve a friendship, joined to the particle *with*, "Be not afraid to *break with* murderers." *JOHNSON.* When followed with the particles *of* and *about*, to explain, discover, or to talk with a person. "I am to *break with* thee of some affairs." *SHAK.* To fly, or separate from with violence, used with the particle *from*. To enter abruptly, and without any previous notice, with the particle *in*. To intervene, without notice, or regard to the ceremonies of polite behaviour. "With a magisterial air, *breaks in* upon conversation." *ADDIS.* Discarded, or deprived of an employ. "When I see a great officer *brake*." *SWIFT.* Joined with *loose*, to disengage from any obstacle, tie, or other confinement, or restraint. "Break *loose* from all our engagements." *TILLOTS.* To desert from an undertaking; to quit a habit; to desert suddenly, with the particle *off*. "Do not peremptorily *break off* in any business." *BACON.* When used with *off* and *from*, to separate from with some effort, or violence. "I must *from* this enchanting queen *break off*." *SHAK.* To burst through, and discover itself, notwithstanding any impediment. "There being so many ways by which a smothered truth is apt to blaze and *break out*." *SOUTH.* To rage, or appear, applied to a distemper. "A violent fever *broke out* in the place." *Spect.* N^o 164. To have pimples or other cutaneous eruption in the body. To separate, or cease from business, used with the particle *up*. "What we obtain by conversation is oftentimes lost, as soon as the company *breaks up*." *WATTS.* To quit a friend, to refrain from the company, or cease having any intercourse with a person who has been a friend. "Whosoever *breaks with* his friend upon such terms." *SOUTH.* In all the various meanings of this verb, the idea of separation or the effect of sudden force is always included.

BREAK, *S.* applied to the first appearance of light in the morning when the rays of light *break* the gloom of darkness, it implies the dawn. "From *break* of day until noon." *KNOLLES.* A pause or interruption, applied to a discourse. In printing, or writing, a line drawn between words, to denote that the sense is suspended, and that the reader is to make a pause at that place.

BREAKER, *S.* (pronounced *braker*, from *break*, and *er*, of *ver*, Sax. a man) he who forces a thing asunder; he who divides a thing by force. A wave broken by rocks, or sand banks.

To **BREAKFAST**, *v. n.* to eat meat after having abstained from it some time, applied to the first meal a person makes in the day.

BREAKFAST, *S.* (pronounced *breckfast*) that meal which a person eats first after abstaining from food, generally the first meal in the day. Figuratively, that which a person eats at his first meal in the day. In a general sense any thing to eat after a long want of food. "The wolves will get a *breakfast* by my death." *DRYD.*

BREAK-NECK, *S.* (pronounced *brake-neck*) a precipice, or fall from whence a person would break his neck. "To me a *breakneck*." *SHAK.*

BREAK-VOW, *S.* a perjured person; or one who performs not his vows. "The daily *break-vows*." *SHAK.* Seldom used.

BREAM, *S.* (pronounced *breem*, from *brame*, Fr. *braessm*, Belg. *abramo*, Ital.) in natural history, a large fish, delighting in rivers, or ponds, very broad, with a forked tail, and scales of a golden colour, set with great elegance. It has large eyes, a narrow sucking mouth, two sets of teeth, and a lozing bone to help its grinders. The male has two large melts, and the female two large bags of spawn.

BREAST, *S.* (pronounced and formerly wrote *breft*, of *breost*, Sax. *byst*, Dan. *brust*, Teut. *bruste*, Belg.) in anatomy, two prominences, situated in the anterior and towards

wards the lateral parts of the thorax. In women they are more conspicuous than men, being in the latter rather ornaments, than necessary appendages. In children of both sexes they are commonly no more than verrucæ, of a reddish colour, called papillæ, or nipples, surrounded by a broad circle, more or less brownish, called areola. When females are arrived to the age of puberty, a third part is added which make them of a globular form, and is termed mammæ. It increases with age, and in pregnant women or those that give suck is largest; but in old age grows flabby. Its substance is partly glandular, partly made up of fat. In virgins the tubes which compose the glands, like sphincter muscles, contract so closely, that no part of the blood can enter them; but when the womb swells with the fœtus, and compresses the descending trunk of the great artery, it then flows in greater quantity and greater violence, so as to be able to force itself a passage into the glands, which on account of their narrowness admit only of a thin water; increasing however with the dimensions of the womb, they receive a thicker serum, and after the birth run with a thick milk, because the blood which before nourished the fœtus, &c. beginning then to stop, gives a greater dilation to the mamillary glands. 'Tis from this construction of the arteries mentioned above, that the pain is owing, which women feel, when the draught comes in, at their first giving suck; but when this obstruction is removed by frequent and habitual draughts, we find that the pain is complained of no more, and the parental office is performed with no sensation, but those of affection and joy. In beasts the word is applied to that part which extends from the neck to the fore legs. Figuratively, the heart, bosom, conscience, or soul, which was by the ancients supposed to reside in this part. "The law of man was written in his *breast*." DRYD. The affections, love, regard, the heart.

"Margarita first possess'd,

"If I remember well, my *breast*." COWLEY.

To BRE'AST, *v. a.* (from the noun) to oppose with the *breast*; to meet; to struggle against. "*Breasting* the lofty *furze*." SHAK.

BRE'AST-BONE, *S.* in anatomy, the *bone* of the *breast*, called the sternum.

BRE'AST-CASKET, *S.* among sailors, the largest and longest *caskets*, or strings placed in the middle of the yard.

BRE'AST-FAST, *S.* a rope fastened to the forepart of a ship, to hold her head to a warp; &c.

BREAST-HIGH, *adj.* as high as the breasts, up to the breasts: "*Breast-high* in sand." DRYD.

BRE'AST-HOOKS, *S.* among shipwrights, the compassing timbers before, that help to strengthen the stern, and all the forepart of a ship.

BRE'AST-KNOT, *S.* a bunch or knot of ribbands worn by females, on or near their breasts.

BREAST-PLATE, *S.* armour worn by way of defence on the breast. "What stronger *breast-plate* than a heart untainted?" SHAK.

BRE'AST-PLOUGH, *S.* a plough used for paring turf, which bears against the breast, and a man shoves before him.

BRE'AST-ROPES, *S.* the ropes in a ship, which fasten the yards to the parrels, and with the parrels hold the yards fast to the mast.

BRE'AST-WORK, *S.* works thrown up as high as the breast of the defendants, in a fortified place, or field.

BRE'ATH, *S.* (pronounced *bréth*, *brathe*, Sax.) the air which proceeds from the mouth either in the actions of respiration, or inspiration. Figuratively, life. "No man has more contempt than I of *breath*." DRYD. Used with *take*; to recover lost breath from too great a fatigue; to cease from labour, or hurry. A respite or pause. A breeze of wind, or gentle current of air. "Not a *breath* of wind flies o'er its surface." ADDIS. The same instant, used with *in*. "You menace and court me *in a breath*." DRYD.

BRE'ATHABLE, *adj.* (pronounced *bréethable*, from *breathe* and *able*, of *abal*, Sax. possibility or power) that which may be breathed; or that which is fit to be breathed. "*Breathable* air."

To BRE'ATHE, *v. n.* (pronounced *bréethe* from *breath*) to draw in and force out the air at the mouth, by the action of the lungs. Figuratively, to live. "Let him *breathe*, a private man in Athens." SHAK. To take breath; to recover a damage by means of a respite. To rest. "He followed the victory so hot upon the Scots, he suffered them not to *breathe*." SPEN. Used with *in*, to enter by the action of breathing, or inspiration. "To whose foul mouth no wholesome air *breathes in*." SHAK.

To BRE'ATHE, *v. a.* to fill with, or discharge the lungs of air, by the actions of inspiration and respiration. Used with *into* to act upon by breathing, to animate. "He *breathed into* us the breath of life." *Decay of Piety*. To force out of the mouth with the particle *out*, "who *breathed out* nothing but flame." *Spec.* N° 223. To make long winded by exercise. "The greyhounds are as swift as *breathed* flags." SHAK. To sound by the breath, applied to wind instruments. "To *breathe* the flute." PRIOR. To send up in vapours, appearing like the breath in frosty weather. "His altar *breathed* ambrosial odours." *Par. Lost*. To sigh, or offer up without being heard. "I have toward heaven *breath'd* a fervent vow." SHAK. In surgery, to open by a lancet. "To *breathe* a vein." DRYD.

BRE'ATHER, *S.* (from *breathe* and *er*, of *aver*, Sax. a man) one who enjoys life; one who is alive. "I will chide no *breather* in the world." SHAK. One who utters or speaks, "Scandal confounds the *breather*." SHAK. He that causes or animates by his breath; alluding to God's breathing into man the breath of life, as the scripture expresses it. "The *breather* of all life does now expire." NORRIS.

BRE'ATHING, *S.* the action of fetching breath; figuratively, alive. A sigh of devotion; secret prayer conceived in the mind but not uttered in words; an aspiration. "To high heav'n his pious *breathings* turn'd." PRIOR. Breathing places, vents, or chinks, that let in fresh air. "The warmth distends the chinks and makes—new *breathings*." DRYD.

BRE'ATHLESS, *adj.* (pronounced *bréthless* from *breath* and *less*, of *leafs*, Sax. *leif*, Cimb. or *laus*, Goth. implying want, loss, negation, or absence) out of breath or incapable to *breathe* from fatigue, or hurry. Figuratively, dead: "The *breathless* corpse with pious tears bedew'd."

BR'ED, the participle of BREED.

BRE'DE, *S.* (see BRAID) a border wrought with the needle in different colours resembling flowers, &c. "In a curious *bride* of needlework." ADDIS.

BREE'CH, *S.* (pronounced *britch*, from *bræcan*, to break, on account of the fissure in that part of the body) the back and lower part of the body, from whence the excrement are voided. Tully, and after him the ingenious Mr. Derham, have taken notice of the art which appears in thus situating this sink of the body, that it might not offend the sight, or the smell, the organs of which senses are forwards. Figuratively, the breeches. "You might still have worn the petticoat—and ne'er have stoien the *breech* from Lancaster." DRYD. Applied to a piece of cannon, the hinder part, or that part behind the touch hole.

BREE'CHES, *S.* (pronounced *briches*, from *bræc*, *bræccæ*, Sax. *broecke*, Belg. *brague*, Fr. of *bracca*, an old Gaulish word, *braghe*, or *braghezze*, Ital. it has no singular) that part of a man's dress which covers his thighs and those parts from whence the excrements are voided. To wear the breeches, is a phrase implying that a woman usurps more authority over her husband, than becomes her sex.

BRE'CKNOCKSHIRE, *S.* (from *brecheinag*, Brit. so called as the Welch pretend from prince *Brechannus*) a county in Wales, bounded on the E. by Herefordshire, on the S. by Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire, on the N. by Radnorshire, and on the W. by Caermarthenshire. It is well stored with pasture, woods, wild deer, and herds of cattle, of which they send great droves every year to England. The Uſk and Wye, which run through it, abound in excellent salmon, trout, &c. It has 61 parish churches, 6000 houses, four market towns, is about 106 miles in circumference, lies in Landaff diocese, sends one member to parliament, and its chief town is *Brecknock*, which the Welch call *Aber Honduhy*, from *aber*, Brit. a confluence, and *Honduhy* the name of a river, on account of its being situated on the confluence of the rivers *Honduhy* and *Uſk*. This town was formerly inhabited by the Romans, as appears from several coins found in it; it is governed by two bailiffs, 15 aldermen, &c. has two markets weekly on Wednesday and Saturday, carries on a good trade in woollen goods, and is 123 computed, or 161 measured miles from London.

To BRE'ED, *v. a.* (præter. *I bred*, or *have bred*, from *brædan*, Sax.) to produce, bring forth, or generate. To educate; nourish, or bring up; sometimes used with the particles *to* and *up* to. Figuratively, to occasion, or cause "intemperance and lust *breed* infirmities." TILLOT. Applied to place, to give birth to "the worthiest divine that Christendom has *bred*." HOOKER. To cut, applied to the teeth. "Children would *breed* their *teeth* with much less danger." LOCK. To keep animals for procreating, or multi-

multiplying their species. "He *bred* a great number of "canary birds." "He *breeds* more sheep than any farmer in "England."

To BRE'ED, *v. n.* to be big with child, to be pregnant. "Lucina, it seems, was *breeding*." *Speet.* N^o 431. To propagate; or increase by propagation. "Flies *breed* in "putrefied carcases." BENTLEY. To raise or increase a breed.

BRE'ED, *S.* a species of animals; a cast; or kind. Offspring, applied to mankind. That which is produced at one hatching. "Sometimes above a hundred at a *breed*." GREW.

BREED-BATE, *S.* (from *breed* and *bate*, contracted of *debate*) one who occasions quarrels; an incendiary. "No "tell-tale, nor no *breed-bate*." SHAK. - Obsolete.

BRE'EDER, *S.* (from *breed* and *er*, of *aver*, Sax. a man) that which produces, or is the cause of any thing. "Time "is the nurse and *breeder* of all good." SHAK. That which educates, or brings up. "Italy and Rome have been the "best *breeders* and bringers up of the worthiest men" ASCHAM. A person who is not barren; one who is very prolific. One who raises a breed. "The *breeders* of "English cattle." TEMPLE.

ERE'EDING, *S.* education, instruction; figuratively, gentle and polite behaviour. The method taken in rearing a child. "Why was my *breeding* order'd and prescribed." MILT. *Samson*.

BRE'ESE, *S.* (*brisoa*, Sax. *briffio* Ital.) in natural history, a stinging fly, called the gad-fly.

BRE'EZE, *S.* (*brezza*, Ital.) a gentle, cooling, pleasant breath of wind. In navigation, a shifting wind blowing from the sea and land alternately at certain hours, and sensible only near the coasts. In brick-making, small ashes and cinders formerly made use of instead of coals, for burning bricks, but now prohibited by 12 Geo. I. c. 35.

BRE'EZY, *adj.* refreshed by breezes.

BRE'HON, *S.* (Irish) a person among the Irish who decides, or determines a contest between opposite parties. "In "the case of murder, the *brehon*, that is, their judge, will "compound between the murderer, &c." SPENSER.

BRE'MEN, *S.* in geography, a dutchy bounded by the river Weser on the W. the Elbe and part of Lunenburg on the E. the German ocean on the N. and part of Verden and Oldenburgh on the S. being conquered together with Verden in 1712 by the king of Denmark, it was mortgaged to the late king in 1715 for 250,000*l.* which was granted him by the parliament; and if we consider that it commands the sea coast from Denmark to the United Provinces, is the key to the Elbe and Weser, by which our woollen commodities are transported annually to the amount of many hundred thousand of pounds to innumerable markets, we cannot look on the purchase as impolitic: But if we consider how much our commerce must be affected were it in the hands of a foreigner, who had a mind to break with our nation, we must then acknowledge it not only a necessary step, but likewise a remarkable instance of politic sagacity and wisdom.

BR'EST, *S.* in architecture, the member of a column, named likewise *torus*, or *tore*.

BRE'ST-SUMMERS, or BRE'SSUMERS, *S.* (not used in the singular) in timber buildings, pieces in the outward parts, and in the middle floors, into which the girders, are framed. In the ground floor it is called a cell, and in the garret a beam. See SUMMER.

BRE'T, *S.* (*brett*, Teut. a table, so called from its frame. *bertoneau*, Norm.) in natural history, a round flat fish, of the turbot kind; called likewise *burt* or *brut*.

BRE'THREN, *S.* the plural of BROTHER, borrowed from the oblique cases of *Brother*, Sax. which makes *brether*, or of the Gothic *brother*, which makes *brothrabans*, or *broth-runs* in the plural.

BRE'VE, *S.* in music, a long note formerly pricked in the form of a square without any tail, equivalent to two measures, minims, semibreves, or bars, and is now wrote thus, O.

BRE'VIARY, *S.* (*breviaire*, Fr. of *brevis*, Lat. short, these books according to Mabillon, being composed in a very small letter, with a vast number of abbreviations, were so short or small, as not to exceed above two or three fingers in breadth) in divinity, a church-book, containing the office of the breviary, the prayers and other parts of the service, with its variations on particular days, and hours. The office or service made use of in the Roman church either by day or night. An abridgement or compendium, "Cascod-nius has given us an abridgment, or *breviary* thereof." AYLIFFE.

BRE'VIAT, *S.* (from *brevis*, Lat.) a short compendium; an abridgment. "contained in that one *breviat*, "of evangelical truth." *Dec. of Piety*. Seldom used.

BRE'VIATURE, *S.* (from *brevio*, Lat.) see ABBREVIATION; or ABBREVIATE.

BREVIE'R, *S.* (pronounced bre-ve-äre) in printing a particular letter, which is the smallest of any excepting the nonpareil, and was probably so named either from its being used in printing breviaries, or else, because it can contain a greater quantity in a *shorter* space than any other type besides the nonpareil; The following sentence is composed in *brevier*, "It must be a prospect pleasing to God himself "to see his creation for ever beautifying in his eyes, and drawing nearer "to him by degrees of resemblance." *Speet.* N^o. 111.

BREVITY, *S.* (*brevitas*, Lat.) applied to writings, the expressing a sentiment in very few words. Conciseness, shortness.

To BRE'W, *v. a.* (*brui*, Brit. to boil, *bier broeven*, Belg. *brawen*, Teut. *brüwan*, Sax.) to make beer or ale by mixing malt and hops with boiling water, fermenting it afterwards with yeast and tonning it. Figuratively, to make any drink by boiling different ingredients. To form, make or prepare by mixing different things together. To contrive; to plot. Used neuterly; to perform the office of a brewer; to make ale or beer.

BR'EW, *S.* the manner of brewing beer; the forming any drink, or producing any thing from the mixture of different ingredients.

BREW'ER, *S.* (from *breu* and *er*, of *aver*, Sax. a man, *brüwer*, Teut. *bräuwer*, Belg.) one who makes beer and sells it.

BRE'W-HOUSE, *S.* (from *breu* and *house* of *huus*, Sax.) a place, or house wherein beer or ale is made.

BRE'WING, *S.* the process or method of making ale or beer. The quantity of liquor produced by brewing. "A "brewing of new beer." BACON.

BRE'WIS, *S.* (*brüwbara*, Brit. from *bro*, Brit. to boil and *bara*, Brit. bread, *abbeuwer*, Fr. to soak) a piece of bread boiled in a pot together with meat.

BR'IAR, *S.* See BRIER.

BRI'BE, *S.* (*brûbe*, Fr. a piece of bread given to a beggar, and might from thence signify something given to another as a reward, since the acceptance of bribes argues want in the receiver, whether it be imaginary or real) a gift or reward given to a person to engage him to determine contrary to the merits of a cause. Something given to a person to stifle evidence: Something given to an elector, to engage him to vote for a particular candidate.

BRI'BERY, *S.* the act of giving a person money to engage him to any particular side, or undertaking; it carries with it the idea of illegal practice in the giver, and corrupt principles in the receiver.

BRICK, (*bricke*, *brücke*, Belg. *brigue*, Fr.) a fat reddish or white earth formed in wooden molds of various sizes, first dried in the air, and afterwards burnt in a kiln or clamp. Not to mention all the variety of bricks, which would swell this article to an immoderate length, we think it no ways trifling to take notice of a new kind of bricks mentioned by Barbaro in his comment on Vitruvius, of a triangular form, every side a foot long, and only an inch and an half thick, which he observes could have many advantages above any others; as being more commodious in the management, of less expence, and of better or fairer show; adding both beauty and strength to the mural angles, and falling very gracefully into indented work. Sir H. Wotton wondered they had never been brought into use, when recommended by so great an authority. Mr. Mylne in his plan for the building a new bridge at Blackfriars seems not only to have adopted this hint, but likewise to have improved it in placing *joggles* or cubical stones in the joint of the arches; by which invention he has taken away the lateral pressure of the stones against the abutments, and given the elliptical arch such a degree of strength, as it never could boast of before. Oil of brick is olive oil imbibed by heated bricks, pounded afterwards, and distilled in a retort.

To BRICK, *v. a.* to lay, or build with bricks.

BRI'CK-BAT, *S.* a piece or fragment of a brick.

BRICK-CLAY, *S.* clay of which bricks are made.

BRICK-DUST, *S.* the dust of bricks; or the powder of bricks made by rubbing them on each other, or pounding them.

BRICK-EARTH, *S.* earth used in making bricks.

BRICK-KILN, *S.* (from *brick* and *kiln*, or *cylene* or *cylne*, Sax. a furnace) a place wherein bricks are burnt.

BRI'CKLAYER, *S.* one who builds with bricks.

BRI'CK-MAKER, one who subsists by making bricks.

BRI'DAL, *adj.* (from *bride*) that which belongs to a wedding.

BRIDE, *S.* (*brid* or *bryd* Sax. *bruth*, Goth. *brud*, Dan. *brud*, Belg. *brant*, Teut. *brudur*, Run. a beautiful woman) a name given to a woman the day of her marriage, and sometimes after the wedding day is over.

BRIDAL, *S.* the wedding day; the wedding feast.

BRIDE-BED, *S.* (*brid bed*, Sax. *braut bet*, Teut.) the bed on which a new married couple lay.

BRIDE-CAKE, *S.* a cake with which the guests are entertained at a wedding.

BRIDEGROOM, *S.* (from *bride* and *groom* from *grom* Belg. *bridguma*, Sax. *bridgume*, Ill: or Dan. *bruydgom*, Belg.) a new married man.

BRIDEMEN, *S.* the male attendants, as the bride-maids were the female attendants or company at a wedding; the office of the latter, is to undress the bride on the wedding night and see her to bed.

BRIDSTAKE, *S.* a tall pole fixed into the ground, round which the guests at a wedding used to dance. Now obsolete.

BRIDEWELL, *S.* (*St. Bridgid's well*, a medicinal water, which during the glooms of unlettered enthusiasm was reported to have performed several remarkable cures) a house of correction near Fleet-ditch, London, built by Henry VIII. as a royal palace for the reception of the emperor Charles V. Any place where vagrants and strumpets are obliged to beat hemp, or kept to hard labour as a punishment.

BRIDGE, *S.* (*bricg*, *brigge*, Sax. *brugge*, Teut.) a building of stone or timber, consisting of one or more arches, intended for the passage of men or carriages from one side of a river to another. In examining the perfection of a bridge we should first consider the easiness of its passage for carriages and men over, and for boats under it. If the arches should be so high, as to render the ascent to its center steep and fatiguing, this must be acknowledged a fault in its construction; but if the arch by being lowered in order to remedy this inconveniency, should be rendered unfit for the passage of craft under it, this must be reckoned to be a fault on the other side. 'Tis not therefore barely the grandeur of the arch that is to be considered in a bridge, but likewise, the ease of passing over or under it, a due attention to both these articles is what must constitute the perfection of this sort of buildings. Westminster bridge is in some measure chargeable with the inconveniency arising from the steepness of the passage over it, though it must be owned to be the noblest edifice of the sort in the World. Another now designed to be built at Blackfryers it is hoped will neither copy its defects, nor fall short of its beauties; the merit of the different plans now under the inspection of a committee, will, it is hoped, be determined without partiality, and that the character of the greatest city for trade in Europe, will produce such an original of useful grandeur, as may convince the whole world our taste is as good, as our trade is extensive, and that both of them may be mimicked, but neither can be surpassed. The word bridge is used figuratively for the upper part of the nose, and in musical instruments for a piece of wood which stands upright on the belly of the instrument and supports the strings. *Hanging bridges*, are those which are not supported either by posts or pillars, being sustained only by the two extremities. A *draw-bridge*, is made fast only at one end with hinges, so that the other may be lifted by chains fixed to it. A *flying-bridge* is made of pontoons, leather boats, casks, &c. covered with planks for the passage of an army. A *bridge of boats* is made of copper or wooden boats, fastened with stakes or anchors and covered with planks. The bridge of boats at Rouën, rises and falls with the tide, is near 300 yards long, and paved with stone, like a street; carriages with the greatest burdens go over it with ease, and men and horses with the greatest safety.

To **BRIDGE**, *v. a.* to fling, or erect a bridge over any river. "Over Hellespont—*bridging* his way."

BRIDLE, *S.* (*bridel*, *bridl*, Sax. *breydel*, Belg. *bride*, Fr. *brida*, Span. *briglia*, Ital.) the bit, headstall, fillet, throat-band, reins and nose band, which are fastened on a horse's head to manage and govern him. Figuratively, a restraint, curb, check, cautious vigilance.

To **BRIDLE**, *v. a.* (*bridlian*, Sax. *breydelen*, Belg. probably from *bereyden* or *beriidan*, Belg. to ride) to manage a horse by means of a bridle; figuratively, to check; restrain; or keep within bounds. Used neuterly, to hold up the head, in an affected manner, applied to the attitudes of a woman.

BRIDLE-HAND, *S.* (from *bridle* and *hand*) the hand which holds the bridle.

BRIEF, *adj.* (*bref*, Fr. of *brevis* Lat. short) applied, or rather appropriated to language; short, concise, opposed to diffusive, or verbose. "The *brief* stile is that which expresses much in little." B. JONSON.

BRIEF, *S.* (pronounced *breef*. *bref*, Ill. *brief*, Belg. a letter) a short and expressive account or description. In

law, a writ whereby a person is summoned to answer to any action. An abridgment of a client's case, containing in a concise manner, the proofs and objections that may be made by the contrary party, together with answers to them, wrote out for the instruction of council on a trial. In canon law, letters patent, generally read in churches, giving a licence for making a collection all over the kingdom, for any publick or private loss, the money for which is collected by the church-wardens.

BRIEFLY, *adv.* (pronounced *breefly*, from *brief*, and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a short and expressive manner, in few words, concisely.

BRIEFNESS, *S.* (from *brief* and *ness*, of *nessē*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) the quality of expressing a thing in few words. Conciseness, shortness.

BRIER, *S.* (*brær*, Sax.) in botany, a kind of prickly tree, distinguished popularly into sweet or wild; and being a species of the *rose*; see that article.

BRIERY, *adj.* full of briers, thorns, or prickly plants.

BRIG; and **BRIX**, of the Sax. *brig*, *bricg*, or *brigge*, signifies a bridge, and is joined to the names of such places, as do or have enjoyed the advantage of such an edifice.

BRIGADE, *S.* (*brigde*, Fr. *brigata*, Ital.) in the military art, a part or division of an army, whether horse or foot, under the command of a brigadier. A *brigade* of an army is a body of horse of 10 or 13 squadrons, or five or six battalions of foot; a *brigade* of a troop is a third part of it, when consisting of 50 soldiers; but only a sixth, when it consists of 100; that is, a troop is divided into three *brigades* in the former case, and into six in the latter.

BRIGADE-MAJOR, *S.* an officer appointed by a *brigadier*, to assist him in the management of his *brigade*, acting in the same manner, as a major-general does in an army.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL, *S.* (pronounced *brigadier*) an officer commanding a *brigade* of horse, or foot, and ranking next below a major-general.

BRIGAND, *S.* (Fr.) a robber; one who belongs to a gang of robbers. Obsolete.

BRIGANDINE, *S.* (from *brigand*, Fr.) a kind of ancient defensive armour, consisting of thin pliable plates, like scales. A coat of mail.

BRIGANTINE, *S.* (*brigantin*, Fr. *brigantino*, Ital.) a small light, flat, open vessel, with 12 or 15 benches on each side for rowers, going both with sails and oars, fit for boarding, or giving chase, and chiefly used by the Corsairs.

BRIGHT, *adj.* (*beorht*, Sax. of *beorhte*, Sax. light, *baerht*, Goth.) shining, splendid, glittering with light. Figuratively, strong, clear, or that which introduces more light into the mind. "Brighter evidence." WATTS. Noble, shining, illustrious, or that which sets a person in a conspicuous point of view, applied to action. "A bright reign." Applied to sagacity, quick, penetrating. "A bright genius."

To **BRIGHTEN**, *v. a.* to make a thing shine, which was dull, or covered either with rust or dust. Figuratively, to disperse, alluding to the sun-beams dispelling any clouds or mist by their warmth, or to the light's dispersing darkness at break of day. "Brightens up my sorrow." PHILIPS. To make famous, to render conspicuous, to heighten, applied to character. "The queen would brighten her character if, &c." SWIFT. Used neuterly, to shine again after being obscured. Figuratively, to shine in conversation, to improve in such branches of science, as give people a high opinion of us.

BRIGHTLY, *adv.* (from *bright* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. signifying manner thus of *beorht* is formed *beorht-lice*) with splendour, with lustre. Figuratively, in such a manner, as will raise an advantageous idea of ourselves.

BRIGHTNESS, *S.* (from *bright* and *ness*, of *nessē*, or *nyssē*, Sax. implying an abstract quality, thus of *beorht*, bright is formed, *beorht-nyssē*, Sax.) the lustre which appears on the sight of burnished metals, or cut diamonds. Splendour. Figuratively, goodness, sagacity, perfections that make a person conspicuous. "The brightness of his parts." PRIOR.

BRILLIANCY, *S.* (from *brilliant*, Fr.) greatness of lustre, or splendour which dazzles the eyes.

BRILLIANT, *adj.* (*brilliant*, Fr.) sparkling, or reflecting the rays of light with great lustre.

BRILLIANT, *S.* (from *briller*, Fr. to shine or sparkle) a diamond quite flat underneath, and cut on its upper part in triangular faces, the uppermost ending in a point.

BRILLIANTNESS, *S.* (from *brilliant* and *ness*, of *nessē*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) the sparkling quality of the diamond considered abstracted from its substance. This term is seldom used, the proper and popular word being **BRILLIANCY**.

BRILLS, *S.* the hairs on the eye-lids of a horse.

BRIM.

BRIM, *S.* (*brymme*, Sax. *brim*, Ill. *bremme*, Dan. *braem*, Teut.) the edge or extremities of a thing; applied to the hat, that part which is cocked or turned upwards; applied to any vessel, or drinking-glass, the uppermost part or edge. Figuratively, the surface of any liquor or fluid. "dipped in the *brim* of the water." *Jos.* iii. 15. The top of a bank washed by a river.

To **BRIM**, *v. a.* to fill full; to fill up to the brim. Neuterly, to be full to the top.

BRIMFUL, *adj.* full to the top. Figuratively, ready to run over, by being charged too full. "His eyes *brimful* of tears." *ADDIS.*

BRIMFULNESS, *S.* (from *brimful* and *nefs*, of *neffe*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) the fullness of a vessel, wherein the liquor is even with its *brim*. Figuratively, the whole, or greatest number. "With ample *brimfulness* of his force." *SHAK.*

BRIMMER, *S.* a vessel or bowl filled up to the brim.

BRIMMING, *adj.* filled to the top. "The *brimming* glasses." *PHILIPS.*

BRIMSTONE, *S.* (of *brynn-stone*, from *brunne*, Ill. to burn, and *stein* a stone, *i. e.* a burning or inflammable stone) in natural history, a fat unctuous mineral, yellow substance, dry, solid, and friable, melting with a gentle heat, inflammable and, when fired in the open air, burning almost all away with a blue flame, and a noxious vapour, endued with an electric power, and not dissoluble in an acid menstruum.

BRIMSTONY, *adj.* of the nature of brimstone, abounding in brimstone.

BRINDED, *part.* (*brin*, Fr. a branch) streaked, marked with streaks, or branches, tabby. "Thrice the *brinded* cat hath mew'd." *SHAK.*

BRINDLE, *S.* (see **BRINDED**) applied to the streaks upon the skin of a beast, of a different or darker colour than the other parts.

BRINDLED, *part.* marked with streaks of different or darker colour, applied to the skin of a beast.

BRINE, *S.* (*fisc-brine*, Sax. *bryn*, Belg. *brynn*, Ill. to water, *bruna*, Goth. a spring or fountain) any salt liquor; sea-water. Figuratively, the sea; tears. "What a deal of *brine* hath wash'd thy fallow cheeks." *SHAK.* The liquor or pickle which proceeds from salted meat.

BRINE-PIT, *S.* salt pits, or pits of salt water.

BRING, *v. a.* (preter and part. passive, *brought*, from *bringan*, Sax. pret. *brohte*; *briggan*, Goth. preter *brahta*. *bringen*, Teut. preter *gebracht*; *brengen*, Belg.) to cause a person to come, or to fetch a thing to another, distinguished from carry, because it may then be done by another, but the word *bring*, implies that a thing is done by one's self. Figuratively, to procure. Used with the particle *in*, to introduce. "The folly and madness of mankind *brought in* false Gods." *STILLINGFLEET.* Used with *back* to make a person or thing return, to recover, to recall. Used with *to*, to lead, or conduct, to induce or prevail upon. Used with *about*, to accomplish. See **ABOUT**. Used with *in*, to endeavour, to establish, or settle in any place. "He was taking measures to *bring in* the pretender." Used with *off*, to clear from any charge, to free from danger. Used with *over*, to prevail on or induce a person to alter his sentiments; to convert or seduce. Used with *out*, to discover a thing, which is concealed. Used with *under*, to subdue, vanquish, or tyrannize over. Used with *up*, to instruct, educate, to teach, to introduce a fashion, to advance, or come forward with, applied to an army. "*Bring up* your men." *SHAK.*

BRINGER, *S.* (from *bring* and *er*, Sax. a man) the person who fetches a thing for another, *Bringer-up*, is one who superintends the education of a youth, and teaches him such branches of science as are required. A tutor.

BRINISH, *adj.* (from *brine* and *ish*, of *ise*, Sax. or *isk*, Goth. which implies likeness when joined to a Substantive) like brine, saltish.

BRINISHNESS, *S.* (from *brinish* and *nefs*, of *neffe*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) the salt taste of sea water.

BRINY, *adj.* tasting saltish or like brine, or any other liquor that resembles it.

BRINK, *S.* *brink*, Dan. (*brag*, Slav. *bregb*, Epir. see **BRIM**) the extreme edge of a river, precipice, &c. Figuratively, the highest degree of danger. "The *brink* of destruction."

BRIONY, *S.* see **BRYONY**.

BRISK, *adj.* (*ar brys*, Brit. *brysauw*, Brit. *brizo*, *brizy*, *bryzko*, Boh. *bazzo*, Dal. *brusque*, Fr.) lively, gay, airy, full of vivacity and spirits, applied to the disposition. Vigorous, full of activity and power, applied to action. Sparkling, mantling, applied to liquors; bright, glaring, and strongly affecting the sight, applied to colours.

To **BRISK UP**, *v. n.* to advance in a sprightly, lively, and nimble manner.

BRISKET, *S.* (according to Skinner, the same as *brecket*, a diminutive of *breft*, the ancient spelling of *breast*. *brichet*, Fr.) the breast of an animal, particularly that part which lies next to the ribs.

BRISKLY, *adv.* (from *brisk* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax.) in a brisk, lively, active, and spirited manner.

BRISKNESS, *S.* (from *brisk* and *nefs*, of *neffe*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) a light, airy, and chearful disposition. Vivacity or liveliness, activity, gaiety.

BRISTLE, *S.* (*bristl*, Sax. *borstel*, *sauburst*, Teut.) the strong hair which grows and stands upright on the chine or back of a boar, &c.

To **BRISTLE**, *v. a.* to erect the bristles upright, when enraged; applied to a hog. Figuratively, to grow angry; to advance to an enemy in order to attack him, or revenge an affront: Used with the particle *up*. Neuterly, to stand erect like the bristles of a hog.

BRISTLY, *adj.* encompassed with a substance resembling hairs, in botany, "the *bristly* chestnut." *DRYD.* Thick set with hairs, or bristles.

BRISTOL, *S.* (called in Welch *Caer Oder Nant Badon*, the city Odera in the valley of Badon. It was likewise named *Caer Brito*, and *Brightstrow*, Sax. a famous place) a city on the rivers Avon and Frome, though situated partly in Gloucestershire and partly in Somersetshire, yet it belongs to neither, having distinct magistrates of its own, and being a county incorporate by itself. For populousness, riches, and the extensiveness of its trade, it is undoubtedly the third city in England. Their call for glass bottles is so great that they constantly employ 15 large houses in making them; which is owing among other particulars to the large export of the hot well waters of St. Vincent, of great service in all disorders which arise from too great an increase of the glandular secretions, and is therefore reckoned a specific in a diabetes; is very serviceable in dropsies, spitting of blood, internal inflammations, gleets, atrophy, rheumatisms, habitual gouts, and are peculiarly adapted to diseases of the lungs, kidneys and bladder. To this advantage arising from its mineral waters must be added another, not less considerable, which this place enjoys from its situation; that is to say, the precious stones or crystals which are to be gathered, in bulhels, on the rock St. Vincent, and are found in the bowels of red flints on an opposite rock; the transparency and water of these stones are so very good, that they want nothing to recommend themselves to our choice, but hardness and rarity, the two only qualities in which they differ from diamonds. This city is governed by a mayor, aldermen, two sheriffs, a recorder, &c. is well supplied with all sorts of provisions, has markets on Wednesday and Saturday, and several fairs in the year, which are frequented by people from almost all the trading places in the kingdom. It has 19 churches, though but 47 parishes, besides which are several meetings for quakers, &c. It sends two members to parliament, and is 94 computed and 104 measured miles distant from London.

BRIT, *S.* in natural history, a salt water fish, on which the pilchards prey.

To **BRITE**, or **BRIGHT**, *v. n.* in husbandry, to grow too ripe, applied to barley, wheat, or hops.

BRITAIN, *S.* (supposed by Camden to be derived from *brith*, Brit. painted, on account of the first inhabitants painting their bodies; and by others from *brydio*, Brit. to grow boistrous or tumultuous, applied to the sea; and as the British seas were always notorious for their boistroufness, and the word *brydio* communicates this idea so adequately, the conjecture seems somewhat specious; and *brydaniaeth*, signifying anger, or warmth from the same root, leads us easily to *brydain*, in Sax. *Brytane*, or as wrote by moderns *Britain*.) In geography, an island, of a triangular form, bounded on the W. by the Irish sea, on the N. by the northern ocean, on the E. by the German ocean, and on the S. by the British channel. Thus separated from the continent and fitted by its harbours for the traffick of the whole world, it is no wonder that its trade should exceed that of any other nation, and its marine reign the undisputed masters of the ocean. The Straights of Dover, which separate it from France, are so narrow, that it has been supposed by some authours to have been formerly joined to the Continent. The opinions concerning the peopling of this island are so various and so chimerical, that none can be depended on for certain, it shall therefore suffice to mention that one opinion is, that it was peopled by the Gauls, a nation, which seems to have been defended from Gomer, or some Phenician ancestors; the affinity between the ancient customs,

customs, languages, religious rites, and other striking circumstances relating to these two nations, do not a little confirm this conjecture. The fertility of the soil, the populousness, riches, learning, and courage of the inhabitants; the great figure it always has made in the affairs of Europe; the temperateness of the climate, and its connections with the several states on the continent, the exalted idea it must excite in the minds of the whole world by its late conquests, and noble instances of humanity, in clothing upwards of 20,000 French whom war had given up to its courage, and their own monarch had abandoned to distresses, are topics that tempt me to disdain the restraints, which the dimensions of this volume lay me under, and would force me to disregard them, if I thought I could say enough on the subject, but rather than say too little, it would be more discreet to conclude this article.

BRITISH, *adj.* (according to Dr. Hicks most adjectives implying country, end in *ish*, Sax. which is copied in the modern termination *ish*) belonging to Britain.

BRITTLE, *adj.* (*brittend*, Sax. from *brittan*, Sax. and Gaulish, *bryder*, Dan. to break) that which breaks or crumbles to pieces with the least force or violence.

BRITTLENESS, *S.* (from *brittle* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) that quality which renders a thing easy to break.

BRIZE, *S.* in natural history, the gad-fly. Obsolete.

BROACH, *S.* (*broche*, Fr.) an instrument, or stake forced through a joint of meat by means of which it is turned round, and its parts are successively exposed to the action of the fire, in roasting. A musical instrument, which is played upon by means of a handle that turns a cylinder round on its axis, and gives motion to the several keys by pieces of wire fixed perpendicular on its surface. Among hunters, a start of the head of a young stag, growing sharp like the pointed end of a spit.

To **BROACH**, *v. a.* to spit; to pierce with a spit. Figuratively, to force a spicket, or cock into a vessel, in order to draw the liquor; to tap. To open. To wound so, as to let out blood; a low expression, alluding to the tapping a vessel. "Blood was ready to be *broach'd*." *Hudib.* To be the authour of, applied to doctrine, or opinion.

BROACHER, *S.* (from *broach* and *er*, implying an agent from *wer*, Sax. a man) a spit or stake to roast meat on. Figuratively, the first inventor, authour, or founder of any opinion, or doctrine.

BROAD, *adv.* (pronounced *brav'd*, from *brad*, Sax. *breyd*, or *breed*, Belg. *breit*, Teut.) wide, or the extent between the sides of a thing; distinguished from length, which is the extent or space between the two ends. Figuratively, large, or great; "a *broad* mixture of folly." *Locke*. Diffusive, clear and bright, "appears in the *broadest* light." *Decay of Piety*. Coarse, gross, obscene, applied to language. "In some places he is *broad* and fulsome." *Dryd.* With the eyes wide open, "he was *broad* awake."

BROAD CLOATH, *S.* a manufacture made of sheeps wool of our own growth mixt with that of Sessovia in Spain, the staple commodity, and honour of this nation, so called from its breadth, which is so great that it is weaved by two persons, who sit at each side and fling the shuttle to one another. The decay of this branch of foreign trade owing to the French supplanting us in markets abroad, and several nations setting up manufactures of their own, which were before supplied by us, should give us a timely alarm; the loss, the entire loss of this branch of commerce must involve the nation in such a scene of indigent misery, that no one can form any adequate idea of at this distance: And as the smuggling of our wool, the high price of our labour, and consequently the dearness of the commodity at foreign markets, are the several causes which give our rivals this advantage over us, it is hoped that the time will come, when the smuggling of wool will be prevented by more effectual methods, than any that has yet been projected, and that the taxes, which are laid on the necessaries of life, will be transferred to its luxuries, which will at once enable the manufacturer to work for less, and the merchant to vend cheaper abroad.

BROAD-EYED, *adj.* that which can see to a great distance round; or has a very large prospect in sight. "In despite of *broad eyed* watchful day." *Shak.* This conveys a noble image to the mind, and is an elegant use of the term.

BROAD-LEAVED, *adj.* that which has broad leaves.

BROADLY, *adv.* (from *broad* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a broad manner.

BROADNESS, *S.* (from *broad* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) breadth, the extent between the selvages or list of cloth. The space between the sides of

a thing. Figuratively, obscene, immodest. "To palliate are the *broadness* of the meaning." *Dryd.*

BROAD-SHOULDERED, *S.* measuring much, or of great width, between the shoulders.

BROAD-SIDE, *S.* the firing all the guns on one side of a ship into an enemy's vessel. Figuratively, an attack; or a positive and unexpected charge of something criminal, by way of accusation, or reply. In printing, a sheet of paper containing a large page, printed only on one side.

BROADSWORD, *S.* a sharp edged, cutting sword with a broad blade.

BROADWISE, *adv.* (from *broad* and *wise*, of *gbiſe*, Teut. a manner, or way) according to the breadth.

BROCADE, *S.* (*brocado*, Span.) a stuff of gold, silver, or silk, raised, and embellished with flowers, foliages, or other ornaments. Formerly it signified only a stuff woven of gold or silver; from thence it was extended to silver or gold stuffs shot with silk, and at present is applied to any manufacture of silk adorned or embellished with flowers or ornaments of a colour different from the ground.

BROCADED, *part.* woven with flowers, or ornaments of various colours. Figuratively, drest in brocade.

BROCADE, (from *broke*) money gained by promoting bargains. The trade of buying and selling second hand things.

BROCADEL, or **BROCADELLE**, *S.* (Fr.) a kind of stuff proper to make hangings or other furniture, made with cotton, or coarse silk, in imitation of brocades.

BROCCOLI, *S.* in botany, a species of cabbage.

To **BROCHE**, *v. a.* see **BROACH**.

BROCK, *S.* (*broc*, Sax.) in hunting, a badger, and sometimes a buck or hart of two years old.

BROCKET, *S.* in hunting, a red deer two years old.

To **BROGUE**, or **BROGGLE**, *v. a.* (*brouille*, Fr. to disturb) applied to eels, to fish for by making the water muddy or thick.

BROGUE, *S.* (*brog* Ir.) a wooden shoe; a corrupt or vitious manner of speaking or pronouncing.

To **BROIDER**, *v. a.* to work flowers on a cloth, &c. with the needle.

BROIDERY, *S.* flowers wrought on cloth by the needle.

BROIL, *S.* (*broüiller*, Fr.) a quarrel, contest, tumult, or war.

To **BROIL**, *v. a.* (pronounced as if wrote *brile*, from *bruler*) to dress meat either by placing it immediately on the coals, or on a gridiron over a fire. Neuterly to overheat by immoderate exercise. Used improperly for to burn, though the French, it must be confessed, literally signifies it. "All the planets and comets have been *broiling* in the sun." *Cheyne*.

To **BROKE**, *v. n.* (probably from *bruccan*, Sax. to be busy) to transact business, or buy and sell for another, at a certain sum per cent.

BROKE, or **BROKEN**, the *particle passive* of *break*.

BROKEN-MEAT, *S.* fragments, or pieces of meat taken from a table.

BROKEN-HEARTED, *adj.* in a condition which admits of no comfort; dejected; in despair; disconsolate.

BROKENLY, *adv.* (from *broken* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in an uncorrected manner, without any connection, by loose sentences. "brokenly and glaringly." *Hakew.*

BROKER, *S.* (formerly called *brogger*, *i. e.* a broken tradesman from *broc*, Sax. none others being admitted by the 8th and 9th of William III.) one who buys or sells, or transacts business for another. This profession is very necessary in commerce, both as it furnishes the merchant with such commodities as he wants, and gets the manufacturer a customer for his goods, which might otherwise lie upon his hands. By abuse, the word is applied to those who deal in second-hand goods. Exchange-broker, is one who concludes bargains for others, relating to the remitting of money, or bills of exchange, for which he is paid so much per cent. Stock-brokers, are those who buy or sell, for others, parts or shares in the joint stock of any public company, as the bank, south-sea, &c. Pawn-brokers, are those who lend money to the necessitous, upon a pledge of goods, given as security. In low language, it implies a pimp or procurer. "A goodly *broker*." *Shak.*

BROKERAGE, *S.* what is given a broker for commission, generally a certain sum per cent.

BROOMING, or **BRE'AMING**, *S.* the burning the fith a ship has contracted, with straw, reeds, broom, &c. when she is on the careen.

BRONCHIA, *S.* (Lat.) in anatomy, the little tubes into which the trachea or wind pipe is branched at its entrance into the lungs, consisting of cartilages joined together by mem-

membranes, and capable of being shot out lengthwise in drawing in the breath, or of being contracted or drawn into each other by breathing it out, called expiration.

BRONCHO'CELE, S. (from *βρογχος* *brogchos*, Gr. the throat, and *κηλη*, *kele*, Gr. a tumour) in surgery, a tumour on the investing membrane of the wind-pipe, sometimes growing so large, as to extend itself from one jugular to the other, appearing like an hemisphere. The people of the Alps are very much subject to this disorder.

BRONCHIAL, *adj.* belonging to, or situated in the throat.

BRONCHO'TOMY, S. (from *βρογχος*, *brogchos*, the throat, and *τεμνω*, *temno*, Gr. to cut) in surgery, an operation by which an incision is made in the wind pipe to prevent suffocation in a quinsy, this is performed by making a longitudinal incision of three quarters of an inch long through the skin between the third or fourth rings of the trachea, the wind-pipe is then cut through by a small transverse incision and a silver tube, about half an inch long, is immediately introduced, and the wound healed like a simple one, by an external application.

BRONTOLOGY, S. (from *βροντη*, *bronte*, Gr. and *λογία*, *logia*, Gr. a speech) a discourse on thunder.

BRONZE, S. (*bronze*, Fr.) a method used by statuaries to make their plastered busts look as if composed of brass. Of this there are two sorts, the red brass or bronze, and the yellow, or gilt brass. The latter is made only of copper filings, but with the red they mix ochre. In order to prevent its turning green, it must be dried with a chaffing dish of coals, as soon as it is applied. The finest brass colour is made of powdered brass imported from Germany, mixed with a varnish composed of 1 lb. 4 oz. of spirits of wine, 2 oz of gumlac, and 2 oz of gum sandarac, powdered separately, and afterwards dissolved in the spirits, over a fire. Figures of plaster covered with this composition look as well, as if they were of cast brass.

BRO'CH, S. (*broke*, Belg.) a jewel; an ornament of jewels. Figuratively, an ornament, glory. "He is the *brooch* indeed and gem of all the nation." SHAK. Obsolete. In painting, a piece of painting all of one colour.

To **BROOCH**, *v. a.* to adorn with jewels. Figuratively, to be valued or highly esteemed. Obsolete.

To **BROOD**, *v. n.* (*bræden*, Sax. *broeden*, Belg.) to hatch, or sit upon, in order to hatch: To sit like a hen hatching her eggs, beautifully applied in the following sentence. "Where *brooding* darkness spreads his jealous wings." MILT. To sit near, and watch with great anxiety, "re-joicing misers—*brood* o'er their precious stores." SMITH. to prepare, or make preparations, "ever amongst nations a *brooding* of a war." BACON. Used actively; to hatch. Figuratively to cherish or keep alive by incessant anxiety "You'll sit and *brood* your sorrows on a throne." DRYD.

BROOD, S. (*brod*, Sax.) a parcel of chickens hatched by one hen, at one time. Figuratively, offspring, children. Production. Used with *on*, the act of hatching; "his *melancholy* sits on *brood*."

BRO'ODY, *adj.* inclining to hatch, or to sit on eggs to hatch them. "The common hen, all the while she is *broody*." RAY.

BROO'K, S. (*broc*, Sax. *brock*, Belg.) a small and shallow running water.

To **BROO'K**, *v. a.* (*brucan*, Sax.) to bear without resentment, or complaint, to put up with, applied to misfortunes, or affronts. To endure.

BRO'OKLIME, S. in botany, a kind of water speedwell, common in ditches.

BROO'M, S. (*brom*, Sax.) in botany the *genista*, Lat. *genet*, Fr. the empalement of the flower leaf is tubulous, and divided into two lips; the flower is of the butterfly kind, the standard oval, remote from the keel, which is erect and indented at the top. It has 10 stamina situated in the keel. In the center is an oblong germen, which becomes a roundish pod, opening with two valves, and inclosing kidney-shaped seeds. Linnæus ranges it in the third sect. of his 17th class, and Tournefort in the first sect. of his 22d. There are 10 species. Likewise an utensil made with the twigs of the abovementioned plant, and used in sweeping houses or streets.

BROO'MLAND, S. land that bears broom.

BROO'MSTAFF, S. the staff to which the twiggs of broom are bound to make a besom; the handle of a broom; named more generally in London a *broom-stick*.

BROO'MY, *adj.* full of, or abounding in broom.

BRO'TH, S. (*broth*, Sax. *broye* and *brue*, Belg. *brado*, Ital. *bradio*, Span.) a kind of soup, made by boiling meat down in a small quantity of water.

BRO'THEL, or **BROTHEL-HOUSE**, (*bordil*, Fr. *bordello*, Lat. so called from their having been formerly built near,

or upon the banks of rivers; and antiently there was a very famous one by the Thames side, in the Borough, which was privileged, and seemed to be under the same regulations from the government; as the stews now are in the Pope's dominions) a house inhabited by prostitutes and set apart for the practice of lewdness.

BRO'THER, S. (*brethren*, and *brothers* in the plural, the former of which seems confined to the Scriptures. From *brother*, Sax. which in its oblique cases makes *brether*) a term of relation between two male children sprung from the same father or mother, or both. Among the antients this term was used with greater latitude, than at present, and signified even first cousins; in this sense it is used in scripture when mention is made of our Lord's *brethren*. Figuratively, a person united by the most ardent affections of friendship. One of the same trade. A person resembling another in qualities, or conduct. "He that is slothful in his work is *brother* to him that is a great waster." Prov. xviii. 9. Among divines taken for a man in general, alluding to our being all descended from one common parent.

BRO'THER-HOOD, S. (from *brother* and *hood* of *bad* or *hade*, Sax. state, condition, or quality) the state or condition of a brother. The relation in which one brother stands with respect to another. Figuratively, men living together in the same house, and professing the same principles, applied to monks or friars. Men incorporated together by the same charter. Men of the same trade.

BRO'THERLY, *adj.* that which suits, or belongs to a brother.

BRO'THERLY, *adv.* (from *brother*, and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) after the manner of a brother. Figuratively, in a very affectionate manner.

BRO'UGHT, participle passive of **BRING**.

BROW, S. (*brova*, Sax. *brouwe*, Belg. *Aug brauw*, Teut. *breio*, Pol. *broou*, Russ. *brun*, Isl. singular, *brjs* plur. hence the Scotch *brun*, and the north country *eye-brees*) the arched collection of hairs over the eye in human creatures, which not only tends very much to beautify the face, but likewise is of great service in keeping the sweat from descending into, and offending the eye. Figuratively, the looks, air or appearance of the countenance. Applied to a hill, the verge or extremity of its surface.

To **BROW**, *v. a.* Figuratively, to bound or limit. To look down upon or be situated above. "The hilly crofts—that *brow* this bottom." MILT. Seldom used.

To **BROWBEAT**, *v. a.* to endeavour to awe a person by stern and haughty looks.

BROW-BOUND, *part.* (from *brow* and *bound*) having the forehead or head encircled: crowned, "*brow-bound* with oak." SHAK. Not in use.

BROW'SICK, *adj.* dejected; sorrowful; hanging the head. "our *browsick* crew." SUCKLING. Obsolete.

BRO'WN, *adj.* (*brun*, Sax. *braun*, Teut. *brunn*, Belg. *brune*, Fr. *bruno*, Ital.) sun-burnt, of a colour which may be made of a mixture of black with any other colour; figuratively, dark or gloomy: "*brovwn* with o'er-charging shades." POPE. Used as a substantive, a dark, or dusky colour.

BRO'WN-BILL, S. a battle ax formerly used by the English in war, and may perhaps have received its name from the colour of its handle, or that of its blade, when rusty.

BRO'WNNESS, S. (from *brown* and *ness* of *nessé*, Sax. implying an abstract idea) that idea or sensation which is excited in the mind on seeing a brown colour.

BRO'WN-STUDY, S. a profound study, so called from the mind's being darkened, or rendered, by its intense application, inattentive to any thing which passes without it. A reverie.

BRO'WNISH, *adj.* (from *brown* and *ish*, from *isc*, Sax. or *isk*, Goth. which implies diminution when joined to an adjective) somewhat brown, inclining to brown, of a faint brown.

BRO'WNISTS, S. a sect which arose in the 16th century, so called from their founder Robert Brown, a schoolmaster, in Southwark, who was born in Rutlandshire, and related to the Lord Treasurer Burleigh. He was a person of some abilities, and a graduate of the university of Cambridge; his peculiar tenet was an absolute rejecting of all ceremonies and ecclesiastical rites, by which he not only separated from the church of England, but likewise from all churches abroad, and affirmed that they were all corrupt. His disciples dividing abroad into different sects, he grew tired of the fatigue they gave him, and convinced of this mistake, renounced his principles in 1589, professed the established religion, and was preferred to a rectory in Northamptonshire.

To BRO'WSE, *v. a.* (*brouser*, Fr. *bruscare*, Ital. of *βρωσκω* *brusco*, Gr.) to feed on herbs, leaves, or grafs. To crop or eat, applied to cattle. Actively, to feed or eat, used with *on*, or *upon*. "Browse on the shrubs." BLACKM. "Browsing upon the leaves." L'ESTRANGE.

BRO'WSE, *S.* pasture, properly leaves or shrubs, fit for goats and other animals to eat.

To BRU'ISE, *v. a.* (pronounced *bruze*, *bryssan*, Sax. *brizzen*, Old Gaulish *briser*, Fr.) to crush or hurt by any thing blunt, which does not cut the skin, or let the blood out. To crush by any weight, to beat in a mortar, so as only to crush or destroy the form of a thing, without reducing it into powder.

BRU'ISE, *S.* a hurt with something blunt and heavy, whereby the skin is not broke.

BRU'ISE-WORT, *S.* (from *bruise* and *wort*, of *wyrt*, Sax. a plant) in botany, a plant so called from its being used in bruises. See COMFREY.

BRUIT, *S.* (*bruit*, Fr.) a report, rumour, or noise. Something which is the common topic for conversation.

To BRUIT, *v. a.* to spread abroad, to divulge, to rumour. Both the verb and noun are seldom used.

BRUMAL, *adj.* (*brumalis*, Lat. from *bruma*, Lat. the winter) that which belongs to the winter.

BRUN, BR'AN, BROWN, BO'URN, BU'RN, derived from *born*, *bourn*, *brunna*, *burna*, Sax. signifying a river or brook, are joined to the names of places, and imply that they are situated near rivers or brooks.

BRU'MA, or BRA'HMA, *S.* the idol of the Brachman's, who they say, produced as many worlds as he has considerable parts; the first world, which is above the heavens, being formed of his brain; the second, of his eyes; the third, of his mouth, &c. In some of his statutes, or images, the first world is marked on the top of his head, the second upon his right eye, the third upon his mouth, &c. They assert that there is a strong connection or relation between the worlds and the parts from whence they are formed; and that the different dispositions of mankind are owing to the worlds from whence they are produced. Thus, they say, wise men and great wits come from the first world; prudent persons from the second; great orators from the third, &c. We who enjoy the blessed light of Revelation, may indeed smile at these absurdities; but how much should we have surpassed them without this advantage?

BRUNETT, *S.* (the plural *brunettes*, according to Addison, *brunette*, Fr. of *brun*, Fr. brown) a person of a brown complexion; generally applied to the female sex. "To insult the olives and the brunettes." *Guardian*.

BRU'NEON, *S.* (*brugnon*, Fr.) in gardening, a kind of fruit between a plumb and a peach.

BRUNT, *S.* (*brunst*, Belg. heat) the onset, attack, or shock of an enemy. The force, violence, and stroke of a cannon. "An heavy brunt of cannon ball." Generally used with the verb *bear*; *to bear the brunt*; is to sustain the attack of an army. Figuratively, any difficulty, or cross and unexpected accident.

BRU'SH, *S.* (*broffe*, Fr. *bruccioli*, Ital.) an instrument made of bristles or hair fastened to wood, used either for sweeping rooms, cleaning cloths, or painting. Figuratively, a slight attack or skirmish in war; a shock or rough usage; used generally with the verb *give*. "They had not given us such a brush." HUDIB.

To BRU'SH, *v. a.* to clear a thing of dust by means of a brush; to touch in one's passage; used with *up*, to paint, or make a thing look well by a brush; used with *off*, to clear by moving a thing along a surface. "Water may continually be brushed off by the winds." BENTLY. Used neuterly to pass quick and close to a person, joined with the particle *by*. "Brush'd regardless by." DRYD. To skim upon the surface, to pass along so as just to touch the surface in the passage, used with *over*. "And brushing o'er adds motion to the pool."

BRU'SHER, *S.* (from *brush* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) a person who makes use of a brush, one who cleans with a brush. "Sir Henry Wootton, used to say, that critics were like brushers of noblemen's cloaths." BACON.

BRU'SHWOOD, *S.* (*bruccioli*, Ital. from *bruciate*, Ital. to burn, because used for firing) small sticks or branches used for fire. Low, close, and shrubby thickets.

BRU'SHY, *adj.* rough or shaggy like a brush. "The brushy substance of the nerve." BOYLE.

To BRU'STLE, *v. n.* (*braßlian*, Sax.) to crackle, or make a noise, like the rustling of armour, or that of rich silks. Figuratively, to swagger, hector, or approach a person in a threat'ning manner.

BRU'TAL, *adj.* (from *brute*, *brutal*, Fr.) that which belongs to a beast, opposed to rational. Figuratively, inhuman,

cruel, savage, without or contrary to reason, and the principles of humanity.

BRU'TALITY, *S.* (*brutalité*, Fr.) a disposition or behaviour contrary to the laws of reason, or dictates of politeness and humanity. Churlishness, savageness.

BRU'TALIZE, *v. n.* (*brutaliser*, Fr.) to grow morose, savage, inhuman, and like a brute. Actively, to make brutish or savage.

BRU'TE, *adj.* (*brutus*, Lat.) senseless, "the sons of brute earth." BENT. Savage, inhuman, void of all the tender and social affections; not having the use of reason; rough; uncivilized.

BRU'TE, *S.* an animal without the principle of reason; a beast; as providence seems to have been profuse of its gifts, to this species of beings and in bodily qualities to have given them the advantage over ourselves, we have certainly a noble lesson taught us by nature, who by this means seems to invite us to cultivate that part which sets us above them, and at the same time shews how great a folly it must be in us to pride ourselves in such things, as are unworthy of our nature, and though they make us resemble the brute creation, at the same time shew us, that in those particulars they abundantly surpass us. Figuratively, applied to men as a term of the most mortifying reproach, and implying a person unworthy of the name of a man, void of humanity, and an enemy to reason.

To BRU'TE, *v. a.* a corrupt spelling of *bruit*. "Bruted through the army." KNOLLES.

BRU'TENESS, *S.* (from *brute* and *ness*, of *nessé*, Sax. implying an abstract quality.) The same as BRUTALITY. Obsolete.

BRU'TISH, *S.* (from *brute* and *ish*, of *isc*, Sax. or *if*, Goth. when joined to a Substantive, implying likeness) resembling a beast either in form, or qualities. Figuratively, rude, inhuman, senseless, stupidly ignorant, regardless of reason, or contrary to its dictates.

BRU'TISHLY, *adv.* (from *brutish* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in the manner of a brute, or beast. Figuratively, without making use of reason, implicitly. "Brutishly to submit to any man's dictates." K. CHARLES. In a savage, cruel, inhuman manner.

BRU'TISHNESS, *S.* (from *brutish* and *ness*, of *nessé*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) that quality which makes us like a beast; savageness; insensibility; want of reason, or a disregard of its dictates.

BRY'ONY, or BRI'ONY, *S.* (*bryonia*, Lat. of *βρυον*, *bruon*, Gr. moss or hair, so called from its bearing a fruit resembling moss) in botany, it has male and female flowers on the same plant, the male flowers are bell-shaped with an empalement of the same form, with three short stamina, and five summits; the female flowers sit on a germen, and have a deciduous empalement. Linnæus, places it in the 10th. section of his 21st. class. The species are six, the common sort have by impostures, been reduced to a human shape, by including its root, in a mould and leaving it to grow in that state. Its juice is a powerful dissolvent, and attenuant, though too rough in its operation; is given with success in epilepsies, asthmas, palsies, dropries, and hysteric complaints, but should be corrected by the addition of cream of tartar, vinegar, or some of the aromatics.

BU'B, *S.* (a cant word, perhaps a contraction of *bubby*, put for the milk it contains) strong malt liquor. "He loves cheap port, and double bub." PRIOR.

BU'BBLE, *S.* (*bobble*, Belg. *boble*, Dan.) a small bladder of water; a little round drop of any fluid filled and expanded with air, and destroyed by the least touch. Figuratively, something easily destroyed; a cheat, or the person cheated. A cant word given to projects for raising money on imaginary grounds, wherein the subscribers were promised great advantages, but were disappointed of their hopes, and cheated of their money; the history of the years 1719, 1720, and 1721, afford us several remarkable instances of this sort both in England and France, among which was the South Sea, that ruined thousands in the former, and the Mississippi scheme which was not less fatal to the latter.

To BU'BBLE, *v. n.* to rise in bubbles; to make a gentle noise as it runs, applied to water, issuing from some narrow place, or its fountain-head. Actively, to cheat, or defraud by projects of imaginary advantages.

BU'BBLER, *S.* (from *bubble* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. implying a man) one who cheats by projects, promising great advantages for the loan of money.

BU'BBY, *S.* a woman's breast, a low term.

BU'BO, (from *βουβων*, *boubon*, Gr. the inguen, where it generally appears) in surgery a tumour or swelling, attended with an inflammation gathering in the groin, &c. When

When it affects no parts but the groin or armpits it is termed malignant; and mild when it rises spontaneously, or while the patient is in a good state of health and free from any contagious disease, or makes its appearance at the end of some mild fever. A malignant bubo is owing to some contagious disease, or venereal taint. A mild bubo takes its rise from the stagnation of a glutinous and inspissated blood, differing from other inflammations only in its place. Venereal buboes are caused by the lymph's being rendered thick and viscid and consequently stagnating in the inguinal glands, *i. e.* the glands of the groin.

BUBONOCE'LE, S. (from *βουβων*, *boubon*, the groin, and *κηλη*, *kele*, Gr. a swelling) in surgery, a tumour, or rupture, formed by the descent of the intestines, omentum, or both, through the rings of the abdominal muscle into the tunica vaginalis of the spermatic cord and sometimes even into the tunica vaginalis of the testicle. The tunica vaginalis of the spermatic cord, is the coat surrounding the spermatic vessels down to the epididymis; the tunica vaginalis of the testicle, is the bag which contains it.

BUCCALES, S. (*glandulae*, Lat.) in anatomy, small glands dispersed over the inside of the cheeks and lips separating the spittle, which mixes with the food in the action of chewing.

BUCCANEIRS, or **BUCCANEERS**, S. (from *bucan* to dress meat on hurdles, by means of smoke) a kind of savages in the W. Indies, who prepare their meat on a hurdle of Brazil wood, placed at a great height from the fire; the meat thus dressed has an exceeding pleasant smell, fine relish, is of a rose colour, and a great restorative to sick people. The Indians using to cut their prisoners to pieces and dress them in this manner, the term was applied to the famous adventurers or pirates, who associated themselves in order to plunder the Spanish dominions in America in 1686, and were guilty of great outrages. At present it is given to the French and Spanish inhabitants of the Island of St. Domingo, whose whole employ consists in hunting bulls and wild boars, whose flesh they dress after the Indian manner.

BUCCELLATION, S. (*buccella*, Lat. a mouthful) a term used by some chemical authors, for dividing into large pieces. HARRIS.

BUCCINA'TOR, S. (of *buccina*, Lat. a trumpet, because it makes the cheeks swell, as if blowing a trumpet) in anatomy, a muscle on each side the face, common to the lips and cheeks, forming the inner substance of the latter, made use of by trumpeters, when sounding their instrument; it serves to draw the lips or mouth on one side, contracts its cavity and thrusts forward the meat in chewing.

BUCCINUM, S. (Lat.) in natural history, a sea shell of a spiral shape, like that of a snail; the fish whereof yields the purple colour. The first of this species, was discovered by an Englishman, in 1680, as appears from the literary journals.

BUCEN'TAUR, S. (from *βου*, *bow*, Gr. implying great, and *centaurus* the name of a vessel, mentioned in Virgil) a galley or great galley, belonging to the Doge of Venice adorned with curious pillars, gilt from prow to stern, covered over with a tent or canopy of purple silk, and made use of, on Ascension day, in the ceremony of espousing the sea.

BUCIO'CHE. S. (Fr.) a woollen cloth made in Provence, sold by the French at Alexandria, and Cairo.

BU'CK, S. (*bruch*, Brit. *bucce*, Sax. *boc*, Belg. *bouc*, Fr. *bach* and *bak*, Hung. *becco*, Ital. *buz*, Perf.) the male of the fallow deer, rabbits, hares, goats, &c. Among deer it is as corpulent, and has horns like a hart, differing only in size, growing out of the head like fingers on the hand; it very much resembles a roe, excepting in its colour, which is various, commonly branded or fandy on the back, having a black list all along on the ridge, and the belly and sides spotted with white. The first year it is called a *fawn*; the second a *pricket*, the third a *forel*, the fourth a *fore*, the fifth a *buck of the first head*, and the sixth a *great buck*. Likewise a cant name for a club, or society, so called from their use of these hunting terms, calling their president, *the great buck*, &c. and are spurious shoots of the free-masons.

BU'CK. S. (*bouche*, Teut. *bucata*, Ital.) lye made of ashes for washing linnen. Figuratively, linnen "she washes" "bucks here at home. SHAK.

To **BU'CK**, *v. a.* derived from the foregoing substantives, when from *buck* signifying a deer, it denotes to copulate; and when from *buck* signifying lye, it implies to wash clothes in lye.

BU'CK-BASKET, S. (from *buck* lye, and *basket*) the basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.

BU'CK-BEAN, S. (*bockbonen*, Belg.) in botany, a plant, by some reckoned a sort of trefoil; but by *Skinner* supposed to be a kind of lupine, or pulse.

BU'CKET, S. (*baquet*, Fr. or *buc*, Sax. and *et* a particle used to lessen the signification of a word) a wooden vessel resembling one half of a barrel or pipe; fitted with a handle formed like a semicircle and used to draw water out of a well; likewise a leathern vessel of the same form used in fires to serve the engines with water.

BU'CKINGHAMSHIRE. S. (of *buc*, Sax. a *buck* or *hart*, from its abounding with that species of animals) in geography, a county situated almost in the center of England; bounded by Berkshire and the Thames on the S. on the W. by Oxfordshire, on the N. by Northamptonshire, and on the E. by Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire and Middlesex; it is but 39 miles long, 18 broad, and 138 in circumference. It is divided into eight hundreds, contains 185 parishes, about 18,000 houses, 121,400 inhabitants, sends 14 members to parliament, is famous for its pastures, and manufactures of paper and bone-lace, the latter of which is little inferior to that of Flanders. The chief town is Buckingham, which was fortified by Edward the Elder in 918; it has three stone bridges over the Ouse, a weekly market on Saturdays, three fairs annually, and is 44 computed, or 60 measured miles from London.

BU'CKLE. S. (*brueel*, Brit. and Arm. *boucle*, Fr.) an instrument made of a link of metal with a tongue and catch, used to fasten the straps of the shoes, the harness of horses, &c. A curled lock of hair; or hair in a state to make it curl.

To **BU'CKLE**, *v. a.* To fasten with a buckle. Figuratively, to join in battle array, used with the particle *with*, but now obsolete, "the avant guard were buckled with them in the front." HAYW. To marry, or join. "Is this an age to buckle with a bride." DRYD. To confine, used with the particle *in*, "The stretching of a span —" "buckles in his sum of age" SHAK. To comb a wig in curls; to prepare hair for taking a curl.

To **BU'CKLE**, *v. a.* (*bucken*, Teut.) to bend or bow under a weight, used with *under*. Figuratively, to bend ones inclinations, to apply, or attend to, "Go buckle to the law." DRYD.

BU'CKLER, S. (*buccled*, Brit. *bouclier*, F. *buckler*, Dan.) a large piece of defensive armour, buckled to the arm, and used by the ancients to defend their bodies from the blows, or darts of the enemy; being found cumbersome, they were changed for the shield, which is of less dimensions. On medals, they either signified public vows for the safety of a prince: or that he was esteemed the protector of his people; hence the Romans called Fabius, the *buckler* of Rome.

BU'CKLERTHORN, S. in botany, a plant named likewise Christ's-thorn.

BU'CKMAST, S. (a corruption of *beechmast*, from *buck* for *beech* and *mast*, of *mast*, Sax. or *mast*, Teut. an acorn) the fruit of the beech-tree.

BU'CKRAM. S. (*bougram*, Fr. *bucherame*, Ital.) a coarse cloth made of hemp, gummed, calendered and dyed; used by taylours to stiffen their garments: and by packers to wrap up cloths, serges, &c. They are sometimes made of old sheets or pieces of sails gummed.

BU'CKRAMS, S. (so called from being browsed by the goat, called *bruch* in Welch.) in botany, the same as the wild garlic.

BU'CKSHORN-PLANTAIN, S. in botany, a plant, called likewise *harts-horn plantain*.

BU'CKTHORN, S. (from *bucc*, Sax. the belly and *thorn*, Sax. a prickly bush; from its purgative quality of cleansing the belly) in botany, a plant called *rhamnus*, Lat. and *neprun*, Fr. It hath male and female flowers on different plants. The cover of the sexes is shaped like a funnel and cut into four parts at the top. The male flowers have four stamina, and the female a roundish germen supporting a short stile, and becomes a roundish berry including four seeds. It is ranged by Tournefort in the 1st sect. of his 20th class and by Linnæus in the first sect. of his 5th. There are four species. The berries of the common sort are used in medicine, in the syrup of this name, which is esteemed no bad purge in the dropsy, jaundice, and other cutaneous eruptions, but it has grown into disrepute from the mixtures of other berries; the best ways of distinguishing the true and genuine from the heterogeneous mixture is to observe, that every berry contains four seeds, and that the juice when rubbed on paper will tinge it with a green colour. From the juice of the berry

is likewise made a very fine green colour, called by the French *ver de vessie*, which is very much esteemed by miniature-painters.

BUCK-WHEAT, *S.* (*buckweitz*, Teut.) in botany, the *sagopyrum* and *hempse*, the flowers grow in a spike or branched from the wings of the leaves; the cup is divided into five parts resembling the petals of a flower, the seeds are black and three cornered. The species are two.

BU'COLIC, *S.* (from *βουκολιω* to feed cattle, or *βουκολος*, *boukolos*, Gr. a herdsman) pastoral poetry, supposed to be the most antient species of poetry, to have had its original in Sicily, amidst the mirth and diversions of shepherds, to have been inspired by love, and owing to leisure. Theocritus, is the most famous writer in this species among the Greeks, but is supposed to be too coarse in his expressions and sentiments. Virgil copied him in Latin, but has run into the other extreme of being too polite. Mr. Pope, has followed him too close to be looked on as an original, and has copied his politeness too nearly not to be involved in the same censure. Spenser indeed seems to have been as great a master in this as in allegorical poetry, his language, his sentiments, are the exact copies of innocent simplicity, and his pastorals by keeping a due mean between the coarse rusticity of Theocritus, and the elegance of Virgil, have carried this species of poetry to as high a degree of perfection, as can be expected. It would be a piece of injustice if Mr. Gay should not be mentioned together with Spenser, when he possesses so much of his spirit, and has so agreeably imitated his manner.

BU'D, *S.* (*botte*, Belg. *bouton*, Fr.) in botany, the small swelling or prominencies on the bark of a tree, which turn to shoots, &c. They are first formed in the pith, and are forced along certain channels till they meet the air at the tender bark, through which they force their way; like a seed they contain a whole plant, from which they differ in not having any lobes or ear-leaves, and as they take root in the tree, where they meet with the proper juices to nourish they do not seem to need them. Among gardeners it denotes the first tops of fallow plants, and in husbandry, a weaned calf of the first year, being so named from the budding of its horns. Figuratively, the beginning, first appearance, tender and immature state of a thing. "Nip vice in the bud."

To **BU'D**, *v. n.* to swell with gems or little prominencies, applied to vegetables. To put forth shoots. Figuratively, to be in the bloom of youth. "Young budding virgin." SHAK. Actively, in gardening, to inoculate by inserting a bud into a tree. "Improved by budding upon a peach stock." TEMPLE.

BU'DDLE, *S.* a place where miners wash their ore to fit it for the furnace.

To **BU'DGE**, *v. n.* (*bouger*, Fr.) to move, to quit a place. A low expression.

BU'DGE, *S.* the fur of a lamb dressed, whence the persons who wear it, on the Lord-Mayor's-day, at London, are called *budge-bachelors*.

BU'DGE, *adj.* stiff, surly, formal. "Those budge doctors of the stoics." MILTON.

BU'DGER, *S.* (of *budge* and *er*, implying an agent from *wer*, Sax.) one who moves or stirs from his place. One who quits a post or place in an army. Seldom used.

BU'DGET, *S.* (*bougette*, Fr. *bolgia*, Ital. *bilig*, Sax.) a small bag. Figuratively, the breast or bosom. "In whose bosom or budget, most of Perkins secrets were laid up." That which is contained in a budget, a store, or stock. "The fox's whole budget of inventions failed him." L'ESTRANGE.

BU'FF, *S.* (from *buffalo*) the hide of a *buffalo* dressed in oil, after the manner of shamois; any skin dressed after the same manner as *buff*.

BU'FFALO, *S.* (Ital.) in natural history, a wild animal, longer and higher, but in other respects like an ox, its horns are very broad, thick, and black, its body thick, and its hide very hard, its hair is short and black, very thick on its head, which is very small in proportion to the rest of its body, its tail having scarcely any hair at all; it may be tamed, and in Italy is worked in the plough. Its horns are used by the turners in beads for chaplets and snuff-boxes, its hide is used in coats for soldiers, and its hair mixed with that of cows, is used for stuffing seats.

BU'FFET, *S.* (*buffetto*, or *buffetto*, Ital. *bofetada*, Span.) a blow on one side of the head given with the fist. Figuratively, indignity, persecution, or hardship. "A man that fortune's buffets and rewards hath taken." SHAK.

BU'FFET, *S.* (*buffette*, Fr.) a kind of cupboard or closet formed with an arch at the top, and furnished with shelves used to place china and plate in for show and ornament.

To **BU'FFET**, *v. n.* (from the noun, *buffeter*, Fr.) to strike on the head with the hand; to box. Figuratively, to strike any thing forcibly with the hand. "buffeting the billows." Used neuterly with the particle *for*, to box, or fight with the fists. "If I might buffet for my love." SHAK.

BU'FFETER, *S.* (from *buffet* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man.) one who fights with his fists. A boxer. Wants authority.

BU'FFLE, *S.* (*beuffle*, Fr. *byffel*, Dan.) See **BUFFALO**, which is most used.

To **BU'FFLE**, *v. n.* (perhaps a corrupt spelling of *laffle*) to puzzle, to be at a loss.

BU'FFLE-HEADED, *adj.* that which has a head like a *buffalo*. Figuratively, dull, stupid.

BUFFOON, *S.* (*buffon*, Fr. *buffone*, Ital.) one who endeavours to excite laughter by low jests and antick postures. A merry-andrew, a jack-pudding. One who makes use of scurrilous or indecent raillery.

BUFFOONERY, *S.* the using low jests, ridiculous pranks, or scurrilous mirth, in order to extort a laugh from a company.

BUG *S.* (from *bug*, Brit. *bogate*, Russ.) an insect of a roundish flat form, a darkish red colour, which breeds in household stuff and beds, blisters where it bites, is produced from a nit, and stinks when killed. Likewise a flying insect formed like a beetle, and named a *May-Bug*, or *May-Fly*. "Yet let me slap this bug with gilded wings." POPE. Hence we may see the propriety of the poet's ascribing wings to this creature, and at the same time vindicate him from Johnson's criticism, in his Dictionary, who says that, "Wings are erroneously ascribed to it."

BUG, or **BUGBEAR**, *S.* (from *bug* a demon, or devil) an object which raises terror; a walking spectre; a ghost; generally applied to the imaginary terrors used to frighten children.

BUGGINESS, *S.* (from *buggy* and *niss*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) infested with bugs.

BUGGY, *adj.* abounding with bugs.

BUGLE, or **BUGLE-HORN**, *S.* (of *bugan*, Sax. to bend, or *bucula*, Lat. a heifer) a small bending horn, a hunting horn.

BUGLE, *S.* a shining bead, of a cylindrical form, and made of glass.

BUGLE, *S.* (*lugula*, Lat.) in botany, a plant, with a short permanent empalement of one leaf, slightly cut into five parts; the flower is of one leaf, and of the lip kind, the upper lip very small, erect, and bifid; the under lip or beard, large and open, with four erect stamina, two of which are longer than the upper lip, and the other two shorter. In the center are four germen, which afterwards become four naked seeds inclosed by the empalement. This genus is ranged by Tournefort in the 4th. section of his 4th. class; and by Linnæus in the 1st. section of his 14th. The species are four. The common sort is greatly esteemed as vulnerary, and used both externally and internally.

BUGLOS, *S.* (from *buglossum*, Lat. of *βους*, *bous*, Gr. an ox, and *γλωσσον* *glossē*, Gr. a tongue) in botany, the herb named likewise *ox-tongue*.

To **BU'ILD**, *v. a.* (pronounced *bild*, the preter, I *built* or have *built*, from *bilden*, Belg.) to make or raise houses, &c. Figuratively, to raise on any thing as a support or foundation. "Love built on beauty soon as beauty dies." DONNE. Used with *on* or *upon*, to ground or establish an opinion; to depend on; to rest on; "A surer way than to build on the interpretations of an authour." ADDIS.

BU'ILDER, *S.* (from *build* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who constructs or raises houses &c.

BU'ILDING, *S.* a fabric or place erected for shelter from the weather, for dwelling, or for the purposes of religion, security or magnificence. A regular building is square, having its opposite sides equal, and the parts disposed with symmetry. An irregular building is that whose plan is not contained within equal or parallel lines, and whose parts have no proportion to each other. An insulated building is that which stands by itself, being encompassed with streets or some open square, like St. Paul's Cathedral, in London. An engaged building, is that which is encompassed with others, having no front towards any public place, nor any communication but through a back passage. *Building*, is used in its primary sense, for the art and act of raising edifices. Figuratively, the body which is the habitation of the soul. "We know that if our earthly tabernacle be dissolved we have a building of God." 2 Cor. v. 1. The church of Christ. "In whom all the building fitly framed." Ephe. ii. 21. The several parts or the elevation of an edifice. "To shew him the buildings of of the Temple." Matt. xxiv. 1.

BU'ILT,

BUILT, S. (pronounced *bilt*) the form of a building. "Timber proper for this *built*." **TEMPLE**. Seldom used.

BUL, S. (בול, *bul*, Heb. from בול, *nabal*, Heb. to flow, or pour down) the name of the 8th month in the Jewish calendar, answering to October, so named from the heavy showers which fell in this month. "In the eleventh year in the month *bul*." 1 *Kings*, vi. 38.

BULAFO, S. a musical instrument used by the Negroes of Guinea; consisting of several pipes of hard wood diminishing gradually in length, tied together by thongs of leather, which going round each of the pipes, form an interstice between them; and is played on by sticks, whose ends are covered with leather, to make the sound less harsh.

BULB, S. (*bulbus*, Lat. of βολβος, *bolbos*, Gr.) in botany, a thick root nearly round; of which there are two species. 1. The tunicated, or coated, consisting of many coats involving each other, as in the onion, which when cut in halves, plainly shews the coats involving each other. 2. The squamous, or scaly, consisting of several scales lying over each other, like tiles on a house, or scales on a fish; of this kind is the lily. It is very remarkable that these roots are annually renewed or repaired out of the trunk or stalk itself; the basis of the stalk continually and insensibly descending below the surface of the earth, is there changed into a root. Thus, the stalk of brownwort sinking down by degrees till it is below the mold, becomes the upper part of the root, and continuing still to sink, the next year, becomes the lower part, and the next after that rots away; a new addition being still yearly made out of the stalks, as the elder parts rot away.

BULBA'CEOUS, *adj.* the same as *bulbous*, but not so proper.

BULBOUS, *adj.* that which resembles or contains a bulb, that which has a round root.

To **BULGE**, *v. n.* (originally wrote *bilge*, which signified the lower part of a ship, from *bilig*, Sax.) to spring a leak by striking the bottom on some rock or place, which makes a hole, or forces off some of the timber; applied to a ship. To founder. To stick or jut out, used with the particle *from*. "timber that *bulges from* its bottom." **MOXON**.

BULFINCH, S. (*bogfinch*, Dan. *blutfinch*, Teut. *i. e.* *bloodfinch*) a song bird, so called from its red colour; it is remarkable for its imitating wind music, particularly the flagellet.

BULIMY. (βουλιμία, *boulimia*, Gr. from βου, signifying large, or great and λιμος, *limos*, Gr. hunger) in medicine an enormous appetite, attended with faintings and coldness at the extreme parts. The philosophical transactions mention a person in this disorder, who would eat an ordinary shoulder of mutton at a meal, and would feed on sow-thistle, &c. but was cured by throwing up several worms of the length and thickness of a tobacco pipe.

BULK, S. (*bulcke*, Belg. the breast or large part of the human frame; *bulto*, Span. the form, stature, or size of the body) size, dimensions. Used with the word *people*, &c. the greatest part, and sometimes, the vulgar. "These wife men disagreed from the *bulk* of the people." *Freehold*. No 51. The human frame, "It did seem to shatter all his *bulk*." **SHAK**. Applied to a ship, the whole space in the hold for the stowage of goods; likewise the cargo. To *break bulk*, is to open or unload any part of the cargo.

BULK, S. (from *bickeke*, Belg. a beam, *balck*, Teut.) in building, a part of a building projecting from the window, like a table, and used either for placing commodities in, by way of show; or for porters to pitch their burthens.

BULKHEAD, S. partitions made with boards across a ship.

BULKINESS, S. (from *bulky*, and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) the largeness of a thing; the greatness of size or dimensions.

BULKY, *adj.* of great size, or stature.

BULL, S. (*bolle* or *bul*, Belg.) the male of black cattle, kept generally for propagating the species. Figuratively, a loud noisy, furious or dangerous enemy, "Many *bulls* have encompassed me." *Psal.* xxii. 12. Any thing made in the form of a bull. "Twelve brazen *bulls* under the basis." *Jer.* lii. 20. In astronomy, one of the 12 signs of the Zodiac, into which the sun enters in April. A blunder or contradiction. "It is what the English call a *bull* in the expression." **POPE**.

BULL, S. (*bulle*, Fr. *bulia*, Lat. a seal, or round drop which was worn by the young nobility of Rome round their necks; and the edicts of the Popes being sealed with lead in that form hanging from the parchment obtained the same name) in ecclesiastic history, an instrument made

out at the Roman or Pope's chancery sealed with lead, and of the same nature with the edicts of secular princes. The seal presents on one side the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul, and on the other the name of the Pope and the year of his pontificate. The bulls, which are written in an old Roman Gothic character, have the seal suspended by silken threads, if letters of grace and favour; but, if letters of justice or executory, by an hempen cord. *Golden bull*, is an edict, constitution, or the *magna charta* of the empire, drawn up by the celebrated Bartoli, and established by the emperor Charles IV. in an assembly of the states at Nuremberg in 1356. It is called *golden* from the gold seal, in the form of a Pope's bull, suspended by threads of yellow and red silk; on one side of which is the emperor sitting on his throne, and on the other the capital of Rome.

BULL, in composition, like the particle βου, *bow*, in Greek sometimes denotes largeness, as *bull-head*, and in such cases is not to be looked on as derived from the English noun, but from the Greek particle.

BULL-BAITING, S. (from *bull* and *bait* of *bætan*, Sax. to beat or fight) the worrying or teasing a bull by setting dogs on it.

BULL-BEEF, S. the flesh of a bull, the coarsest sort of beef.

BULL-BEGGAR, S. in its primary meaning one who begs by virtue of the pope's bull, but as they behaved with great insolence, the term is now used for something terrible, and to frighten children with.

BULL-CALF, S. a he or male calf. Figuratively, a stupid fellow, used as a term of reproach; and derived from *bull* signifying great, and *calf*. See **BULL**.

BULL-DOG, S. a species of dogs of a strong make, round head, noted for never quitting its hold, whenever it has fastened, and used in baiting bulls, which they generally seize by the nose and pin to the ground: even among the Romans they were famous for their great strength, as appears from Claudian's *magnique taurorum fracturi colla Britanni*; "England's huge breed of strength enough to break—the neck of *bulls*." Yet it must be observed that their qualities are local; and that they degenerate when transported to a foreign country.

BULLET, S. (*boulet*, Fr. a diminutive of *boule*, signifying a little ball) an iron or leaden ball or shot, used to load guns with. According to Mr. *Derham*, a bullet shot out of a great gun flies a mile in a little above 17 half seconds, and reckoning the sun's distance 86051398 English miles, would be 32 ½ years in its passage to it, in its full force. *Red-hot bullets* are heated in a forge and used to set a place on fire, containing combustibles. *Hollow bullets*, are made cylindrical, with an opening and fusce at one end, which giving fire to the inside, when in the ground it bursts, and has the same effect as a mine. *Chain-bullets* are two bullets joined by a chain three or four feet long; *branch-bullets*, two balls joined by a bar of iron five or six inches apart; and *two headed bullets*, named likewise angles, are the two halves of a bullet joined by a bar or chain; they are chiefly used in sea-fights to cut the rigging, masts, &c.

BULL-FINCH, S. (see *bulfinch*) in natural history, a small bird, which has neither song nor whistle of its own, but famous for learning either by the mouth or flagellet.

BULL-FLY, or **BULL-BEE**, S. an insect.

BULL-HEAD, S. Figuratively, a stupid person. In natural history, a fish called likewise the miller's thumb, its head is broad and flat, disproportionable to its body; its mouth is wide and usually gaping, without teeth, but with rough lips like a file, it has two roundish crested fins near its gills, as many under its belly and on its back, one below the vent, and that of its tail round. Its body is variegated with spots of white, black and brown. When spawning, which is during the summer, their vents swell like a dug, and in winter they disappear, like the swallows.

BULL-TROUT, S. (from *bull*, implying great, and *trout*) a species of trout abounding in Northumberland, exceeding those of the south both in length and breadth.

BULL-WEED, S. in botany, a plant named likewise the *knapweed*.

BULLWORT, See **BISHOP'S-WEED**, which name it goes by likewise.

BULLACE, S. (formerly spelt *bullis*, from *boule* or *boulet*, a small globe; Hearne supposes it to be a contraction of *bull-eyes*, from its resembling them) in botany a four wild plumb, of a globular form and lemon colour.

BULLION, S. (*billon*, Fr. base money, *billon*, Span; metal to make money of) gold and silver in the mass, neither wrought nor coined; so named either when they are first

first smelted from the ore, or after they are refined and cast into ingots, or bars. The opinion against reckoning gold and silver a commodity or merchandize, which ought to be carried out of the kingdom, seems grounded on want of experience and an absolute ignorance of the nature of trade. Even in countries where the mines of these metals are, the prohibition of their exportation, has proved a great obstruction to their commercial industry, and rendered that treasure useless. The retaining it in a nation without circulating out of it must be a national loss; as it is nothing but keeping a dead stock to that value, which is of no more use to the increase of the public stock, than the like value of statues. It is of no other use at home, than making our payments, and when that end is answered, the plenty of gold or silver, will be rather a national loss, because it would naturally enhance the price of commodities to ourselves, thereby lessen the demand for them by foreign nations, and, in time, ruin trade and impoverish the people; for when we have greater plenty of money must we not give greater prices for labour, and the native commodities of wool; would not this oblige the manufacturer to encrease the price of his commodity; and would not all those nations, who think they pay enough at present, instead of complying with extraordinary demands, go to those markets, where they can buy cheaper? Besides, what must become of the interest of money? would it not fall in proportion to the increase of cash? and if so, how many must starve, who now live on the interest of the money they have in the funds? We are indeed arguing upon a supposition that never can be reduced to practice; for it is impossible to keep bullion at home; while we carry on trade there must be a ballance against us some where or another, and that ballance must always be paid in bullion; foreigners have large sums in our funds, and a lowering of the interest will make them draw them out, so that these means of making money plenty will always make it scarce. The only method to keep enough at home, will be to lessen our dealings with those nations where the ballance of trade is against us, and then we shall find that the carrying bullion out of the kingdom will not only be the best means of hindering the fatal mischiefs, which would arise from enhancing the price of labour, but as it would be a means of introducing commodities into the kingdom, which may be sure of a market abroad, would be the best means of turning the ballance of trade in our favour, and effecting what is intended by the clamours against the exportation of gold or silver. This is meant as an answer to some objections, which narrow minds have made to the exports of the English India Company; and may serve to shew their futility, and unreasonableness.

BULLITION, S. (from *bullio*, Lat.) the state of a thing when boiling.

BU'LLY, S. (from *bull*, because those who were intrusted with the pope's *bulls* used to behave in a proud, haughty or insolent manner) a person who makes use of threatening expressions, and insolent behaviour, with great show of courage, but possessed of as great cowardice. In low language used for a person who attends a strumpet, espouses her quarrels, and protects her from those whom she has provoked to give her a drubbing.

To **BU'LLY**, *v. a.* to behave with noisy insolence and personated courage, in order to frighten a person into any measures or compliance.

BU'LLRUSH, S. (from *bull*, implying large and *rush*, see **BULL**) a large *rush*, growing in the sea, rivers, and in moist places. Those on the sea banks in Holland, are planted there in order to prevent the water, from washing away the earth; they grow very high, are cut in the summer, and used by the inhabitants in making baskets; as they are prickly, and different from ours, Mr. Dryden, may be defended from Johnson's criticism in applying the following epithet to their name. "The knotty bullrush, next in order flood." At the same time it must be added that our own country would afford that gentleman sufficient conviction of his being in an error.

BU'LWARK, (*bolwerck*, Belg. *bollwerck*, Fr. *boulwert*, Fr. *boloardo*, Ital.) a fortification or bastion. Figuratively, a security or protection.

To **BU'LWARK**, *v. a.* to fortify or strengthen a town by proper works. "No bulwark'd town." Addison. This verb is seldom used in any other tense than that in the quotation, and seems to have no other authority.

BU'M, S. (*bomme*, Belg. *boem*, Fr.) that part of the posteriors on which a person sits. Used in composition to convey the idea of reproach, or something low and despicable, as in the following word, *bum-bailiff*.

BU'M-BAILIFF, S. a person employed to execute a writ, or arrest a person; a *bailiff* of the meanest sort.

BUMBA'RD, S. See **BOMBARD**, of which it is a corrupt spelling.

BUMBA'ST, S. See **BOMBAST**.

BU'MBASIN, S. (supposed by Junius to be derived from *bomb* a tree, and *sein* silk, which must imply either a silk tree, or silk which grows on a tree, but as *bombyx*, Lat. signifies a silk worm, and *bombycinus*, something composed of silk, no person can hesitate in determining the etymology) See **BOMBASIN**.

BU'MKIN, S. (*bromken*, Belg. or *boom*, a tree, and *ken*, a diminutive particle, implying when added, a *loggerhead*) a person who has not had the benefit of a polite education, but is gross in his conceptions, rude or unpolished in his behaviour, and void of experience with respect to the world. A rustic, or clown.

BUMP, S. (perhaps from *bum*) a swelling occasioned by a blow.

To **BU'MP**, *v. a.* to kick a person, or strike with the knee in the breech; to make a loud noise, applied to that made by the *bittern*. See **BITTERN**.

BU'MPER, S. (from *homme*, Belg. a cover or head of a cask, because the liquor covers the brim of a glass, in the same manner as the head does the cask) a cup or glass filled up to the brim, or as full as it can hold.

BU'MPKIN, S. See **BUMKIN**.

BU'MPKINLY, *adv.* (from *bumpkin*, and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) clownish, or after the manner of a countryman, who is a stranger to politeness and address. "An air of bumpkinly romance." CLARISSA. A new word, and without proper authority.

BU'NCH, S. (*bugno*, Ital. a knot or swelling; *bunker*, Dan. the crags of a mountain) any prominence, hard knob, or swelling, rising above the surface of a thing. Many things of the same kind growing together; a cluster, applied to vegetables: Several things collected or tied together at one of their extremities. "Bunch of keys." LOCKE. Any thing collected together in a knot, so as one of the extremities may be at liberty and free from bandage. "A bunch of hairs discoloured diversly."

To **BU'NCH**, *v. a.* to grow in knobbs or protuberances, to swell. Used with *out*. "Bunching out into a large round knob." WOODW.

BUNCH-BACKED, *adj.* having hunches on the back; hump-backed; crooked, owing to the dislocation of the back or shoulder bones.

BU'NCHINESS, S. (from *bunchy* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) the quality of being uneven, with respect to surface, growing in knobs, or clusters; opposed to smoothness.

BU'NDLE, S. a parcel of goods, or collection of things tied or wrapped together, including the secondary idea of being easily portable.

To **BU'NDLE**, *v. a.* to tie or wrap several things together. Figuratively, to be included or collected together, to be comprehended or connected, applied to the ideas of the mind, and used with *up* or *together*. "Several things will not be bundled up together, under our terms or ways of speaking."

BUNG, S. (*bing*, Brit. *bomme*, Belg.) a stopple of wood, cork, &c. for the bung-hole of a cask.

To **BUNG**, *v. a.* to stop a barrel close at its largest vent, or hole.

BUNG-HOLE, S. a large round hole in a barrel, by which it is filled.

To **BU'NGLE**, *v. n.* (see **BUNGLER**) to perform any thing in a clumsy, awkward manner. Used actively, to *botch*. Figuratively, to palliate grossly, joined with the particle *up*. "But seams are coarsely bungled up and seen." DRYD.

BUNGLE, S. a *botch*; an awkward and clumsy performance.

BUNGLER, S. (*bungler*, Brit. *bonger*, Brit. from *bon y gler*, *i. e.* the last or worst musician or poet, figuratively, the worst of any profession) a bad work man, one who does a thing in an ignorant awkward or clumsy manner.

BUNGLINGLY, *adv.* (from *bungling* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a bad, clumsy, ignorant, or awkward manner.

BUNN, S. (*bunmielo*, *bunnelo*, Span.) in pastry a cake composed of yeast, flower, and caraway seeds.

BUNT, S. (corrupted, according to Skinner, from *bent*) the middle part of a sail formed into a bag or pouch that it may contain more wind. Hence the *bunt* holds much leeward wind, for the sail hangs too much to leeward. *Bunt lines*, are small lines fastened to the foot and reeved through little blocks,

BUR

blocks, seized to the yard, serving to hoist up the *bunt* of the sail, that it may be furled with greater ease.

To **BU'NT**, *v. n.* to swell, used with the particle *out*.

BU'NTER, *S.* (a cant word) a woman who picks up rags in the street; used figuratively, as a term of reproach, to convey the idea of a dirty, nasty, mean, and low-lived creature.

BU'NTING, *S.* a bird of the lark kind.

BU'OY, *S.* (pronounced *boy*, from *boue*, *bois*, or *boye*, *Fr.* *boya*, *Span.*) a piece of wood or cork, and sometimes an empty barrel well closed, floating on the water, tied to a cable fastened to the bottom of the sea in order to inform pilots and mariners where anchors are dropped in the harbours, where the wrecks of ships are sunk, together with shallow places, sand banks, and other impediments. The mast *buoy* is made of a piece of a mast or other piece of wood, which stands out of the water. *Buoy* is sometimes used for a sea mark, which shews the dangers of difficult passages.

To **BU'OY**, *v. a.* (pronounced *boy*) to raise above the surface of the water; to keep afloat. Used with the particle *up*. Figuratively, to keep any principle or thing from subsiding, or sinking under oppression. "Presbytery, was lately *buoy'd up* in Scotland by the like artifice." *King Charles*. To cause a thing to ascend by its specific lightness. "Heat enough in the air to continue its ascent, and *buoy it up*." Neuterly, to float. Figuratively, to surmount or get the better of all difficulties and impediments. "Rising merit will *buoy up* at last." *Pope*.

BUOYANCY, *S.* a quality of floating; or that quality which prevents a thing from subsiding, sinking, or descending. "The winged tribes owe their flight and *bouy-ancy* to it." *Derham*.

BUOYANT, *adj.* that which keeps a thing floating; light; that which will not sink. Figuratively, that which animates, or keeps from dejection. "His vivid nerves so full of *bouyant* spirits." *Thomson*.

BU'R, **BO'UR**, **BO'R**, in the names of places are derived from *bur*, *Sax.* which signifies an inner chamber or place for retirement and refreshment.

BU'R, *S.* (*bourre*, *Fr.* down, the *bur* including a soft down) the head of a plant covered with prickles, somewhat like the bristles of an hedge-hog, which sticks wherever it is cast.

BURBOT, *S.* (from *bur*, *barbate*, or *barbache*, *Fr.*) a river fish full of prickles.

BURDELAIS, *S.* (*Fr.*) in botany, a kind of grape.

BURDEN, *S.* (spelt more properly *burthen*, of *byrthen*, *Sax.* *burde*, *Teut.* *burn*, *Brit.*) a load, supposed to be as much as a man or horse can carry; figuratively, a difficulty, oppression, affliction, or any thing that affects a person with weariness, or becomes irksome: The number of tons, or weight a ship can carry: In trade, applied steel to 180 lb. weight; a prophecy denouncing calamities and afflictions. "This *burden* concerning the prince." *Ezek.* xii. 10. The duties required by the gospel dispensation. "My *burden* is light." *Matt.* xi. 30. In music, the drone or bass of an organ, bagpipe, &c. and the pipe or string which sounds it; hence the words, which are repeated at the end of every stanza, are called the *burthen* of a song: This sense is derived from *bourdon* of *bourdonner*, *Fr.* to burn.

To **BURDEN**, to load; to encumber, or put a person to great expence. "I did not *burden* you." *2 Cor.* xii. 16.

BURDENER, *S.* (from *burden*, and *er*, of *wer*, *Sax.* a man) one who loads; figuratively, an oppressor.

BURDENOUS, *S.* that which makes a load heavy; figuratively, grievous, oppressive, irksome; putting a person to great expence without being of any service to him.

BURDENSOME, *S.* (from *burden*, and *some*, of *sum*, *Sax.* signifying a great degree, or very much, thus of *lang*, *Sax.* long, is formed *lang-sum*, *Sax.* very long) applied to a very pressing load on the body; figuratively, applied to afflictions, or the trouble one person gives another, afflicting the mind with great anxiety and distress.

BURDENSOMENESS, *S.* (from *burdensome*, and *ness*, of *ness*, *Sax.*) applied to loads, weight or heaviness; figuratively, applied to calamities and inconveniences, the uneasiness they occasion in the bearing.

BURDOCK, *S.* in botany, a plant. See *Dock*.

BUREAU, *S.* (*Fr.* pronounced *buró*) a chest of drawers, with the top sloping like a desk, and furnished with pigeon-holes to keep writings in.

BURG, *S.* see *BURROW*.

BUR'GAGE, *S.* (from *burg*, or *burrow*) in law, a tenure proper to cities and burrough towns, whereby lands are held of the king or other lord at a certain yearly rent.

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BUR'GAMOT, *S.* (*bergamotte*, *Fr.*) a species of mellow juicy pear.

BURGANET, or **BURGONET**, *S.* (*bourguignotte*, or *bourguinotte*, *Fr.*) a kind of helmet. Obsolete.

BOUR'GEOIS, *S.* (pronounced *boarjai*, *Fr.*) a citizen or burghess. In printing the following type. "If we consider the present bench of bishops, we shall find them men distinguished by their learning, and preferred by their merits; but as their lives are not less exemplary, than their understandings are refined, they carry us back in idea to those ages when bishops were burning and shining lights, and every one who was dignified with this title; could say, be ye followers of me, even as I also am of Christ." *1 Cor.* xi. 1.

BURGESS, *S.* (*bourgeois*, *Fr.*) an inhabitant of a borough or city; or a representative of a borough town in parliament.

BUR'GH, *S.* (see *BURROW*) a corporate town or burrow.

BUR'GHER, *S.* (from *burg*, and *wer*, *Sax.* a man) one who has the right of a citizen, or a vote for a parliament-man.

BUR'GHER-SHIP, *S.* (from *burgher*, and *scyp* or *scype*, *Sax.* signifying dignity or office. Thus *Thegn-scype*, *Sax.* implies the dignity or office of a thane) the dignity, privilege or office of a burgher.

BUR'GHER-MASTER, see *BURGOMASTER*.

BUR'RH-MASTER, *S.* see *BURGOMASTER*.

BUR'GLAR, *S.* (See *BURGLARY*) one who is guilty of the crime of house-breaking.

BUR'GLARY, *S.* (*burg-brice*, *Sax.* House-breaking, from *burg* a house, and *brice* *Sax.* breaking. Or of *Burg*, *Sax.* a house, and *larron*, *Fr.* a thief.) in law, a felonious breaking and entering a person's house in the night-time, with an intent to commit some felony, whether it be executed or not: If the offence happen in the day-time, it is then called *house-breaking*, by way of distinction. A reward of 40 *l.* is given for apprehending persons guilty of this crime, by 5 Ann. c. 31.

BUR'GOMASTER, *S.* (most properly spelt burgher-master, from *borger*, *Belg.* a burghess, and *meester*, *Belg.* a master) the chief magistrate of the towns of Holland, Flanders, and Germany, and answers to an alderman and sheriff in London. In Amsterdam they are elected by those who have been burghermasters themselves, they dispose of all offices, keep the key of the bank, which is never opened but when one or more of them is present; their salary is about 500 guilders per annum, they are attended by a numerous retinue of pensioners on all public occasions, and all their feasts, public entertainments, &c. are defrayed out of the common treasury.

BUR'GRAVE or **BURG'GRAVE**, *S.* (*burggraff*, *Teut.* *borg-graef*, or *grave*, *Belg.* from *burg*, a town, and *graff*, or *grave*, a count or lord) the hereditary governor of a castle or fortified town in Germany.

BUR'RH, in the composition of Saxon names, signifies a tower, defence, or protection, and thence *Cænenburh*, is a woman ready to assist; *Cuthber*, one eminent for assistance.

BUR'IAL, *S.* (from *bury*) the interring or placing a dead body in the ground. Figuratively, the placing any thing in the earth, or under the water. "We use them for the *burials* of natural bodies." *Bacon*. The burial service, is an office of the church, performed at the grave and interment of one of its members. Its solemnity and gravity, the judicious arrangement of its several parts, and the propriety of those portions of Scripture used on this occasion, must convey a high idea of the abilities and piety of the composers, and when duly attended to in its performance, or delivered with that pathos and solemnity, which its awful periods require, must draw tears from the eyes, plant daggers in the heart, and like the sound of the Archangel's trumpet, awaken the most obdurate sinner to seriousness.

BUR'IER, *S.* (from *bury*, and *er*, implying an agent from *wer*, *Sax.* a man) he that places or inters a corpse in a grave. Figuratively, that which removes any corpse, or other thing out of sight. "Darkness be the *burier* of the dead." *Shak.* Seldom used.

BUR'INE, *S.* (*Fr.*) a tool used by engravers to make their marks, or etch on metals: An engraving tool. A graver.

BUR'LAIS, *S.* (corruptly written for *bourdelais*) a sort of grape.

To **BUR'L**, *v. a.* (from *bourre*, *Fr.* a flock of wool) to full, to dress cloths like a fuller. A Wiltshire word.

BUR'LESQUE, *S.* (*burlesco*, *Ital.* *burlare*, *Ital.* to jest) a droll, ludicrous kind of poetry, wherein both persons and things are represented in such a ridiculous light as to excite laughter: It seems to have been invented by *Bernia* an Italian, and from Italy passed into France, where it became so much the reigning taste, that in the year 1649, appeared

appeared a book, entitled the passion of our Saviour in burlesque verse; we mention this irreverent title only to brand it with its proper degree of infamy and detestation, and to warn those who are bought with such an invaluable price, as the blood of the Son of God, from being guilty of a crime which must be attended with horror, and productive of misery too great for conception. The best piece of English burlesque poetry, is *Butler's Hudibras*, and is like to continue so, unless some extraordinary genius should tread in his footsteps, and cultivate a species of composition, which our best authours have read with rapture, but never had the hardiness to rival.

To BURLE'SQUE, *v. a.* to turn to ridicule; to represent a person or thing in a ludicrous and ridiculous manner.

BU'RLY, *adj.* (supposed by Skinner to be derived from *beer-like*, i. e. clownish) tall or over-grown, applied to stature; of large dimensions, or very wide, applied to breadth. High sounding, swelling, or pompous, applied to style. "The orator's own *burly* way of nonsense." COWLEY.

To BU'RN, *v. act.* (*preter*, I *burnt*, or I have *burnt*; *burnan*, *byrnan*, Sax. *bernen*, Belg. *brennen*, Teut. *brenne*, Ill.) to consume or destroy by fire; to occasion a wound by fire or any hot solid body; neuterly, to be on fire, to kindle; figuratively, to shine as if in flame. "The barge, like a "burnish'd throne, *burnt* on the water." SHAK. To be violently agitated, or inflamed by passion; to make the cheeks glow with heat, or consume like latent fire. "That "burning shame detains him from his Cordelia." SHAK. To be hot, "Like a young hound upon a *burning* scent." DRYDEN.

BURN, S. a wound or hurt received from fire. See AMBUSTION.

BURNER, S. (from *burn* and *er*, of *ver*, Sax. a man) one who destroys, consumes, or places a thing in fire.

BURNING, S. the action of fire on some substance, whereby the minute parts are forced from each other, put into violent motion, and some of them assuming the nature of fire themselves, fly off to their proper sphere, while others either ascend in vapours, or are reduced to ashes. Figuratively flame, or fire. In former times it was used by medical writers to express the effects of prostitution on the human constitution, or the venereal disease. Burning of land, in husbandry, called *denshiring*, consists in paring off the turf, and when dry, setting it on fire; the ashes are afterwards scattered over the ground, and render such lands as are barren, sour, heathy or rushy, fit for bearing corn.

BURNING-GLASS, S. a convex glass which collects the rays of the sun into a point, where wood, or other combustible matter being placed is set on fire. As a wood fire is 35 times greater than that of the summer-sun, a glass must condense the rays of light 35 times to burn. The burning-glasses made of looking-glasses, are much more powerful than those made by lenses or glasses, that transmit the rays of light through them. Mr. *Villette's* mirror condenses rays 17,733 times, and consequently burns with a heat 506 times greater than common fire; and that it may not seem strange, that even this glass cannot condense the rays of the moon when in full, so as to produce any sensible heat, we should recollect that the density of the moon's rays is to those of the sun as 3000000 to 1, and therefore the burning-glass must condense the rays of the moon three millions of times to raise the liquor of the common thermometer, which is an effect 200 times greater than *Villette's* mirror can produce. After hinting that the Royal Society has a burning-glass, consisting of 7 concave glasses so placed, that their several foci meet in one physical point, which was presented them by the great Sir *Isaac Newton*, and vitrifies brick in a moment, and melts gold in half a minute; the possibility of *Archimedes's* setting the Roman fleet on fire by burning-glasses seems worthy of notice. Though *Descartes* has endeavoured to run it down as impracticable, the experiments of Mr. *Buffon* seems to prove it to be more than a bare probability, since by his polyedron of 6 feet broad, and as many high, consisting of 168 small mirrors, or flat pieces of looking-glasses, each 6 inches square, he hath set fire to beech-wood at 150 feet distance, in March: at another time he has burnt wood at 200 feet, and melted tin and lead at the distance of 120 feet, and silver at that of 50.

To BURNISH, *v. a.* (*burnir*, Fr.) to polish any metal or other substance so as to make it shine. Neuterly, to grow bright or glossy; to shine with splendour.

To BURNISH, *v. n.* (its etymology uncertain) to grow or spread out. Seldom used.

BURNISHER, S. (from *burnish*, and *er*, of *ver*, Sax.) one who burnishes or polishes: An instrument used by polishers,

made of the finest steel, polished on a wheel till it is as bright as looking-glass; that which is used in burnishing gold and silver is made round, sometimes with one, and sometimes with two handles: An engraver's burnisher is about 6 inches long, on one side in the shape of a heart with a long point, made round not very thick or sharp, the other end is of iron resembling the head of a dart with three angles, sharp on three sides; it is likewise named a grater. Bookbinders use a dog's tooth to burnish the edges of their books, and gilders the same, or else a wolf's tooth, blood-stone, tripoli, a piece of white wood, emery, &c.

BU'RNISHING, S. the polishing gold and silver, &c. to make them smooth, glossy, bright or shining.

BU'RNT, *participle passive*, of *burn*.

BU'RR, S. (see BUR) the lobe, or lap of the ear; likewise a sweet-bread of meat, especially that of veal.

BU'RR PUMP, S. a pump by the side of a ship with a staff 7 or 8 feet long, having a *bur* or knob of wood at the end, which is drawn up by a rope fastened to the middle, and is called likewise a bilge pump. See BILGE.

BU'RRAS-PIPE, S. among surgeons, used to keep vitriol, precipitate, or other corroding powders in.

BU'RREL, S. (*beurre*, Fr. butter) in gardening, a species of pear, called likewise the red *butter* pear, from its smooth, delicious, soft pulp.

BU'RREL-FLY, S. (*bourreler*, Fr. to torture, &c.) in natural history, a winged insect very troublesome to cattle, called likewise the *ox-fly*, *gad-bee*, or *breeze*.

BU'RREL-SHOT, S. (from *burreler*, Fr. to execute, and *shot*) in gunnery, a sort of case shot; or small bullets, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, &c. put into cases, to be discharged from a piece of ordnance.

BU'ROCK, S. a small wear or dam in a river, where wheels are laid for catching fish.

BU'RRROW, BE'RG, BU'RG, BU'RGH, S. (from *burg*, or *burig*, Sax. a city, tower, or castle, when joined with the names of places, a sign or mark of their antiquity) a corporate town, which sends members to parliament, and formerly applied only to fortified places. The holes made in the ground by rabbits.

To BU'RRROW, (from *bur*, Sax. a hill or hiding place) to make holes in the ground like rabbits; figuratively, to hide or bury like a rabbit in its burrow.

BU'RSAR, S. (*busarius*, Lat. of *busa*, Lat. a purse, *bourriers*, Fr.) an officer in a college, who receives its monies, and keeps its accounts; a treasurer. In Scotland a student sent to the universities by each presbytery, from whom they have a small annual allowance for 4 years, resembling the exhibitioners at Oxford.

BU'RSE, S. (*bourse*, Fr. *busa*, Lat. a purse) an exchange, or place where merchants assembled to transact business. Phillips imagines its name to be owing to the sign of a purse set over such places, and that the exchange in the Strand, was named Britain's burs by James I. on such an account; yet as *byrsa* was applied to the exchange of Carthage, there is no need to recur to such a whimsical circumstance.

To BU'RST, *v. n.* (*preter*. I *burst*, have *burst*, or *bursten* from *burstan*, Sax. *bursten*, Belg. and Fr.) to separate or fly asunder with violence. To quit, or break away with the particle *from*. To free a passage, with the particle *out*. To begin an action, including the idea of violence; Used with *into*. "She burst *into* tears." Applied to motion into a place. To come in suddenly, "She burst *into* the "room." Used actively, to break, separate or disunite with suddenness and violence.

BU'RST, S. a separation of the parts of a thing with violence, and attended with noise. An explosion. Figuratively, a sudden and violent action of any kind.

BU'RST, or BURSTEN, (*participle of burst*) in surgery applied to one who has a rupture.

BU'RSTENNESS, S. (from *bursten* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) the effects of a rupture; the state of a thing that is burst; the state of a person afflicted with a rupture.

BU'RSTWO'RT, S. (from *burst* and *wort* of *wort*, Sax. a plant or herb) in botany, the hernia. The flower has an empalement of one leaf, divided into five parts, but no petals: It has five awl-shaped stamina, terminated by single summits, and five others, which are barren, and placed alternately between them. The oval germen in the center, supported by two stigmas, turns to a small capsule inclosed in the empalement, having one oval pointed seed. This genus is placed by *Tournefort* in the second sect. of his 15th class, and by *Linnæus* in the second sect. of his 5th. The species are five, of which the common sort, like chick-

- chick-weed is used in the shops, as its name imports, for ruptures.
- BU'RT, S. a flat fish of the turbot kind.
- To BURTHEN, *v. a.* } See BURDEN, this is the most
BURTHEN, S. } proper spelling.
- BU'RY, S. (from *bur*, Sax. *byr*, Ill. a house) a dwelling place or house; added to the Saxon names, implies that the person, or company resided or lived there: thus *Alderman-bury*; seems to intimate that the aldermen resided formerly in that place.
- BU'RY, S. (corrupted from *burrow*) a hole made by a rabbit.
- To BU'RY, *v. a.* (pronounced by the Londoners *berry*, from *birian*, *byrigan*, or *byrigean*, Sax. of *bearg*, Sax. a tomb, or heap of earth, *bergen*, Teut. from *berg* a hill, it being the antient custom to put all the earth over a grave, which was dug out of it, must consequently form an eminence) to inter a corpse in a grave. To inter with funeral rites. To cover with earth. Figuratively, to conceal, or hide.
- BU'RYING-PLACE, S. a place set apart for interring dead bodies. A church-yard.
- B'USH, S. (*bosch*, Belg. *busch*, Teut. *bois*, *buiffon*, Fr.) a thick shrub. The branch of a tree, hung before a door, to shew that liquors are sold. "good wine needs no *busb*." SHAK.
- To BU'SH, to grow thick; to grow in a great number close together.
- BU'SHEL, S. (*boisseau*, F. *busellus*, Low Lat.) a dry measure, containing eight gallons, or four pecks. A great quantity; derived from *buschel*, Teut. a bundle. The *busbels* of a cart wheel, are pieces of iron, within the hole of the nave, to preserve it from wearing; of *bouche*, F. a mouth.
- BU'SHINESS, S. (from *busby* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) they grow in great numbers near one another, like the branches of a bush.
- BU'SHY, *adj.* full of branches, but short; thick of branches. Figuratively, short but growing in great numbers. "A thick *busby* beard." ADDIS. Abounding in bushes. "The *busby* plain." DRYD.
- BU'SILESS, *adj.* (pronounced *biziless* from *busy* and *less*, of *lease*, Sax. *laus*, Goth. *leisse*, Cimb. implying loss, want, negation) without employ; at leisure, not engaged in any employment. Figuratively, without the fatigue which attends business. "Most *busiless* when I do it." SHAK.
- BU'SILY, *adj.* (pronounced *bizily*, from *busy* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in an officious inquisitive manner. "If too *busily* they should enquire." DRYD. With an air of active importance and seeming hurry from a multiplicity of business.
- BU'SINESS, S. (pronounced *bisness* or *bizness*, from *busy* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) employment, a man's peculiar trade or profession. In the plural, affairs, or concerns. After *make* or *made* a person's whole study and peculiar employment, "made it his *busness* to lash the faults of other writers." ADDIS. Joined with *have*, a reason that may be assigned for any measure or undertaking, a propriety, "What *business* had the tortoise among the clouds." L'ESTR. After *do* propriety, service, advantage, or a means of attaining an end. "A perpetual spring will not *do* their *business*," BENT. To *do* a man's *business*, is a low and familiar phrase, for killing, destroying or ruining him.
- BU'SK, S. (*busque*, Fr.) a piece of steel or whale-bone worn at the stomacher of a woman's stays, in order to keep them in the proper form and strengthen them.
- BU'SKIN, S. (*busken*, or *brofken*, Belg. *borzacchino*, Ital.) a kind of short boot worn by the antients, covering the foot and leg as far as the middle, laced or fastened before: Its sole was so thick, that it made a person considerably taller; was worn by the dramatic performers in tragedy, and distinguished from the sock worn in comedy, which was of a thinner sole and consequently lower. Figuratively, tragedy, "Garrick shines in all the variety of characters that the stage can afford, and is no less admired in the *sock* than in the *buskin*."
- BU'SS, S. (*bus*, Ir. the mouth, *busen*, *bousen*, Fr.) a salute given by the lips, attended with a smacking sound, and familiar endearment; distinguished from a *kiss*, which is a bare touch of the lips, and given with a greater shew of distance or ceremonious kindness. Authors without attending to this distinction use them promiscuously, looking on *buss* as a low term to convey the same idea as a *kiss*. In fishery, a small vessel from 48 to 60 tons burthen, used in the herring fishery, with two small sheds or cabbins at each end, that at the prow serving for a kitchen; derived from *busse*, Teut.

- To BU'SS, to salute a person with the lips. Figuratively, to touch, "Yond towers whose wanton tops do *buss* the clouds." SHAK.
- BU'ST, S. (*busso*, Ital.) in sculpture, the figure of a person in relievo, containing only the head, shoulders and stomach, without the arms, usually placed on a pedestal or console. The Italians use the term for the trunk of a human body, from the neck to the hips.
- BU'STARD, S. (*bistarde*, Fr. *bucciano*, Ital.) a wild turkey, so called from its difficulty in flying and raising itself from the ground, on account of its weight.
- To BU'STLE, *v. n.* (supposed by some to be derived from *brustlian*, Sax. to make a noise, but more probably from *busy*) to set about a thing with activity; to make a great noise or stir about any thing.
- BU'STLE, S. a hurry of business, a noise or tumult.
- BU'STLER, S. (from *busle* and *er* of *wer*, Sax. a man) an active, stirring, industrious man.
- BU'SY, S. (pronounced *bizy* or *biffy* from *busgian*, Sax. *besich*, Belg.) engaged in any employment. Active, diligent, officious, or meddling with things that do not concern a person; this sense is derived from *bisigare*, Ital.
- To BU'SY, *v. a.* (see the noun, participle *busied*) to keep a person employed. To employ; used with the particles *about* and *with*, "The ideas it is *busied* about." LOCKE. "busy giddy minds *with* foreign quarrels." SHAK.
- BU'SY-BODY, S. a person full of officiousness, meddling with the concerns of other people, offering assistance without being welcome, and giving advice without being asked.
- BU'T, *conj.* (*buton*, *bute*, *butan* Sax.) when it diverts or breaks off the thread of a discourse, so as to pursue a different topic, it intimates a stop of the mind, and signifies, howbeit. "But to say no more." When applied to limit or restrain the sense to what is expressed, exclusive of all others, it signifies only. "I saw *but* two planets." When used to imply a thing to be otherwise than it should be, it signifies yet, or nevertheless. "You pray, *but* it is not that God would bring you to the true religion." joined with *did* or *had*, it denotes *only*, "Did *but* men consider." TILLOT. When used to introduce the minor of a syllogism it only implies that the latter proposition should be joined to the former; and may be changed for *now*. "All animals have sense, *but* a dog is an animal." After a comparative noun it has the force of *than*, "no sooner up, *but* he privately opened the gate." GUARD. N^o 167. After the auxiliary verb *be*, preceded by a negative it implies otherwise than, "It cannot be *but* nature has some director." HOOKER. After the words *doubt*, *question*, or other terms implying uncertainty, if proceeded by a negative, it implies that the excepted clause, which follows, is an object of the highest assurance and confidence, and may be changed for *that*, which is sometimes expressed with it. "There is no *doubt but* the king of Spain will reform, &c." ADDIS. "They made no account, *but that* the navy, &c." BACON. Joined with an adverb or noun expressive of time it confines, limits, or restrains the action or thing mentioned to the period expressed. Joined with *for* it implies without, or had it not been for. "And *but* for mischief you had died for spite." DRYD. After a negative or question implying a negative, it denotes an exception, or except. "Who can it be, ye gods, *but* perjured Lycon?" SMITH'S *Phæd*.
- BU'T, S. (*bout* Fr.) a limit, or boundary, seldom used. In sea language the end of any plank, which joins to another on the outside of a ship under water. HARRIS.
- BU'T-END, S. the broad or blunt end of a thing, or the end on which it rests.
- BU'TCHER, S. the *u* is pronounced long (*boucher*, Fr.) one who kills, cuts-up, and sells the flesh of cattle in a market, or his own house. It is indeed strange that the act *4 Hen. vii. c. 3.* "Which forbids any butcher to slay beasts within the walls of the city of London, on pain of forfeiting 12*d.* or 8*d.* for every cow or other beast;" should be evaded and never put in execution, though it is plain that nothing could contribute more to the cleanliness of the streets, the wholesomeness of the air, the preventing those accidents which are caused, by over-driving black cattle, in the streets, or what is not less important, the removing from infant minds such scenes as tend to smother the tender glowings of humanity, and by familiarising the sight to bloodshed, make the soul contract such habits of barbarity, and cruelty, as discretion will not be able to root out; and reason at its greatest maturity, will find a hard task to restrain. *Butcher* is used figuratively, for one who is of a barbarous disposition, delights in murder, or

B U T

- the slaughter of mankind. "Conquerours for the most part are but the *butchers* of mankind." LOCKE.
- To **BU'TCHER**, *v. a.* to slay or kill a beast. Figuratively, to murder one of the human species in a barbarous and cruel manner.
- BU'TCHER'S-BROOM**, *S.* in botany, the *knee-bolly*, with which butchers sweep their blocks.
- BU'TCHERLINESS**, *S.* (from *butcherly* and *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) a state or quality denoting a disposition void of every principle of humanity, and delighting in the most cruel murders.
- BU'TCHLERLY**, *adv.* (from *butcher* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a cruel, barbarous, or bloody manner. Figuratively, servile, arising from an apprehension of excessive punishment. "There is a way—would take away this *butcherly* fear in making Latin." ASCHAM.
- BU'TCHERY**, *S.* the trade of a butcher. Figuratively, the commission of murder, attended with circumstances of excessive cruelty. Cruelty, barbarity; used as a term of the blackest reproach.
- BU'TLER**, *S.* (formerly spelt *bottler*, that is one who fills bottles, *bouteiller*, Fr. *bottigliere*, Ital.) a servant who has the care of the wine and other liquors used in a family.
- BU'TLERAGE**, *S.* the duty upon wines imported, claimed by the king's butler.
- BU'TLERSHIP**, *S.* (from *butler* and *ship*, of *scyp*, or *scype*, Sax. implying office) the office of a butler.
- BU'TMENT**, *S.* (*aboutement*, Fr.) in architecture, the supporters on, or against which, the feet of an arch rest. Likewise the little places taken out of the yard or ground plot of an house for a buttery or scullery.
- BU'TT**, *S.* (*butte*, *bytte*, Sax. *butte*, Belg. and Teut. *botte*, Ital. a cask) a vessel or barrel, containing 126 gallons of wine, 108 of beer, and from 15 to 22 cwt. of currants.
- BU'TT**, *S.* (*bout*, Fr.) the place, or mark which a person is to hit in shooting. Figuratively, the point or object to which any persons measures are aimed and directed. The stroke, or mark made by a push in fencing. A person who is the object of ridicule to a whole company.
- To **BU'TT**, *v. a.* (*bottin*, Belg. to beat or strike) to strike or give a blow with the head, applied to the method of attack used by a ram, in its primary sense, and to that of any other animal, which attacks in the same manner, in its secondary.
- BU'TTER**, *S.* (*buttere*, Sax. *boter*, Belg. *butter*, Teut. *butyrum*, Lat.) a fat and unctuous substance made from cream by churning. Suffolk being a rich soil is famous for very good butter, and very bad cheese, of the former it produces great quantities, which have been exported to the colonies, and brought back again without any diminution of its goodness. This common and useful article is both nourishing and pectoral, opens the body, blunts the sharpness of corrosive poisons, is a dissolver and digester, good to ease pains, and removes inflammations. Yet it must be owned, that when used to excess, it relaxes and weakens the stomach, destroys the appetite, creates nausea, and heats much. It gives its name to several medicines, though it does not enter into the composition of them. Thus *butter* of antimony, consists only of a corrosive sublimate united with regulus of antimony, and *butter* of tin, is made of tin and corrosive sublimate.
- To **BU'TTER**, *v. a.* to spread or pour *butter* upon any thing. In gaming, to increase the stakes at every throw.
- BU'TTER-BUMP**, *S.* in natural history, a fowl called the *Bittourn*.
- BU'TTER-BUR**, *S.* in botany, the *petasites*; its flower is composed of several hermaphrodite florets, included in one common cylindrical empalement, being each funnel-shaped, and have each one petal, five hairy stamina, and a short germen crowned with down, which afterwards becomes an oblong compressed seed, crowned with a hairy down. This genus is ranged by Tournefort, in the 2d. section of his 12th class, and by Linnæus, in the 2d. section of his 19th. There are five species. The roots of the first or common are sudorific, alexpharmic, good in infectious malignant, or pestilential fevers, cordial in preventing fainting, and used in treacle water.
- BU'TTER-FLOWER**, *S.* in botany, a yellow flower, with which the fields are covered in May, and deriving its name either from its resembling the colour, or its contributing to colouring *butter* in that month.
- BU'TTER-FLY**, *S.* (*butter-fliege*, Sax. *butter-fliege*, Teut. *leter-vielge*, Belg.) in natural history, a beautiful insect, produced from an egg, eruca-worm, catterpillar, and nymph, or aurelia. The wonders of the different stages before it arrives to its maturity, and the profusion of splendour which appears in its structure, when arrived to the *butter-fly* state, would require too much room to expatiate

B U Y

- on here, but may be treated of in the several articles which occur in this work relative thereto. But let it be allowed me to say, that those who would be acquainted with the different species, should consult Harris's *Aurelian*, the *Spectacle of Nature*, Swammerdam, Malpighi, and Derham's *Physico Theology*.
- BU'TTERISS**, *S.* in farriery, an instrument of steel, set in a wooden handle, used in paring the foot, or cutting the hoof of a horse.
- BU'TTER-MILK**, the whey separated from the cream in making *butter*.
- BUTTER-PRINT**, *S.* a piece of carved wood, used to mark *butter*.
- BU'TTER-TOOTH**, *S.* in low language, applied to the great broad fore teeth, called by anatomists the incisores.
- BU'TTER-WOMAN**, *S.* a woman who sells *butter*.
- BU'TTER-WORT**, *S.* (from *butter* and *wort*, of *wyrt*, Sax. a plant) in botany, a plant called likewise the *sanicle*, deriving its name according to Skinner, from the fatness of its leaves.
- BU'TTERY**, *adj.* having the appearance or qualities of *butter*.
- BU'TTERY**, *S.* (from *butter*, or according to Skinner, from *bouter*, Fr. to place, or lay up) a room where *butter* or other provisions are kept.
- BU'TTOCK**, *S.* (supposed by Skinner to be derived from *bout van been*, Belg. the bolt of the bone; or from *bout*, Fr. the extremity) the broad, thick, fleshy part of a man, or beast, joining to the hip. The buttock of a ship is her full breadth right a-stern, from the tuck upwards: When built broad or narrow at the transome, she is said to have a broad or narrow *buttock*.
- BU'TTON**, *S.* (*bottown*, Brit. *bouton*, Fr. *bottone*, Ital.) a small, flattish round ball made of metal, or covered with silk or hair, sowed to the clothes to fasten any part of dress together. Figuratively, a knob or ball. In botany, the round head of a plant; a bud. In carpentry, a piece of wood moving upon a nail or screw, used to keep a door close. In smithery, a brass knob of a lock serving to open or shut a door. In natural history, the sea-urchin, a kind of crab-fish with prickles, instead of feet.
- To **BU'TTON**, *v. a.* to sew buttons on a garment. To close or fasten the parts of a garment together with buttons. Figuratively, to inclose, cloath, or involve, with the particle *up*. "Whose heart is *button'd up* with steel." SHAK.
- BU'TTON-HOLE**, *S.* the hole made in a garment to receive and fasten the button in.
- BU'TTRESS**, *S.* (from *aboutter*, Fr.) in architecture, a kind of butment made archwise, or a mass of stone, or brick, serving to prop or support the sides of a building, or wall, &c. when it is very high, or has any considerable load to sustain on the other side, as a bank, &c. Figuratively, a prop, or support of any opinion, or cause. "The ground pillar, and *buttress* of the good old cause."
- To **BU'TTRESS**, *v. a.* to prop, support, or secure from falling.
- BU'TWINK**, *S.* a kind of bird.
- BUTYRA'CEOUS**, *adj.* (from *butyrum*, Lat. *butter*) having the properties of butter; fat, unctuous, "the *butyraceous* parts." FLOYER.
- BU'TYROUS**, *adj.* (from *butyrum*, Lat.) having the properties of butter; fat, unctuous, "the *butyrous* parts of the chyle." FLOYER.
- BUX'OM**, *adj.* (*bocsum*, Sax. from *bugan*, Sax. to bend. It originally signified obedient. Thus Trevisa tells his patron, "that he is obedient and *buxom* to all his commands," and in the form of marriage before the Reformation the bride "promised to be *obedient* and *buxom* to all his commands,") obedient, tractable, opposed to obstinate or resisting. Figuratively, void of resistance, yielding or giving away. "He with broad sails—winnow'd the *buxom* air." Par. Loft. Gay, lively, brisk, wanton, jolly.
- BU'XOMLY**, *adv.* (from *buxom* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a wanton, lively, gay, or amorous manner.
- BU'XOMNESS**, *S.* (from *buxom* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) the quality of being wanton, gay, or amorous.
- To **BU'Y**, *v. a.* (pronounced *by*, preter I *bought*, or *have bought*, from *biegean*, Sax. part. *bobte*) to purchase a thing by money, or the exchange of any other commodity. Figuratively, to exchange one thing for another. "Plea—sure with praise, and danger they would *buy*." DONNE. Used with *up* to purchase large quantities of any commodity. Used with *off* to escape by means of money; to bribe, or corrupt by bribery, "dissuade, or *buy off* conscience." SOUTH. Used neuterly, with the particle *with*, to treat about a purchase.

BU'YER,

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BUYER, S. (pronounced *by-er* from *buy* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) he that purchases a thing with money, &c.
To BU'ZZ, *v. n.* (*bizzen*, Teut. to growl) to hum, or make a noise like bees, flies, or wasps. Figuratively, to whisper, or talk so as to make a noise like the humming of bees.
To BU'ZZ, *v. a.* to whisper. Used with *abroad*, to divulge, publish, or spread a report, or rumour.
BU'ZZ, S. the humming sound of bees. A whisper; or talk.
BU'ZZARD, S. (*busard*, or *buzart*, Fr. *busbard*, or *busfert*, Teut. *buzzago*, Ital.) a degenerate kind of hawk. Figuratively, a person of mean parts, a blockhead, or dunce; generally used with the epithet *blind*.
BU'ZZER, S. a secret whisperer, or one who endeavours by false rumours to alienate the affections of another.
BY', prep. (*big*, Sax. *bi*, Sax. and Goth. *ba*, Perf. *bey*, Teut. *by*, Belg.) after words signifying action, it implies the agent, cause, means, manner, and is used after verbs neuter, for the instrument; after quantity it expresses the proportion; at the end of a sentence it implies imitation, or conformity; "a model to build others *by*." **ARBUTH.** After an adjective of the comparative degree, it denotes the difference, or proportion in which one thing exceeds another. "Shorter *by* the head." Applied to time, it signifies that a thing or action is limited to the period expressed. Applied to motion or passage, it implies close, or by the side: Applied to place or situation, it denotes nearness. Joined to the pronouns *himself*, *herself*, &c. it signifies the exclusion, or absence of all others. After *keep* it signifies possession, or ready for use. "He *kept* some of the spirit *by* him." **BOYLE.** In forms of swearing, it signifies a particularizing, or specifying the object. Used adverbially, it signifies near, or a small distance, applied to place; passing, applied to motion, and presence when used with *be*, "I will not be *by*." **SHAK.** *By and by*; signifies a short time, or shortly. Used substantively, for something, which is not the direct or immediate object of a person's regard; generally used with the preposition *by*, "the *by*." **DRYD.** This word is commonly wrote *bye*, and as it distinguishes it from the preposition, should be generally adopted for the sake of perspicuity.
BY', or **BY'E**, in composition, implies something out of the direct way, as *by-road*; something irregular, private, or selfish, as *by-end*; something private, opposed to that which is by public authority, as a *by-law*.
BY'-COFFEE-HOUSE, S. a coffee-house in an obscure place, or by-street, opposed to one in a high-street.

B Y Z

BY-CONCERNMENT, S. that which does not make a part of the main design. The episodes in an epic, or dramatic poem.
BY-DEPEND'ENCE, S. an appendage; or something accidentally depending on another.
BY-DESIGN, S. a design not foreseen, or intended, but intervening by accident.
BY-END, S. private, or self-interest, opposed to public spirit, and conveying an idea of reproach.
BY'-GONE, *adj.* past, peculiar to the Scotch. "The *by-gone* day." **SHAK.**
BY-INTEREST, S. self or private interest, opposed to that of the public.
BY-LAW, S. a law made by corporations or court-leets for the better government of cities, &c. in cases which are not provided for by the public laws, but no ways opposite or contrary to them.
BY-MA'TTER, S. something which is accidental and has no connection with the main subject.
BY'-NAME, S. a name of reproach, a nick-name.
BY'-PAST, *adj.* past, peculiar to the Scotch. "Three hundred years *by-past*." **CHEYNE.**
BY'-PATH, S. a private path, opposed to a public path.
BY'-RESPECT, S. a private or selfish end or view.
BY'-ROAD, S. an unfrequented road, opposed to a public one.
BY'-ROOM, S. a private room within another.
BY'-SPEECH, S. a speech not directly relating to the point treated of.
BY'-STREET, an obscure street.
BY'-VIEW, S. a self-interested, private, or mercenary purpose.
BY'-WALK, S. a private walk, opposed to a main road.
BY'-WAY, S. a private and obscure way, which has no communications with, and cannot be seen from a public road.
BY'-WEST, S. to the west of; westward.
BY'-WORD, S. (*bi-word*, Sax.) a saying, proverb, or term of reproach.
BYE or **BEE**, from *by*, Isl. or *bye*, Sax. imply a dwelling, place, or city, and are added to the names of persons, to signify that they lived or had seats in the places, to which these names are appropriated.
BY'ZANTINE, S. (from *byzantium*) a wedge, or bar of gold valued at 15 *l.* which the king offers on receiving the sacrament on Christmas-day; and is called likewise a *bezant*, from a piece of gold coined by the emperours of Byzantium or Constantinople.





C.

C A B

C, The third letter, supposed by some to have been borrowed from the Hebrew כ, inverted thus C, or from the Grecian κ, but as both our language and alphabet seem entirely to be formed on the plan of the Anglo-Saxon, we may be allowed to assert that it is borrowed from the L, which is the third letter of their alphabet, as well as ours, has the same sound, and in their small characters was written in the same form, as it is at present by ourselves. It is sounded by expressing the breath between the tongue, raised to the roof of the mouth near the palate, and the lips open. Before the vowels *a, o, u*, and all consonants, it is pronounced hard, though somewhat softer than the *k*, as in *cage, cat, cut*, but before *i, e*, and *y*, it has a sound like the *j*, but somewhat more sharp, as in *cit, cell, cyder*; before an *b*, it has a peculiar sound, between the hardness of the *k*, and the softness of the *j*, as in *chain, cheese*; but in words derived from the French, it is sounded like an *j*, before *b*, as in *chaise, chicane*, which are pronounced *shaize, shicane*. It has been customary to add a *k* to it, when it comes at the end of words, as in *logick*, but moderns seem now to have dropped it as useless, writing *logic*; which is certainly to be commended, not only as being more agreeable to the etymology of words derived from the Latin, but likewise confirmed by the practice of the Anglo-Saxons, from whom we have borrowed not only the great, but, perhaps, the best part of our language. Used as a figure, it stands for 100, and when double CC, 200. When placed before a name, it signifies *Caius, Cæsar, &c.* With Roman Lawyers, it signified to *condemn*, from *condemno*. See *A*. When double it signified *consuls*. In commerce it is used by merchants to mark their books, and in printing a signature to denote the number of sheets. In music, it denotes the highest part in a thorough base.

CA'B, S. (Heb. קב) a Hebrew measure, containing three pints one third, English wine measure, and two pints one sixth of our corn measure.

CAB'AL, S. See CABALA.

CAB'AL, S. (*cabaler*, Fr.) a body of men united in some design, to disturb or change the administration of a state, distinguished from *party*, in the same degree, as *few* from *many*. Figuratively, an intrigue, or plot to introduce change in an administration.

To CABAL, *v. n.* (*cabaler*, Fr.) to form plots or engage in intrigues for subverting or changing an administration.

CA'BALA, S. (קבלה, *kabalah*, Chald. from קבל, *kibel*, Chald. to receive by tradition from father to son) in its primary sense any sentiment, opinion, usage, or explication of Scripture, transmitted from father to son. The origin of the *Cabala*, among the Jews is owing to a tradition, that at the time when Moses received the law from God at mount Sinai, he received likewise the explication of the obscure passages, which on his coming down he communicated to Aaron, his sons, and the 70 elders, but they being not committed to writing were handed down to future ages, only by tradition. Among these traditions, which are, in fact, only the private interpretations of the Rabbies, some are mystical, and consist of odd and abstruse significations, given to words, or the letters which compose them; and it is this to which the word *Cabala* is at present restrained. It is divided into three parts, the first called *Gematria*, consists in taking the letters of a word for figures, and explaining it by the arithmetical value of its numerical letters; secondly, the *Notaricon* consists in taking the several letters of a word for whole words, or else in taking only the initial letters of several words and composing a word from them; thirdly, the *Temurah*, consists in transposing the letters of a word in the same manner as moderns do to make an anagram. The word *Cabala*, is likewise applied to the abuse of some text of Scripture, whereby certain visionaries pretend to discover some future event from the various combinations of words, letters, and numbers in the sacred writings.

C A B

CA'BALIST, S. a sect among the Jews which interprets Scripture according to the rules of the *cabala*. The Jews are divided into Karaites, who reject all tradition and the Talmud, retaining only the pure text of Scripture; and the Rabbinites or Talmudists, who likewise receive the talmud and traditionary exposition of Scripture: These are again sub-divided into pure Rabbinites, which explain the Scripture in its natural sense, *i. e.* by grammar, history and tradition; and the Cabalists, who pretend to discover hidden, mystical senses, and make use of the *Cabala*, and its rules of interpretation. The first heretics among Christians struck into this by path, and their descendants amongst the moderns, the Hutchinsonians, by treading in their steps, have almost made it a common road.

CABA'LIST, S. in commerce, a term used in the province of Languedoc to imply a person not trading in his own name, but concerned with another.

CABALISTIC, CABALISTICAL, *adj.* something relating to, or founded upon the principle of the Cabalists. Something mystical.

CABA'LLER, S. (from *cabal*, and *er*, from *aver*, Sax. a man) one who enters into plots and intrigues to disturb and change the administration of any government.

CABALLE'ROS, S. (Span.) in commerce, Spanish wools.

CABA'LLINE, *adj.* (*caballinus*, Lat.) belonging to a horse; *caballine aloes*, in medicine, is horse-aloes.

CA'BARET, S. (Fr.) a place where wine is sold. "Passing by some *cabaret*." BRAMHAL. Wants authority, and is not in use.

CA'Bbage, S. (*cabus*, or *choux cabus*, Fr. *cabaccio*, Ital. *kabuys*, Belg.) in botany, the *brassica*, a kitchen plant with large fleshy and glaucous coloured leaves. The empalement consists of 4 upright spear-shaped leaves, which fall off. The flower is cross-shaped with 4 oval entire petals, having 4 oval nectarious glands, 6 awl-shaped erect stamens, a taper germen, with a short style, which becomes a long taper pod, depressed on each side, and divided into two cells filled with round seeds. Linnæus ranges it in the second sect. of his 15th class, joining the turnep, navew and rocket to it; and its species are 8; the varieties of the first being 11, and those of the 3d sort 2. It is likewise a cant word among taylours for remnants of cloth which are not returned to their customers.

To CA'Bbage, *v. a.* to defraud a person of part of his cloth, or to retain the superfluities of cloth from a customer.

CA'Bbage-TREE, S. in botany, a species of palm-tree, growing in the *Caribbee* islands to a prodigious height: Its leaves envelope each other so closely, that the innermost are blanched, and made use of for the plaits of hats.

CA'Bbage-WORM, S. a small reptile or worm generally found at the root of the off-sets of cabbages.

CABE'ÇA or CABESSE, S. (Port. the head) in commerce the best silks; the Portuguese trading in the East Indies distinguish between the best and worst merchandizes by the names head and belly; as the head is the noblest part of the human fabric, they apply that name to the best, calling them *cabeça*, and the belly being the less noble part, they apply that to the worst sorts, calling them *bariga*.

CABE'SAS, S. (Span.) a sort of wool, which comes from Estremadura in Spain.

CA'BIDOS, S. (Port.) a long measure, used by the Portuguese in the East Indies, which contains 2 feet 11 lines or $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Paris ell, so that 7 of them make 4 ells of Paris.

CA'BIN, S. (*caban* or *chabin*, Erit. *cabane*, Fr. *cabanna*, Span. *capanna*, Ital. a little straw hut) a little hut, or cottage. On board ship, small cells or apartments, very narrow, like presses, for the officers to lie in.

To CA'BIN, *v. n.* to live in a cabin. Figuratively, to live or lie in any narrow or small place. "And *cabin* in a "cave." SHAK. Used actively, to confine in a cabin. "But now I'm *cabin'd*, *crib'd*, *confin'd*." SHAK.

CA'BINED, *adj.* belonging to a cabin; figuratively, narrow, or belonging to a bed-chamber, "from her *cabin'd* "loop-hole peep." MILT.

CA'BINET, *S.* (*cabinet*, Fr. *cabinetto*, Ital.) among joiners, a kind of press or chest with several doors and drawers for preserving curiosities, or keeping clothes. In architecture, the most retired place in the best part of a building, set apart for writing, studying, or privacy. Figuratively, a room in which private consultations are held. Hence, a *cabinet council*, is that which is held with great privacy, and wherein the most important articles, which concern a state, are determined.

CA'BINET-MAKER, *S.* one who makes cabinets, chests of drawers, and other wooden furniture for chambers, or dining-rooms.

CABLE, *S.* (*cabl*, Brit. *cable*, Fr. *cabel*, Bel. כבֶּל, *chebel*, Heb.) a thick, large, strong, three strand-rope, from three to 20 inches in diameter, fastened to an anchor, to hold the ship when she rides; generally 120 fathoms in length; whence a cable's length is figuratively used for 120 fathoms. A cable is said to be well *laid*, when well wrought, or made; to be *ferwed* or *platted*, when bound with ropes, or clouts to prevent it from gauling the hauls; to be *spliced*, when the several strands are interwoven, to join two pieces or ends together; to be *coil'd*, when rolled up in a ring, the several rounds being called *cable tire*; to *pay more* cable, is to let more out; to *pay cheap* the cable, is to let or hand out apace; and to *veer more* cable, is to let more out. When two pieces of *cable* are spliced together, it is called a *shot* of the cable.

CA'BLEM, *adj.* belonging to, or resembling cables. *Cabled flutes*, in architecture, are those which are filled up with pieces in the form of a cable. In heraldry, a *cabled cross*, is that which is formed of the two ends of a ship's cable; sometimes, but improperly, a cross covered with rounds of rope, this being rather a *cross corded*.

CA'BURNS, *S.* small ropes used in a ship.

CA'BOCHED, *adj.* (pronounced and formerly wrote *caboched*, of *cabeca*, Span. or *caboche*, Picard. a head, according to Skinner) in heraldry, the head of a beast cut off behind the ears by a section parallel to the face; distinguished from *couped*, which is by an horizontal section.

CABO'SSED, see CABOCHED.

CACAO, see CHOCOLATE-NUT.

CACHE'TIC or CACHETICAL, *adj.* (from *cachexy*) in medicine, having, or shewing, an ill habit of body.

CA'CHEXY, *S.* (from κακος, *kakos*, Gr. bad, and εἶς, *exis*, Gr. habit) in medicine, an universal bad state, or disposition of body, proceeding from a defect of nourishment, which according to Boerhaave, is owing either to a depravation of the nutritious juices, a disorder in the vessels which convey them, or a defect in the animal œconomy, by which the nutritious juices are formed, circulated, and applied to the solids.

To CA'CK, *v. n.* (*cacare*, Lat. *kich*, Belg. a straining for want of breath) to unload the body by excrements, or stool.

To CA'CKLE, *v. n.* (*kaeckelen*, Belg. *caccherare*, or *checcallare*, Ital.) in its primary sense to make a noise like a goose; applied likewise to that of a hen. Figuratively, to laugh heartily.

CA'CKLE, *S.* the noise made by a goose or fowl.

CA'CKLER, *S.* (from *cackle* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) a fowl that cackles. Figuratively, a person who divulges a secret; a tell-tale, a tattler.

CA'CKERELL, *S.* (a diminutive from *cacker*, or person at stool, of CA'CK) a fish, said to make a person laxative.

CACHOCHYMY, *S.* (from κακος, *kakos*, Gr. bad, and χυμος, *chymos*, Gr. juice) in medicine, a vicious or corrupt state of the vital humours, especially of the mass of the blood, arising from external contagion, or a disorder of the secretions, or excretions.

CA'COPHONY, *S.* (Gr. from κακος, *kakos*, Gr. bad, and φωνη, *phone*, Gr. the voice) in grammar and rhetoric, the meeting together of letters, syllables or words, which form a harsh and disagreeable sound.

CADA'RI, *S.* (from קדר, *kadara*, Arab. power) a sect of Mohammedans, who maintain free agency, deny that there is any power secretly influencing the will, and reject all absolute decrees, or predestination.

CADA'VEROUS, *adj.* (*cadaver*, Lat. a dead body, corpse, or carcase) having the appearance or qualities of a dead body.

Nº XVIII.

CADDIS, *S.* a kind of tape or ribbon. In natural history, a kind of worm or grub found in a case of straw, derived from *codde*, Sax. a bag.

CA'DE, *adj.* (according to Skinner, from *cadet*, Fr. soft or delicate; an old word now obsolete) soft, tender, tame, delicate. In husbandry, a *cade* lamb, is one that is bred in a house; a house-lamb. Hence *to cade*, the verb, to breed up tenderly.

CA'DE, *S.* (*cadus*, Lat.) a cag, cask or barrel. In the book of rates, a certain number of fish; thus a *cade* of herrings, is a vessel containing 500, and a *cade* of sprats, 1000.

CADE'NE, *S.* a coarse sort of carpet imported from the Levant.

CA'DENCE, *S.* (*cadence*, Fr. of *cadens*, Lat.) in its primary sense, a fall, decline or descent. "Now was the fun in "western *cadence* low." *Par. Loft*. In oratory and poetry, the fall of the voice, the flow of verses or periods. The French verses which are composed of Alexandrines and divided into equal parts or halves in the reading, fatigue and satiate the ear by the sameness of sound; but the English, which like the Latin can vary its cadence according to the variety of its subjects, is always new and always pleasing. Though indeed this holds good of those compositions that are written in rhyme, yet in blank verse it is abundantly more conspicuous. In music, cadence, is a certain rest, either at the end of a song, or of some of its parts, into which it is divided as into members or periods. A perfect cadence is that which consists of two notes sung after each other, or by degrees, conjoined in each of the two parts; and an imperfect cadence is when the last measure is not in octave or unison, but a sixth, or a third. The chief cadence or close, is the key itself in which the bass always concludes, the next in dignity is the fifth above, and the next to that, the third. A cadence is broken when the bass, instead of falling a fifth, rises a second major or minor. Cadence in dancing, is when the several steps and motions follow or answer the different notes or measure of the music. In horsemanship, an equal measure, or proportion observed by a horse in all his motions, when thoroughly managed.

CADE'T, *S.* (Fr.) the younger brother of a family. A volunteer in an army, who serves in expectation of a commission.

CA'DEW, or CA'DEWORM, *S.* (of *cadus* Lat. a cask, from the manner in which they house themselves) in natural history, a kind of worms, which in time change into butterflies. They are of several species, and those named from the materials of which their houses are made, are called straw-worms; others, which house in two or more sticks laid parallel to each other, creeping at the bottom of brooks, and those which make use of a small bundle of pieces of rush, duckweed sticks, &c. glued together by which they float on the top, and can row themselves about the waters, with their feet, are called *codbaiters*. The ingenuity they discover in collecting those materials, which are fittest for their purpose, and glueing them together so, that they shall be heavier than water, when their food lies at the bottom, and lighter, when they must gather it from the surface; the structure of their cell which is so contrived, that they can transport it without difficulty, thrust their body out of it to reach what they want, or withdraw it within, to guard it against danger; must certainly make us astonished, and at a loss, what to determine with respect to the dignity of human reason, or how sufficiently to acknowledge that wisdom, which appears in every part of the creation.

CADGER, *S.* one who brings butter, eggs, and poultry from the country to market. A higgler.

CADI, or CADHI, *S.* (قاضي, Arab.) among the Turks and Saracens, the judge of a smaller town or village, who decides in all civil controversies; from whom an appeal lies to the superiour judges, and who resembles our justices of the peace.

CADI'LLACK, *S.* in gardenning, a kind of pear.

CÆCIAS, *S.* (Lat.) a north-wind, "Boreas, and Cæcias," *Par. Loft*.

CAD'MIA, *S.* a recrement of copper ore produced in furnaces, when that metal is separated from its ore, driven by the blast of the bellows against the sides or roofs of the furnaces, or collected in its chimneys.

CADU'CEUS, *S.* (Lat.) a scepter or wand, entwined with two serpents, borne by Mercury, as the ensign of his office.

CÆ'CUM, *S.* (Lat. *hid* or *blind*) in anatomy, one of the three portions of the larger intestines, in the form of a round short bag, whose bottom is turned upwards, and its mouth downwards; its length is about three fingers breadth, its diameter more than double that of the small intestines,

it lies under the right kindey, and is hid by the convolutions of the ilium.

CÆSTUS, S. (Lat. from *cædo*, Lat. to beat) a large gauntlet made of raw hides, used in combats among the antients; they were studded with nails, or strengthened with lead or plates of iron, and surrounded the hand, wrist, and arm, to guard them from blows, and prevent their being broken, or dislocated.

CÆSURA, S. (Lat.) in poetry, a figure whereby a short syllable at the end of a verse is accounted long.

CAFTAN, S. (Pers.) a Persian vest or garment.

CA'G, S. See **KEG**.

CA'GE, S. (*cage*, Fr. *gaggin*, Ital.) an inclosure of twigs, or wire, in which birds are kept. A place for wild beasts, inclosed with pallisadoes. A prison for people guilty of petty crimes, wherein strumpets, &c. are confined in the night time.

To **CA'GE**, *v. a.* to inclose or confine in a *cage*.

CA'IMAN, S. the American name for a Crocodile.

To **CAJ'OLE**, (*cageoler*, Fr. *gazzolare*, Ital.) to flatter, soothe, or coax, including the idea of dissimulation.

CAJ'OLER, S. (from *cajole* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax.) a flatterer, or wheedler, one who pretends to comfort a person, but is all the while treating him with ridicule.

CAISON, S. (Fr.) a chest of bombs or powder, laid in an enemy's way, to be fired on his approach.

CAITIFF, S. (*chetif*, Fr. *cattivo*, Ital. a slave, whence it signified a bad man, including the idea of meanness, because malefactors were made slaves of) a criminal who is guilty of meanness. A despicable contemptible villain.

CA'KE, S. (*caccen*, Brit. *כאק*, *caac*, Arab. *kuck*, Teut. *koeck*, Belg. *kag*, Dan.) a rich kind of baked bread, generally thin and round. Figuratively, any thing composed of flour and baked, made in a thin or flattish form.

To **CA'KE**, *v. a.* to harden like dough in the oven.

CALA'BASH-TREE, S. in botany, a large tree, growing from 23 to 30 feet high. Its flower is of one leaf divided at the brim, the pointal rises from its cup in the hindmost part of the flower, and afterwards becomes a fleshy kind of fruit, with a hard shell. The shells are used by the negroes for cups, and being bored with holes to admit stones, for rattles.

CALAMA'NCO, S. a kind of woolen stuff with a glossy surface.

CALAMINE, S. (*lapis calaminaris*, Lat.) a hard heavy mineral substance, appearing of a stony nature, but a lax and cavernous structure, generally found in loose masses, from the size of a walnut, to those of three pound and upwards. That which is of Mendip Hills, in Somersetshire, is the finest in all the world. It is used in making of brass, and in medicine is reckoned no bad ingredient in eye-waters, is esteemed as a good desiccative in weeping ulcers, and composes the plaister, which goes by the name of Turner's Cerate.

CALAMINT, S. (*calamintha*, Lat.) in botany, a species of the *melissa* or *baum*, which grows naturally in the mountains of Tuscany, has a perennial root, and annual stalk, rising about a foot high, garnished at each joint, with two leaves, opposite to each other, sawed on the edges, an inch and a half long, and three quarters of an inch broad; of a lucid green on the upper side, and whitish on the under. Its flowers are large, purple coloured, and like those of the *baum*. It flowers in June, and ripens in August. It is attenuating and aperient; dissolves viscid humours; promotes appetite; dispels flatulencies; and is good in all diseases of the breast, arising from a tough phlegm. Externally, it is used as a discutient, aperient, and dissolvent.

CALAMITOUS, *adj.* (*calamitosus*, Lat.) involved in misfortunes, or in such circumstances as deprive a person of all the conveniencies and comforts of life, owing to some unexpected event. Wretched, unfortunate, unhappy, oppressed with misery, applied to persons. Fatal, noxious, unwholesome, or productive of misery, or distress, applied to things.

CALAMITOUSNESS, S. (from *calamitous* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) a state or quality which excites the idea of misery and distress.

CALAMITY, S. (*calamitas*, Lat. derived according to Bacon from *calamus*, a reed, or stalk, *i. e.* when the corn could not get out of the stalk) a state of indigence, distress, misery, or wretchedness, which deserves pity, and demands relief.

CALAMUS, S. (Lat. a reed) in botany, a reed, or sweet scented wood, of a knotty root, reddish without, and white within, the leaves are narrow, the form the same as that of other reeds, and the scent perceived in entering the marshes where it grows. "Sweet Cinnamon, and "sweet *Calamus*." *Exod. iii. 20.*

CALA'SH, S. (*caleche*, Fr.) a light four-wheeled, uncovered carriage, drove by the traveller himself.

CALCEDO'NIUS, S. (Lat.) a precious stone of the agate kind, of a misty-grey, clouded with blue or purple.

To **CA'LCINATE**, *v.* see to **CALCINE**.

CALCINA'TION, S. (*calcine*, *calcination*, Fr.) the rendering a body reducible to powder by means of fire.

CALCINA'TORY, S. a vessel used in calcining.

To **CALCINE**, *v. a.* (*calciner*, Fr. from *calx*, Lat. lime) to make a thing easily powdered by means of fire. To burn in the fire to a substance, which a small force will crumble. To reduce to ashes, to burn to a cinder. Figuratively, to consume or destroy. "Fiery heats that union "have calcined." *DeNH.* Used neuterly, to turn to a cinder.

CALCO'GRAPHY, S. (from *χαλκος*, *chalchos*, brass, and *γραφω*, *grapho*. Gr. to write) the art of engraving on brass or copper-plates.

To **CA'LCULATE**, *v. a.* (*calculator*, Fr. from *calculus*, Lat. a little stone or bead-used in arithmetical computations) to find out the value or amount of any thing by arithmetic: To compute or find the situation of the planets. To contrive or adapt to a certain end.

CALCULA'TION, S. an operation in arithmetic. Figuratively, a deduction of reason; the result of an arithmetical operation.

CALCULA'TOR, S. one who computes, or finds out the value and effect of things by means of figures, or by the use of his reason.

CALCULA'TORY, *adj.* belonging to calculation, or computation.

CA'LCULE, S. (*calculus*, Lat.) computation; amount; reckoning.

CALCULO'SE, **CA'LCULOUS**, *adj.* stony, gritty; having the stone or gravel.

CA'LCULUS, S. (Lat.) in medicine, the stone in the kidneys, ureters or bladder. As it is evident that whenever any small dissoluble substance fixes in any part of the body, it is immediately clothed with a stony crust: So likewise when any concretion of the earthy part of the blood stops in the ureters and forms a grain of sand, it is continually increasing its substance by the addition of new incrustations and forms a stone in the kidneys. If this concretion should discharge itself by the urine, in a *calx* or gritty substance, it is properly called the gravel, but when it continues a hard indissoluble substance, the stone. When the concretion is lodged in the bladder, it is termed lithiasis; but, when in the kidney, nephritis. *Calculus differentialis*, in arithmetic, is a method of differencing quantities, or finding an infinite small quantity, which, being taken infinite times, shall be equal to a given quantity. *Calculus integrallis*, is the integrating or summing up differential quantities; *i. e.* from a differential quantity given to find the quantity, from whose differencing the differential quantity results; this is called the inverse method of fluxions. *Calculus litteralis*, is the same as algebra, so called, because letters are used in its operations; instead of figures.

CA'LDRON, S. (pronounced *cauldron*, from *chauldron*, Fr. of *calidus*, Lat. hot) a large vessel to heat water, or dress victuals in; a pot.

CALE'CHE, S. see **CALASH**.

CALEFA'CTION, S. (from *calefactum*, supine of *califacio*, Lat.) the act of making a thing hot; the state of a thing made hot. Wants authority.

CALEFA'CTIVE, *adj.* that which can, or does, make any thing hot; heating. Seldom used.

CALEFAC'TORY, S. that which heats, or has the power of heating.

To **CA'LEFY**, *v. n.* (*calefio*, Lat.) to grow hot; to be heated.

CA'LENDAR, S. (*calendarium*, Lat. so called from the Romans writing *calendæ* in large characters, at the beginning of every month) a table containing the days, months, festivals, &c. happening in the year. The Roman calendar, from which ours is borrowed, was composed by Romulus, who made the year consist of no more than 304 days; Numa Pompilius corrected his error, by making it consist of 12 lunar months of 30 and 29 days alternately, which made 354 days; but being fond of an odd number he added one day more, which made it 355 days; and that the civil year might equal the sun's motion, he added a month every second year: Julius Cæsar, as a farther improvement, made the year consist of 365 days, and lent the 6 hours to form a day, at the end of every 4th year, which was added to the month of February. This calendar was called the Julian and the old stile, in opposition to the new stile introduced by Gregory XIII. who finding the Julian

Julian gone too forward, cut off 10 days from the calendar, and to remedy this defect for the future, left out one bissextile day every 100 years, making every four hundredth a leap year. By act of parliament, to remedy the inconveniencies arising from the differences of style, this kingdom adopted the Gregorian or new style, by leaving out 11 days of the month of September in the year 1752. *Calendur*, is likewise the name of a machine or hot-press, made use of to press, smooth, or water manufactures of silk, wool, or linnen. It consists of two thick rollers of hard polished wood; placed cross-wise, between two very thick boards of hard wood, longer than broad; the undermost is fastened and supported by brick-work, and the upper moveable, though loaded with large stones weighing 20,000lb. or more; this being fastened to a cable is moved backwards and forwards by means of a wheel which is put in motion by men who walk in it. Some calenders are wrought by a horse, fastened to a wooden bar. In natural history, the word is applied to an insect, which preys on corn, leaving nothing but the husks, and giving the flour made of it a very bad taste.

To *CALENDER*, *v. a.* to smooth, water or dress any manufacture in a hot press or calender.

CALENDRED, *adj.* applied to corn devoured by the calendar, an insect.

CALENDERER, *S.* (from *calender* and *er* of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who presses, smooths, or waters manufactures in a hot-press or calender.

CALENDS, *S.* (it has no singular, from *Calendæ*, Lat.) the first day of the month among the Romans; they were reckoned backwards thus, the first day of February was called the calends of February, the 31st of January, the second of the calends of February, and so on to the 13th when the ides commence.

CALENTURE, *S.* (*caléo*, Lat.) in medicine, an inflammatory fever, frequent at sea, attended with a delirium, wherein the patients imagine the sea to be green fields, and will drown themselves in it, if not prevented. This disorder is very frequent in hot climates, particularly in or near the Mediterranean, and seems to arise from a plethora, and a viscosity of the juices.

CALF, *S.* in the plural *calves*; (*calv*, Sax. *kalf*, Belg. *kalb*, Teut.) the young of a cow. The English calves are far preferable to the French, being both stronger and larger. Their hides have likewise the same advantage; the French having tried in vain to rival us in this useful commodity. Figuratively, a sacrifice, or something substituted instead of a sacrifice. "So will we render the *calves* of our lips." Hosea xiv. 2. The swelling, fleshy part of man's leg, perhaps derived from *cal*, Cimb. handsome. A dull, stupid, ignorant fellow.

CALIBER, (*calibre*, Fr.) in its primary sense, the extent or diameter of any round thing. An instrument or rule, made of a piece of board notched or cut triangularly in the middle, used by carpenters and joiners to try whether their work be well squared. Among the gun-smiths wooden calibers are models by which they cut the stocks whereon they mount their guns, pistols, &c. steel calibers are instruments with which they turn and fine their screws. In gunnery, the diameter of the mouth or bore of a piece of cannon, or of the ball it carries. *Caliber compasses*, a pair of compasses, with the legs bent inwards, furnished with a tongue, which moves on a rivet on one of its legs, and is used to take the dimensions of the bore of a cannon, together with the size and weight of the ball it can carry.

CALICE, *S.* (*calix*, Lat.) in its primary signification a cup; appropriated to the cups or vessels which the communicants drink out of at the Lord's supper.

CALICO, *S.* (from *calcut* in India) a kind of linnen manufacture imported by the East-India company, some of which are printed with the most beautiful and lasting colours. Printed calicoes are prohibited to be worn under penalty of 5 l. to be paid to the informer. 7 Geo. I. c. 7.

CALID, *adj.* (*calidus*, Lat.) hot. Seldom used.

CALIDITY, *S.* (from *calidus*, Lat.) warmth, or heat.

CALIF, or *CALIPH*, *S.* (*khalifah*, Arab. a successor) a title first assumed by Abubeker the successor of Mahomet, calling himself, *khalifah resoul allah*, the successor of the messenger of God, and borne by those which succeeded him. As they assume an absolute power in affairs both temporal and civil, they seem very much to resemble the Pope in that respect, who exercises the same power, and styles himself the *successor* of St. Peter.

CALIGATION, *S.* (from *caligo*, Lat. to be dark) a want of light which renders the sight of an object very imperfect. Darkness, dimness of sight. "Instead of *caligation*, or dimness, we conclude a cecity." BROWN.

CALIGINOUS, *adj.* (*caliginosus*, Lat.) dim, dark, gloomy. Wants authority.

CALIGINOUSNESS, *S.* (from *caliginous* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) the quality which renders a thing or place dark, gloomy or obscure.

CALIGRAPHY, *S.* (*καλλιγραφία*, *kaligraphia*, Gr. from *καλος*, *kalos*, Gr. good, fair, or beautiful and *γραφη*, *graphé*, Gr. writing) a neat and handsome hand applied to writing. Beautiful writing.

CALIPERS, *S.* see *CALLIPERS*.

CALIVER, *S.* see *CALIBER*.

CALIX, *S.* (Lat. a cup) in botany, the outward greenish cover which encompasses and defends the petals and other parts of a flower, serving as a basis and support to the whole. According to Miller, a cup, containing or inclosing the flower; by some botanists, defined the cup of a flower, before it opens, and styled likewise the empalement; in some plants it continues and becomes a cover to the seeds, if herbs; and to the fruit, if trees.

To *CALK*, *v. a.* (*calage*, Fr. hemp, which is made use of in stopping leaks; or from *cæle*, Sax. a ship, or keel) to stop the seams, or other leaks of a ship with oakum, tow, or spun yarn, to keep the water out.

CALKER, *S.* (from *calk* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) the person who stops the leaks of a ship.

CALKING, *S.* the act of stopping the leaks or seams of a ship with oakum or tow, which is afterwards covered with a mixture of tallow, pitch, and tar, as low as it draws water. A *Calking* iron, is made in the form of a chissel, some of which are round, and others grooved, used to drive the oakum into the seams of a ship.

To *CALL*, *v. a.* (pronounced *caul*, from *kallen*, Belg. *καλεω*, *kaleo*, Gr. *ἔρ*, *col*, Heb. *קָרָא*, *caul*, Arab. a voice) to name; to speak to a person or give notice to him by mentioning his name, ringing a bell, or other signal to come towards the person calling, or to be present at a particular place. Used with *off*, to make a person quit his present station, applied to animate things; to divert the mind, or turn the thoughts aside from the consideration of a subject, applied to the understanding; used likewise with the particle *away*, in the same sense. With *up*, it implies to bring back again, or revive. Used with *on* and *upon*, to visit, or go to a person's house. With *in*, and followed by *at*, to enter a house or place on a journey, or walk. Joined with *account*, it implies to examine, or bring to account. In divinity, to receive a mission from God. Joined with *forth*, to bring a thing to view, which would otherwise be concealed. Joined with the word *names*, to abuse a person by some reproachful term or word. Joined to *back*, to revoke, retract, or not accomplish a thing intended, after second thoughts. Joined with *for*, to be asked for by a person, to be in esteem. "The undeserver may sleep, when the man of action is called for." Used with *in*, and applied to money, to collect or demand a sum lent; to resume a thing in another person's hands. To invite. Used with *on*, to put a person in mind of a favour promised, or to demand a thing promised. Joined with *over*, to read a muster roll, or list of names, with an audible voice. Joined with *out*, to challenge, provoke, and excite to combat, or danger. In divinity, used with *upon*, to implore, to pray to in distress, with confidence of assistance. "Call upon me in the day of distress." Psalm i. 15. In law joined with the particle *to*, to be admitted as a barrister or councillor. "Called to the bar."

CALL, *S.* an address by word of mouth. Figuratively, a mission from God. In law, a nomination, or admission. Used with *upon*, a claim, or demand. "A perpetual call upon humanity." Spect. N^o. 181. Joined to *within*, not far off, within hearing; and figuratively, command or authority. An instrument imitating the notes of birds, and used by bird-catchers to bring them into their traps. In hunting, a lesson blown on the horn to comfort the hounds.

CALLET, *S.* (from *calotte*, Fr.) a prostitute of the lower sort, a trull. Used by Chaucer, in his *Ch. Rem. Am.* but now obsolete.

CALLING, *S.* the business or trade a person professes; station; a class of people united by the same principles; employment, or profession. In divinity, admission into the church, or conversion by an immediate impulse from heaven.

CALLIPERS, *S.* See *CALLIBER COMPASS*, of which this is a corruption.

CALLO'SITY, *S.* (*callositas*, Fr. from *callus*, Lat.) in anatomy, a hardness of the skin, owing to hard labour, or frequent rubbings, whereby it becomes insensible. In surgery, a kind of node or knob, which joins the extremities of a broken bone, owing to the extravasation of the juices, that

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that run along the bone, which gathering together in this place, dry, become a thick glue, and harden, so as to leave no other sign of a fracture, but the knob, or inequality of the surface.

CA'LOUS, *adj.* grown hard, swelling, and insensible. Figuratively, applied to the mind or conscience, not to be moved by threats or promises, insensible to the dangerous consequences of vice, and unawed by threats of the Deity.

CA'LOUSNESS, *S.* (from *callous* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) that quality or state of insensibility of the body, wherein the skin grows into knobs, and loses all sensation. The hardness of the juices which knit together the extremities of a broken bone. Figuratively, insensibility, applied to the mind.

CA'LOW, *adj.* unfledged; without feathers.

CA'LLUS, *S.* (Lat.) see CALLOSITY.

CA'LM, *adj.* (*calme*, Belg. *calme*, Fr. *calma*, Span.) undisturbed by tempests, or violent winds, applied to the sea, and elements. Figuratively, undisturbed by boisterous passions, applied to the mind. Free from any appeal to the passions, and entirely founded on cool reasonings, applied to compositions, or argument. Substantively used, for a freedom, from tempests or wind, at sea.

To CA'LM, *v. a.* to put an end to a tempest. Figuratively, to stop the violence of passions. To sooth, or pacify. To appease.

CA'LMER, *S.* (from *calm* and *er*, implying an agent of *aver*, Sax. a man) the person or thing, which reduces from a state of turbulence and violence to one of quietness rest, and serenity.

CA'LMLY, *adj.* (from *calm* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a state or manner free from violence, furiousness, or tempestuous commotion. Figuratively, in a serene, cool manner, without any starts of passion, or turbulence of temper.

CA'LMNESS, *S.* (from *calm* and *ness* from *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) a state of quiet, free from the disturbance of violent winds, or rolling waves applied to the sea, and elements. Figuratively, a state of cool and sedate tranquillity, unruffled by passion, and undisturbed by anxiety. Mildness.

CA'LOMEL, *S.* (*καλός*, beautiful and *μελός*, *melas*, Gr. black) in chemistry, a name given to mercury, sublimated a fourth time or upwards, which makes it more gentle in its operations and fits it to act as an alterative.

CALORIFIC, *adj.* (*calorificus*, Lat.) that which has the power of heating.

CALOTTE, *S.* (Fr.) a cap or coiff of hair, satin or other stuff; being worn first by cardinal Richlieu, a red calotte is become the badge of a cardinal. In architecture, a round cavity or depression, like a cap, used to lessen the rise or elevation of a chapel, &c. which would otherwise be too high.

CALOYERS, *S.* (*καλογεροι*, *kalogeroi*, Gr.) monks of the Greek church, who live a very retired and austere life, eat no flesh, keep four lents, and never break their fasts till they have earned that meal by their labour. During Lent, some of them eat but once in three days, and spend most of the night in acts of penitence and prayer.

CA'LTROPS, *S.* (*coltræppe*, Sax.) an instrument with four iron spikes disposed in such a manner, that one of them will always be upright, and three of them in the ground. They are used to annoy, embarrass and wound the horses feet of the cavalry. In botany, a plant so called from its resembling, the instrument just described, and being very troublesome to cattle, by pricking their feet. It has an empalement cut into five acute parts; as many oblong petals; 10 small awl-shaped stamina, an oblong germen, without a style, which turns to a roundish prickly fruit, divided into five capsules, armed with three or four thorns; the cells contain three pear-shaped seeds. This is the *tribulus* mentioned by Virgil in his *Georg.* There are three species.

To CA'LVÉ, *v. a.* to bring a calf, applied to a cow. Figuratively, to produce, or bring forth. "the grassy clods" now *calv'd*. Par. lost.

CA'LVES-SNOUT, *S.* in botany. See SNAP-DRAGON.

CALVILLE, *S.* in gardening, a kind of apple.

To CALUMNIATE, *v. n.* (from *calumniar*, Lat.) to accuse falsely; to reproach with crimes unjustly, in order to render odious. Used actively, to slander.

CALUMNIATION, *S.* (from *calumniate*) a false representation of a person's words and actions, in order to render his character suspected, or to make him odious.

CALUMNIATOR, *S.* (Lat.) one who slanders another, or charges him with false crimes, or faults with an intent to ruin his reputation.

CALUMNIOUS, *adj.* slanderous; falsely accusing.

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CA'LUMNY, *S.* (*calumnia*, Lat.) the falsely accusing of a person with crimes; or misrepresenting his words and actions, in order to make his character suspicious, or his abilities contemptible.

CA'LYX, *S.* (Lat.) in its primary sense, lime, or a sort of stone burnt in a kiln in order to make mortar. In chemistry, a kind of ashes, or fine friable powder which remains after a body has undergone the violence of fire for a long time.

CA'LYCLE, *S.* (*calyculus*, Lat. a diminutive of *calyx*, Lat. a cup) in botany, a small cup or bud of a plant.

CAMAIEU, *S.* (*camachua*, a name given by the Orientals to the onyx, when, in preparing it they find another colour, implying a second stone) a particular kind of onyx, which can be engraved either in *relievo* or *creux*. A kind of onyx, on which are represented landscapes, &c. In painting, used where but one colour serves to form the outlines and shades, generally gold, the ground being blue, intended to represent basso relievos.

CA'MBAYES, *S.* cottons made at Bengal, and imported by the East India Company, being about 15 cubres by 2; the cubre 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

CA'MBER, *S.* (see CAMBERING) a piece of timber cut arching, with an obtuse angle in the middle, used in platforms, such as the leads of churches, &c. and being laid with the hollow downwards, is much stronger than a straight one of the same size, from its representing an arch.

CA'MBERING, *S.* (*chambré*, Fr. *cameratus*, Lat.) a word used by ship-builders to express a place's being arched. SKINNER.

CA'MBRICK, *S.* (*toile de cambray*, Fr.) a species of linnen made of flax, very fine and white, at first manufactured at Cambray in France, from whence we formerly used to import it to the value of 200,000 *l.* per annum; but the government has interposed timely against so prejudicial a commerce, by several acts of parliament; and it were to be wished, that some of the nobility, who are the standards of fashion, would, by making our own cambrics become a sign of taste, second their endeavours, and keep such a quantity of cash in the kingdom to support our own poor.

CA'ME, the preter of the verb *Come*.

CAMEL, *S.* (*camelus*, Lat.) in natural history, a large four-footed animal, of which there are several species: One sort being large, able to carry burdens of a thousand pounds weight, having one hump on its back; another sort has two bunches, like a natural saddle, and are used either for carrying burdens, or to ride on, they have large solid feet, but not hard, in spring they cast their coats, and will, it is said, continue 10 or 11 days, without eating or drinking. Its having a particular mechanism in its intestines for the keeping of water, is denied by Calmet on the authority of some Jesuits, who, he says, dissected them in China; but yet the Parisian anatomists tell us, that on their dissections, they found on the top of the second ventricle several square holes, which were the orifices of about 30 cavities, made like sacks, placed between the two membranes, which compose the substance of this ventricle. The view of these sacks, made them, as they say, imagine that they might probably be the reservoirs wherein they keep their water. *The camel's going through the eye of a needle*, mentioned, *Mat. x. 25.* is a text much controverted, some thinking that the Greek word *καμελος*, should be translated a cable rope, which it signifies, as may be seen in Potter's antiquities of Greece, and is more conformable to the idea of the eye of a needle mentioned afterwards. To this some answer, that the phrase is highly proper according to the old translation, because there was a narrow place between two rocks in Judea, called the *eye of a needle*, through which it was impossible for so large a beast to pass: Whether this assertion is established upon proper authority, I shall not determine, but conclude that either translation, as it communicates the idea of an insuperable difficulty, may be adopted.

CAMELEON, *S.* in natural history, a little animal of the lizard kind only its head is somewhat larger, and has 4 feet and a long flat tail, by either of which it can suspend itself; from the head to the last joint of the tail, its skin is rough like shagreen, which it can swell or contract at its pleasure. It has no neck, nor ears, but has two little apertures for nostrils. Its eyes are large and turn any way, to remedy the inconvenience of having no neck, and sometimes look in directions quite contrary. Its tongue is half as long as itself, round as far as the tip, which is hollow, on that account called a trunk, and used by it in catching flies, on which it subsists. Its changing its colour may be accounted for from the power it has of contracting or swelling its skin.

CAMELOPARD,

CAMELOPARD, S. (from *camelus* and *pardus*, Lat.) in natural history, an Abyssinian animal, taller than an elephant, and deriving its name from its having a neck and head like a camel, and white spots on its skin, which is of a red ground, after the manner of a pard.

CAMELOT, **CAMBLET**, or **CAMLET**, S. (from *camelot*, Fr.) a stuff made of goats hair, with wool or silk, or both. In some the warp is wool and silk twisted together, and the woof hair. That of Bruxelles is reputed the best, and the English the next.

CAMERA OBSCURA, S. (Lat. a dark chamber) in optics, a machine for exhibiting the pictures of external objects in their proper colours, by means of a convex glass or scioptric ball, either in a portable box, or a darkened chamber.

CAMERADE, S. (Fr. *camerada*, Span. *camerata*, Ital. from *camera*, Lat. a chamber) a very intimate friend and acquaintance. Now obsolete, or rather corrupted into the word *comrade*.

CAMERATED, *adj.* (*cameratus*, Lat.) arched or vaulted.

CAMERA'TION, S. (*cameratio*, Lat.) a vaulting, or arching.

CAMISA'DO, S. (*camisade*, Fr. *camisciata*, Ital. of *chemise*, Fr. and *camiscia*, Ital. a shirt) an attack by night, or in the dark; on which occasion the soldiers wore shirts over their cloaths, to distinguish one another.

CAMISATED, *adj.* (*camiscia*, Ital. a shirt) wearing a shirt over one's other cloaths.

CAMLET, see **CAMELOT**.

CAMMOCK, S. (*cammoc*, Sax.) in botany, the *ononis*, Lat. or *arrete beuf*, Fr. likewise *rest harrow* in English. Its empalement is cut into five narrow segments. Its flower of the butterfly-kind, its standard heart-shaped, its wings oval and short, its keel pointed. It hath 10 stamina, and an oblong hairy germen, which becomes a pod, with one cell, containing kidney-shaped seeds. Its roots are so tough that it often stops the cattle in ploughing. Linnaeus ranges it in the 3d sect. of his 17th class, and Tournefort in the 14th sect. of his 10th. There are 19 species.

CAMO'YS, *adj.* (*camus*, Fr.) flat, level; applied to the nose, formerly; but seldom used by moderns.

CAMP, S. (*camp*, Sax. and Fr.) the order of tents pitched by an army when they keep the field. The place where an army rests, or dwells in tents or barracks. A *flying camp*, is a strong body of horse, &c. which always keep the field, and are continually in motion, either to cover any place, to surprize or fatigue an enemy, and cause a diversion. The Mogul's camp was said to be 20 English miles round, and composed of 800,000 men, 40,000 elephants, and what is more strange, to be pitched in 4 hours time. We generally use the word *pitch* with *camp*; thus, to *pitch a camp*, is to form a camp, or to raise tents and barracks for staying in a place.

To **CAMP**, *v. a.* to fix tents and remain in a field, applied to an army.

CAMPAIGN, S. (pronounced *campaign*, *campaigne*, F. *campania*, Ital.) that space of time during which an army keeps the field, without going into winter quarters. It might embarrass philologists at present to determine the extent of this term; when we find armies encamped during the whole winter; and keeping the field notwithstanding the inclemencies of the season. This word is used to signify a plain, or level country, but should be then wrote *champaign*, from *champagne*, Fr.

CAMPANIFORM, *adj.* (from *campana*, Lat. a bell, and *forma*, a shape) in botany, applied to flowers in shape like a bell; called by Miller, bell-shaped.

CAMPANI'NI, S. (Ital.) a species of marble taken out of the mountain of Carrara in Tuscany, so called, because when wrought, it imitates the sound of a bell.

CAMPANULATE, *adj.* see **CAMPANIFORM**.

CAMPANULOUS, *adj.* the same as *campaniform*.

CAMPESTRAL, *adj.* (*campestris*, Lat.) that which grows in fields, wild. "the *campestral* or wild beech." MORT.

-Wants better authority.

CAMPHIRE or **CAMPHOR**, S. (*caphur*, or *capur*, Arab. *camphora*, Lat.) in pharmacy and natural history, a peculiar kind of a substance, being neither a resin, volatile salt, oil, bitumen, juice nor gum, but a mixed substance, white, transparent, dry, brittle, of a strong and penetrating smell, easily evaporated in the air, when heated, and when in flames not easily extinguished, but burning even in water and in snow. There are two sorts, natural and factitious; the natural, is found in the island of Sumatra, between the wood and bark of a tree, and is preferable to the second sort, called the factitious *camphire*, or that of Japan. This is made of the root of the cam-

phire-tree, which is cut into small pieces, boiled 48 hours, and received in covers like alembics, into which it ascends together with the steam. The camphire-tree is a species of the *laurus*, pretty large and thick, its branches are garnished with oval spear-shaped leaves, when full grown of a yellow colour, and when broken emit a strong odour of camphire; the flowers are male and female on different trees, small, composed of five concave yellow petals, and produced three or four upon one foot-stalk. The fruit resembles an acorn, and is surrounded by a shell of a light green colour. Camphire is used as an anodyne, diuretic, and resister of putrefaction, in ulcerations of the kidneys, madness, and in hysteric complaints. Externally, in erysipelas, inflammations, and mixed with spirit of wine, as a foment for bruises.

CAMPHORATE, *adj.* (from *camphora*, Lat.) that which has camphire mixed with it; impregnated with camphire.

CAMPION, S, in botany the *LYCHNIS*.

CAN, S. (*canne*, Sax. *kanna*, Ital.) a drinking vessel or cup made of wood in the form of a cask or barrel. Figuratively, any drinking vessel, not made of earth.

CAN, *v. n.* (*konnen*, Belg. *ech kan*, Teut. *kand*, Dan. it is sometimes, but seldom, used as an absolute verb, but constantly joined with another verb, as a sign of the potential mood. Its present is declined thus, *I can*, *thou canst*, *he can*, *we can*, &c. and its preter, *I could*, *thou couldst*, &c.) to be able; to have power sufficient to do an action. Though taken as a sign of the potential mood, yet it differs very much from *may*, of *mag*, Sax. the proper auxiliary of that mood: *May* denoting right, lawfulness, or a permission to do a thing; but *can* the power or strength of the doer or agent; and with the verb active is applied to persons, as *I can* do it; but, with the passive, relates to things; as it *can* be done.

CANA'ILLE, S. (Fr.) the lowest order of people; the dregs or scum of a people; a French term of contempt, adopted by some modern authours.

CANA'L, S. (*canalis*, Lat.) a place cut in a garden to receive water from a river or pipes; a hollow place cut for the reception of the sea; any tract of water made by art. In anatomy, a duct or passage through which any of the juices flow. In architecture, *canal* of the *larnier*, is the hollow plat-fond of a cornice, which makes the pendant mouchette. *Canal* of the volute, in the Ionic capital, is the face of the circumvolutions, inclosed by a listel.

CANAL-COAL, S. a fine kind of coal, dug in England, which almost equals foreign jet.

CANA'LES SEMICIRCULA'RES, (Lat. the semicircular canals) in anatomy, three canals in the labyrinth of the ear, opening into the orifice of the vestibulum, gradually increasing in their dimensions, that they may be adapted to all the variety of sounds, or tones.

CANALICULATED, *part.* (from *canaliculus*, Lat.) formed in channels, or grooves, like a pipe or gutter.

CANA'RIES, S. in geography, 12 small islands in the Atlantic, west of Africa, discovered by Bothencourt a Frenchman, but now belonging to Spain. They make a great deal of wine, which is called *canary*, from one of the most considerable of all these islands.

To **CANARY**, *v. a.* (a cant word) implying a particular method of footing, used in jigs, or country dancing. "Jig off a tune at your tongue's end, *canary* to it with your feet." SHAK. Not in use.

CANA'RY-BIRD, S. a singing bird, formerly peculiar to the Canaries, of the linnet kind, of a yellow, or yellowish green colour, a very loud note, and of great boldness.

To **CAN'CEL**, *v. a.* (*canceller*, Fr. *cancellare*, Ital. from *cancellis notare*, Lat.) to cross a writing and thereby render it of no effect. Figuratively, to destroy a deed by tearing off the seal, or name. To efface, or obliterate.

CAN'CELLATED, *part.* marked with lines crossing each other. "Cancelled, with some resemblance to the scales of fishes." GREW. Seldom used.

CANCELLA'TION, S. an expunging, or annulling the power of an instrument, by two lines drawn in the form of a cross.

CAN'CEER, S. (Lat. a crab) in astronomy, a sign of the Zodiac, into which the Sun enters in June, and represented on globes by the figure of a crab; in order to express the returning of the Sun, or its coming back to the equator from thence; or from its seeming not to advance, but rather to go back for some days when in the solstitial point, in which respect it imitates the motion ascribed to that animal. The stars in this constellation, according to Flamstead, are 71. The tropic of *Cancer*, is a less circle of the sphere, parallel to the equator, and passing through the

the beginning of the sign *cancer*; all the inhabitants within this space have the Sun perpendicular or vertical twice a year, and are situated in the torrid zone. In surgery, a roundish unequal, livid, hard tumour, generally seated in the glandulous part of the body, after some time, appearing with turgid veins shooting out from it, for which reason according to some writers it has received its name. The reason of its appearing on the breast, more than any other part, is that being full of glands, intermixed with lymphatics, the smallest compression, contusion, or puncture, extravasates their contents, which growing acrimonious, by degrees form a *cancer*.

To **CANCERATE**, *v. n.* (from *cancer*) to grow cancerous; to turn to a cancer.

CANCERATION, *S.* the growing cancerous. Wants authority.

CANCEROUS, *adj.* (from *cancer*) having the virulence of, or tending to a cancer.

CANCEROUSNESS, *S.* (from *cancerous* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) the quality or state arising from a cancer.

CANCRINE, *adj.* (*cancer*, Lat.) belonging to, resembling, or having the properties of a crab.

CANDENT, *part.* (*candens*, part of *candeo*, Lat. to heat) heated; in the highest degree of heat next to that which fuses or calcines. "Wires totally *candent*." BROWN. Not in use.

CANDID, *adj.* (*candidus*, Lat.) in its primary sense, but seldom used, white. "The stones came *candid* forth." Figuratively, impartial, mild, uninfluenced by sinister motives, free from malice or prejudice.

CANDIDATE, *S.* (*candidatus*, Lat. white; those who offered themselves to be elected into any place among the Romans, wearing white garments, in order to distinguish them from the rest of the croud) one who solicits the votes of others, in order to attain any place, post, or office conferred by a majority. One who opposes another at an election; a competitor.

CANDIDLY, *adv.* (from *candid* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in an impartial manner, without prejudice, malice, or envy; fairly, kindly.

To **CANDIFY**, *v. a.* (*candifico*, Lat.) to make white; or whiten. Wants authority.

CANDLE, *S.* (*candela*, Lat.) a wick of cotton covered with wax, sperma-ceti, or tallow, of a cylindrical form, used to supply the want of day-light, distinguished from a torch by its size, being considerably less in circumference and length. Figuratively, light, or any thing which gives light. "The *candle* of the wicked shall be put out." Prov. xxiv. 20. Sale by the *candle*, or inch of *candle*; is an auction which lasts only while a piece of *candle*, lighted for that purpose, continues burning, the last bidder before it is extinct being adjudged the commodity.

CANDLE-BERRY-TREE, *S.* in botany, a species of the sweet willow.

CANDLE-HOLDER, *S.* (from *candle* and *hold*) one who holds a *candle*. Figuratively, an assistant, or by-stander.

"To be a *candle-holder*, and look on." SHAK. Obsolete.

CANDLE-LIGHT, *S.* the light afforded by a *candle*. Figuratively, night, opposed to day-light. Candles. "I shall find him coals and *candle-light*." SWIFT. Introduced as an improper expression.

CANDLEMAS, *S.* (from *candle* and *mass*, *la chandeluse*, Fr. *lichtmeisz*, Teut.) a feast of the church, celebrated on the second of February, in commemoration of the blessed virgin's purification, supposed to have been instituted by pope Vigilius and to have received its name from the vast number of *candles* used in the procession, or consecrated for the use of the ensuing year.

CANDLE-STUFF, *S.* the materials with which *candles* are made; grease, tallow, or kitchen-stuff.

CANDLE-WASTER, *S.* the person or thing which consumes *candles*. Figuratively, a prodigal or spendthrift.

CANDO, **CANDI**, or **CONDO**, a long measure used in the East-Indies, for measuring linnens and is 17 Dutch ells $\frac{7}{8}$ per 100 longer than the ells of Babel. The *cando* of Pegu, is equal to the ell of Venice.

CANDACK, *S.* in botany, a species of the *rumex* or dock, growing in ponds, ditches, or standing waters, its roots are large and strike deep into the mud, its leaves about two feet long, four inches broad in the middle, and draw to a point at the end; and its flowers stand upon tender reflected foot stalks.

CANDOUR, *S.* (*candor*, Lat.) a temper of mind unfouled by envy, unruffled by malice, and unseduced by prejudice; sweet without weakness, and impartial without rigour.

To **CANDY**, *v. a.* (from *Gandia*, in Spain, a place abounding in sugar, or from *elkende*, or *elkendit*, Arab. Sugar, or

lastly from *candire*, low Lat. to whiten, SKINNER) to preserve by boiling in sugar. To melt and chrysalize sugar several times, to render it hard and transparent. Figuratively, to freeze, or be covered with a hard substance, or flakes. "*Candied* with ice." SHAK. To flatter, or make use of soothing, and insinuating expressions. "Let the *candy'd* tongue lick absurd pomp." SHAK. Neuterly, to grow hard, to grow thick, or be covered with flakes.

CANDY LION'S-FOOT, *S.* (so called from its growing in *Candia*) in botany, a plant, called *catananche*, or *catanance*, from the ancients thinking it an infallible provocative to love.

CANE, *S.* (*canna*, Span.) in botany, a kind of reed growing in several joints, and of different dimensions. The Bamboo, which grows in the Indies, especially in Bengal, to a prodigious size, is wrought into bowls or other household utensils by the inhabitants; the smaller sort are made into fishing rods. The sugar *cane* we shall describe under the word *sugar*. The walking *cane*, is that which grows in the East-Indies, those which are without joints are by far the best, and most elastic. Hence the word signifies figuratively, a walking staff, a reed, and a dart, from the *inego de cannas*, Span. Likewise a long measure at Montpellier, Province, Avignon, and Dauphine, it is six feet $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long, or 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ell at Paris. The Naples *cane* is six feet 10 $\frac{1}{6}$ inches, or an ell $\frac{1}{5}$ of Paris. The *cane* of Tholouse, is five feet 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ell of Paris.

To **CANE**, *v. a.* to beat a person with a *cane*, or a walking staff.

CANGETTE, *S.* (Fr.) a small serge made at *Caen*, in lower Normandy, from whence it took its name, used for cloathing by the common people, looks neat, wears well, and is very cheap.

CANICA, *S.* (Span.) a kind of white Cinnamon, which grows in the Island of Cuba, tasting rather like cloves, and used in medicine there instead of cassia.

CANICULA, *S.* (Lat.) in astronomy, the name of one of the stars, in the constellation of *canis major*, called the dog-star; from whose heliacal rising with the Sun, that is, its emersion from the Sun's rays, the ancients reckoned their dog-days; and the Egyptians and Ethiopians begin their year.

CANICULAR, *S.* (*canicularis*, Lat.) of or belonging to the dog-days. The *canicular* days, are a certain number of days preceding, or ensuing the heliacal rising of the *canicula*, or dog-star.

CANINE, *adj.* (*caninus*, Lat. from *canis*, a dog) having the properties of, or resembling a dog. *Canine* appetite, in medicine, an inordinate appetite, or hunger not to be satisfied. See BULIMY.

CANINE-TEETH, *S.* (*dentes canini*, Lat. or dogs teeth) in anatomy, two sharp edged teeth in each jaw, between the incisors and molares, so called from their resembling the correspondent teeth in a dog. Their office is to pierce the food, their roots are single and deeper than those of the incisors, because they are more apt to be pulled out than the molares, and being used to pull or tear things to pieces, are more subject to be drawn out than the incisors; but now by having one third of their length included in their socket, they are capable of resisting any lateral pressure, or of sustaining any blow, to which their situation exposes them.

CANIS-MAJOR, *S.* (Lat. the great dog) in astronomy, a constellation in the southern hemisphere, consisting according to Flamsteed, of 32 stars, and drawn on the globe in the form of a dog, in the mouth of which is the remarkable star called Sirius, which rising and setting with the Sun, from the 24th. of July, to the 24th. of August, gave occasion to the naming these days, the dog-days.

CANIS-MINOR, or the lesser dog, is the same as **CANICULA**, which see.

CANISTER, *S.* (*canistrum*, Lat.) in its primary sense, which is now obsolete, a basket. In its secondary, a small box or receptacle made of tin, or other metal, or porcelain, to hold tea, sugar, &c.

CANKER, *S.* (*canhero*, Ital. *chancre*, Fr. from *cancer*, Lat. perhaps wrote corruptly with a *k*, instead of a *c*) in natural history, a small worm, which preys upon fruit, joined with the word *worm*. In medicine, a speck made by a sharp humour, which grows or corrodes the flesh like a caustic, and is common to children. A corrosive humour. Figuratively, that which gradually and inevitably destroys. In botany, a wild and worthless kind of a rose. A disease incident to trees, which makes the bark rot and fall off. Applied to brass, a kind of rust, or verdigrise, which covers its surface with a green colour.

To **CANKER**, *v. n.* to rust or grow green, applied to brass, or other metals. To be corroded, to grow foul or corrupt. Actively, to corrode, to pollute, to eat or gnaw; to infect, including the idea of acrimony.

CANKER-BIT, *part.* affected with a *canker*. Figuratively, wounded by an envenomed tooth.

CANABINE, *adj.* (from *cannabinus*) made of hemp, or hempen. Wants authority.

CANN, *S.* (*canne*, Sax. *kande*, Dan. *kanne* or *kan*, Teut. and Belg.) See **CAN**.

CANN-BUOY, *S.* a large empty barrel or buoy, used as a sea mark. *Cann-Hook*, an iron hook fastened to the end of a rope, used to take heavy things out of, or into a ship.

CANNIBAL, *S.* one who lives upon human flesh. Most of the American nations were included under this reproachful term by travellers; but for the dignity of human nature, most of their accounts have been groundless, and even among those who have given any countenance to the report, the custom has seemed rather the effects of provoked barbarity, than proceeding either from custom or familiar use.

CANNIBALLY, *adj.* (from *cannibal* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) after the manner or practice of *cannibals*, or those who are supposed to eat human flesh. "Had he been *cannibally* given."

CANNIPERS, *S.* See **CALLIBERS**.

CANNON, *S.* (*cannon*, Fr. *cannone*, Ital. from *cannan*, Lat. a reed or tube) a hollow, cylindrical instrument, made of a mixt metal, furnished with a touch hole, and used to shoot a ball by the force of gun-powder. This military engine is supposed to have been invented by J. Owen, an Englishman, and it is evident that the first which were ever seen in France, belonged to this nation, and were used in the battle of Cressy, 1346; and Mezeray asserts that the English by five or six pieces of *cannon* struck terror into the French, who had never seen such thundering machines before. In printing, the largest size of types, used in the following sentence.

Be wise betimes.

CANNON-BALL, or **CANNON-BULLET**, *S.* the ball or bullet with which a *cannon* is charged.

To **CANNONADE**, *v. a.* to attack with, or fire *cannon* against; sometimes used neuterly, as, "both armies *cannaded* all the ensuing day." *Tatler*, N^o. 63.

CANNONIER, *S.* (pronounced *cannoneer*) the person who discharges or fires a *cannon*.

CANNOT, *v.* (compounded of *can* and *not*) not able, not having power enough for the performance of a thing. "He *cannot* do it." Joined with *but*, it implies necessity, and signifies must. "I *cannot but* believe." *Locke*.

CANNELA, or **CANNULA**, *S.* (Lat.) in surgery, a small pipe or tube, left in wounds or ulcers to prevent their healing up. Likewise a pipe fitted with a cock, which is inserted in the abdomen of a person in a dropsy, to discharge the water when and in what measure the patient pleases.

CANOA, or **CANOE**, *S.* (pronounced *canoo*) an Indian vessel or boat, made of the trunk of a tree, bored hollow; pieces of bark sewed together; or of the small sticks of a pliant wood, covered with seal's skins; this last sort will hold only a single person, who sits in a round hole in the center. The *canoes* made of the trunk of one tree retain their name, when they will contain only three persons, but when they hold more than that number, those of the Americans, are called *pirogues*, and those of Guinea, *cham*.

CANON, *S.* (*κανων*, *kanon*, Gr.) in history, a law or rule, relating either to the doctrine or discipline of a church, enacted by a general council and confirmed by the supreme magistrate. Applied to the Scripture, such books as are held to be really inspired, have been acknowledged as such by a general council, and inserted into the list of the Scriptures by primitive Christians. A law or rule in any science. In surgery, an instrument used in sewing up wounds. In geometry, and algebra, a general rule for the solution of all questions of the same nature.

CANON, *S.* (*chanoine*, Fr. *canonicus*, Low Lat. of *κανων*, *kanon*, Gr. a law, rule, pension, or list) a person who possesses a prebend, or revenue allotted for performance of divine service in a cathedral or collegiate church.

CANON-BIT, *S.* that part of the bit, which is included in a horse's mouth.

CANONESS, *S.* (*canonissa*, low Lat.) a woman, who enjoys a prebend, confined to maids, without being obliged to take the vows, or renounce the world.

CANONICAL, *adj.* (*canonicus*, low Lat.) applied to ceremonies and discipline, those which are established by the laws of the church. Applied to books, those which are generally allowed to be divinely inspired. Applied to time, or hours, those which are prescribed and limited by the church for the performance or celebration of any ceremony, or act of religion.

CANONICALLY, *adj.* (from *canonical* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a manner agreeable to the prescriptions and laws of the church.

CANONICALNESS, *S.* (from *canonical* and *ness* of *nessé*, Sax. or N S. Goth. implying an abstract quality) the quality which denotes a thing to be founded on or agreeable to the laws of the church.

CANONIST, *S.* one who makes the canons his peculiar study; a professor of the canon law; a person skilled in ecclesiastic law.

CANONIZATION, *S.* (from *canon* a law or register) in the Romish church, a declaration of the pope, whereby, after some solemnity, he enters, into the list of the saints, a person who has been eminent for the exemplariness of his life, and his supposed power of working miracles.

CANONRY, or **CANONSHIP**, *S.* (from *canon* and *ry* of *ric*, Sax. signifying office, or dominion, and *ship* of *scyp*, Sax. signifying office, care, business, profession or government) the benefice, office, or duty of a canon.

To **CANONIZE**, *v. a.* (from *canon* a list of saints acknowledged in the Romish church) to enter a person's name in the list of saints. To make a saint.

CANOPIED, *adj.* (from *canopy*) covered above with a canopy; spread above, or over the head.

CANOPY, *S.* (from *canopée*, Fr. *canopium*, low Lat. of *κανοπιον*, *kanopion*, Gr. nets spread over a bed to keep off the gnats) a cloth, curtain, or rich stuff hung either for state, or shelter over a person's head. Any thing which is extended over the head. "My footstool earth, my *canopy* the skies." *POPE*.

To **CANOPY**, *v. a.* to form a covering over a person's head.

CANOROUS, *adj.* (*canorus*, Lat.) given to singing; musical; tuneful. "Birds, that are most *canorous*." *BROWN*.

CANT, *S.* (from *cantus*, Lat. a whining tone of voice) applied to language, a dialect made use of by beggars and vagabonds, to conceal their meaning from others. A whining tone of voice. A particular form of speaking peculiar to any body of men. A whining, formal pretension to goodness, generally attended with hypocrisy. An auction. "To sell their leases by *cant*." *SWIFT*. Wants authority.

To **CANT**, *v. n.* (from the noun) to make use of the dialect, absurd jargon, or private gibberish of vagabonds and thieves. To speak or read in a whining tone. To endeavour to impose upon a person by a formal pretence to uncommon piety. To insinuate one's self into a person's good opinion by flattery.

CANTA'LIVER, *S.* see **CANTILIVER**.

CANTA'TA, *S.* (Ital.) in music, a song composed of recitatives, airs and a variety of motions, generally for a single voice, with a thorough bass; sometimes for two three or more voices, with violins and other instruments. Mr. Hughes, the authour of the siege of Damascus, seems to have introduced this method of writing into England; and Mr. Stanley may be said to have contributed not a little, by his musical compositions, to have established it.

CANTER, *S.* (from *cant* and *er* implying an agent from *wer*, Sax. a man) one who endeavours to pass himself upon the world as a religious person, by a fair outside and formal appearance of religion, without obeying it in his heart.

CANTERBURY, *S.* (called by the Romans *Duroberniam* or *Duroverniam*, from *dur* *whern*, Brit. a rapid river, and by the Saxons *Cant-wara-burig*, i. e. the city of the men of Kent) the chief place in the county of Kent, a city and archbishopric, so antient as to have been built 900 years before Christ; and famous for being the place where Thomas a Becket was killed and buried, and likewise for the burial place of that great warrior Edward the black prince, and Henry IV. besides. Being inhabited by the Walloons, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and by the French in that of queen Anne, who fled hither for refuge, it has been noted for the silk manufactories carried on by those foreigners. It is governed by a mayor, enjoys many privileges, sends two members to parliament, has a market on Wednesday and Saturday weekly, is in 51 degree 20 min. Latitude, and distant from London 43 computed, or 56 measured miles. The brawn of this place is reputed to be the best in England. *A Canterbury tale*, implies a tedious, dismal,

C A N

mal, and disagreeable story or narrative; alluding perhaps to the stories of Becket's death, who was assassinated here.

CANTERBURY BELLS, *S.* in botany, a plant called likewise the **BELLFLOWER**.

CANTERBURY GALLOP, *S.* in horsemanship, the hard gallop of an ambling horse, commonly called a canter, and probably derived from the monks riding to Canterbury upon ambling horses.

CANTHARIDES, *S.* (Lat. the plural of *cantharis*) in natural history and pharmacy, called *Spanish flies*, but properly a beetle formed from an egg, which produces a worm, that is peculiar to the fig-tree, pine-tree, white-brier and poplar, whose juices being very corrosive or biting, are by *Bacon* supposed to be the causes of its corrosive or caustic quality. The parent insect is of the beetle kind, has hard and firm wings over thin and filmy ones, which it makes use of in flying. It is usually $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in length and $\frac{1}{3}$ in breadth; is of a fine shining beautiful colour; on the upper side of a bright green with a mixture of gold, and on the other of a brown; its head is small furnished with two antennæ or horns, of moderate length, very thin, and moveable with ease; its breast is flattish, its sides wrinkled, and covered with protuberancies; they are killed by the fumes of boiling vinegar, and afterwards dried. It is needless to mention their service in blisters, or the danger of too free a use of them, since experience has confirmed the former, and given us too dreadful examples of the latter.

CANTHUS, *S.* (Lat.) the corner of the eye formed by the meeting of the eye-lids; the inner or that next the nose is called the greater, the outward and that next the temples, the less.

CANTICLE, *S.* (a diminutive noun from *cantus*, Lat.) a song; applied to some hymn in Scripture, and used by divines in the plural to signify Solomon's song.

CANTILIVERS, *S.* in building, pieces of wood framed into the front, or sides of a house, to sustain the moulding or eaves over it. They are the same as modillions excepting that they are plain, and the modillions carved. Cantiliver cornice, is a cornice with cantilivers or modillions under it.

CANTIMARONS, or **CATIMARONS**, *S.* (Ind.) a kind of float or raft, used by the inhabitants of the coast of Coromandel, made of three or four small canoes, or the trunks of hollow trees, lashed together with ropes of cocoa, and having a triangular sail in the middle made of mats.

CANTLE, *S.* (*kant*, Belg. a corner, *eschantillon*, Fr. a piece) a corner or angle projecting outwards; a piece with corners, "a monstrous cantle out." *SHAK.* Not in use.

CANTLET, *S.* (a diminutive noun from *cantle*) a piece, or fragment. "Huge cantlets of his buckler." *DRYD.* Not used in prose.

CANTO, *S.* (Ital) a division, section, or book of a poem. In music, a song, or the treble part of it.

CANTON, *S.* (*cantone*, Fr. and Span. *cantone*, Ital. *kant*, Belg. *kanthos*, *kanthos*, Gr. a corner) a small part of a city detached from the rest. A parcel or division of land; a district, or part of a country governed by its own chief or magistrates. A small community or clan. In heraldry a square portion of an escutcheon separated from the rest, when on the left side called *finister*; and like the spaces between the cross or saltire.

To **CANTON**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to divide into small parts, parcels, or districts, used with the particle *into*, and sometimes both with *out* and *into*. "Cantoned out into petty states" *ADDIS.* "Cantoned out into parcels." *SWIFT.* To portion, or separate; to appropriate with the particle *out* followed by *to*, "they canton out to themselves a little province in the intellectual world." In heraldry, to make an ordinary, with two lines, the one drawn perpendicularly, and the other from the sides of the escutcheon, so as the space included shall always be less than the quarter of a field.

CANTONED, *adj.* (from the verb) in architecture, used when the corner of a building is adorned with a pilaster, an angular column, rustic quoins or any thing projecting beyond the naked part of a wall.

To **CANTONIZE**, *v. a.* to parcel out; to allot in small divisions, used with *among*. "All Ireland was cantonized among ten persons."

CANTRED, *S.* (*cantre*, Brit. from *cant*, Brit. of *centum*, Lat. an hundred) a hundred, in the division of shires, "the city of Dublin, and the cantreds next adjoining." *DAVY.*

CANVASS, *S.* (*canewas*, Fr. *kannufas*, Belg. *cannevaccio*, *cannevaxzio*, Ital. *canabis*, Lat. *kanabis*, Gr. *hemp*) very clear unbleached cloth of hemp or flax, wove

C A P

in little squares, used for working tapestry by the needle; for blinds of windows; towels, and to cover stays, &c. likewise a coarse cloth of hemp, of which sails are made.

To **CANVASS**, *v. a.* (*canvasser*, Fr. to beat hemp, which requiring some labour may be used figuratively) to search a truth to its first principles, to enquire into, to examine: to debate, or dispute; to controvert. Used neuterly: To solicit, ask people for their votes, or make interest at an election.

CANY, *adj.* (from *cane*) abounding in canes.

CANZONET, *S.* (*canzonetta*, Ital.) a short or little song.

CAP, *S.* (*cap*, Brit. *cappe*, Sax. *cappe*, Teut. and Fr. *capa*, Ital. *capa*, Span. *kappe*, Belg.) a cloathing worn on the head, supposed to have been introduced in the year 1449, at the entry of Charles VII. into Rouen; and to have been only a retrenchment or a part of the hood worn till that time. Being worn by cardinals, it is figuratively used for the office or dignity of a cardinal. The greatest, or chief of any sect; &c. In a ship, a square piece of timber put over the head of a mast with a round hole cut in it, to let the mast go through, and used to keep the top-masts and top gallant masts steady. In gunnery, a piece of lead laid over the touch hole to preserve the prime. Cap of maintainance; is one of the regalia carried before the king at a coronation.

To **CAP**, *v. a.* to cover the top of a thing. To pull off a cap, in play, "Boys sometimes use to cap one another." *SPENSER.* To pull off a cap in compliment, or as a sign of respect and honour. To *cap verses*, is to name or speak a verse beginning with the same letter, as that of an antagonist ended. To produce in great numbers, by the mere strength of memory. "Need no other faculty, but memory to cap texts." *Gov. of the Tongue.*

CAP A PI'E, or **CAP A PE'**, (Fr.) from head to foot, all over, used with the verb *arm*. "Armed cap à pè." *SHAK.*

CAPABILITY, *S.* (from *capable*) the quality of being able to undertake, or perform a thing.

CAPABLE, *adj.* (Fr.) endued with power or understanding equal to an undertaking. Susceptible; fitted for; or adapted to. Used with the particle *of* before a noun.

CAPABLENESS, *S.* (from *capable* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax.) the quality which renders a person able to receive instruction, advice, or reproof: applied to bodily strength, a power sufficient to perform any design or undertaking.

CAPACIOUS, *adj.* (*capax*, Lat.) applied to bodies, of large dimensions, or of a large cavity; able to contain much; applied to the mind, extensive, or containing a great stock of knowledge.

CAPACIOUSNESS, *S.* (from *capacious* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) the quality of containing or receiving a great number of things or large bodies.

To **CAPACITATE**, *v. a.* (from *capacity*) to render a person fit by instruction, discipline, study or exercise; to qualify a person for an undertaking. Used with the particle *for* before a noun.

CAPACITY, *S.* (*capacité*, Fr.) the dimensions or cavity of a thing fitting it for the reception of other bodies. Applied to the mind, understanding, a power of receiving instruction, the inside, or hollow part of a vessel. A state, condition, or character.

CAPARISON, *S.* (*caparisson*, Fr. *caparifone*, Ital. *caparaxon*, Span.) the cloathing or covering spread over a horse of state, or sumpter horse; antiently a kind of iron armour wherewith horses were covered in war.

To **CAPARISON**, *v. a.* to dress a horse in its housings for show and ostentation. Figuratively, to adorn a person with pompous and splendid dress. "Though I am caparisoned like a man." *SHAK.*

CAPPE, *S.* (*cape*, Fr. *capo*, Ital.) in geography, a piece of land running or projecting into the sea; a head-land, or promontory. The neck-piece of a coat, when resting on the shoulders called a *fall-down* cape; but when set upright, a *stand-up* one, supposed to have derived its name from *caput*, Lat. a head, which the first sort covers, and seems to be borrowed from the hood or cowl of a monk.

CAPPEL, (Robert) an eminent divine, born at Gloucester in the year 1586, descended of a good family in Herefordshire, and nearly related to the Capels lords of Essex. He was entered at Magdalen college Oxford, and as a divine celebrated not only for his learning, his manner of preaching, his exemplary life, but likewise for the plainness with which he delivered the most obscure truths, the strength with which he asserted the peculiar doctrines of Protestants, and the humility with which he enjoyed the most eminent talents; so that his favourite expression, of another person might be properly applied to him. "He was

“ was as learned a man as any in the world, as godly as “ learned, and as humble as godly.” Being not under a necessity of taking the revenue of his benefice, he shewed such an example of generosity, as is scarce credible; to remit his dues, he thought might injure his successors, and therefore received them, but paid them to an indigent clergyman to enable him to support himself. His usual expression was, that, if God thought fit, a sudden death was better than a lingering one; and what he approved of he experienced, for on a Sunday, Sept. 21, 1656, after he had repeated his sermons at night to his family, according to his custom, read a chapter, said his prayers, and laid down in his bed, he expired before he had finished his ejaculations, and fled to heaven with the praises of God in his mouth. O envied Death!

CAPE'LLA, S. (Lat.) a bright star of the first magnitude in the left shoulder of Auriga. Its longitude is 17 deg. 31 min. 41 sec. of Gemini, and lat. 22 deg. 51 min. 47 sec. N.

CAPER, S. (*capriole*, Fr. *capriola*, Ital. *cabriole*, Span. from *caper*, Lat. a goat) in dancing, a spring or leap, in which the feet are moved across each other several times, before a person reaches the ground again.

CAPER, S. (*capparis*, Lat.) a pickle and flower growing on the caper-bush, called *caprier* in French. Its empalement is composed of three oval leaves; the flower has four large petals, indented at the top, it has a great number of slender stamens, in the middle of which arises a single style, with an oval germen, which last becomes a fleshy turbinate capsule, with one cell filled with turbinate seeds. Linnæus places it in the first sect. of his 13th class, and Tournefort in the 5th sect. of his 6th. The species are 10.

To CA'PER, *v. a.* to cross the feet several times in the air in a leap, applied to dancing. To skip for joy; to dance with great activity.

CA'PERER, S. (from *caper*, and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who cuts capers in dancing. Sometimes used as a word of contempt to express a giddy, frolicksome, and thoughtless person.

CAPIAS, S. (Lat. from *capio*, to take) in law, a writ of two sorts, one before judgment, called *capias ad respondendum*, if a sheriff, on the first writ of distress, return that he has no effects in his jurisdiction: The other is a writ of execution after judgment.

CAPILLA'CEOUS, *adj.* see CAPILLARY.

CAPILLAMENT, S. (*capillamentum*, Lat.) in botany, the small threads or hairs, which grow in the middle of a flower, adorned with little herbs at the top. Likewise the strings or threads about the roots of plants.

CAPILLARY, *adj.* (*capillus*, hair, Lat.) resembling hairs. In botany, applied to such plants as have no main stem, their leaves arising from their roots, and produce their seeds in little tufts or protuberances on the back of their leaves; as the fern, and maiden-hair, of which the syrup of capillaire is made. In anatomy, applied to the minute arteries, which, in the brain, are not equal to one hair; and the smallest lymphatic vessels which are 100 times smaller than the smallest arteries. In physic, capillary tubes are those whose diameter is $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a line, or the least that can be made: The ascent of water in these tubes has puzzled the philosophic world for some time; that of Dr. Jurin, who ascribes it to the attraction of the periphery of the concave surface of the tube, to which the water is contiguous and adheres, is liable to the least objections.

CAPILLA'TION, S. (from *capillus*, Lat. a hair) a dividing into branches as small as hairs. “ In smaller veins, or “ obscurer capillations.” BROWN. Not in use.

CAPITAL, *adj.* (*capitalis*, Lat.) in its primary sense, that which belongs or relates to the head. “ Needs must the “ serpent now his capital bruise expect.” *Par. Lost*. Applied to crimes that which affects a person's life; criminal in the highest degree: Chief or principal. Applied to letters or types: The larger sort, which are made use of at the beginning, and heads of books. *Capital stock*: The fund of a trading company, or that sum of money which is contributed by the several parties, to carry on their trade, &c.

CAPITAL, S. among merchants, the sum of money brought in by each party to make up the common stock. Likewise the money which a merchant first brings into trade on his own account. In geography, the chief city of a kingdom, or residence of its monarch. In architecture, the uppermost part of a column or pilaster, serving as a head or crowning to the whole, placed immediately over the shaft, and under the entablature: The capital of a column, is, properly, that whose plan is round; but the capital of a pilaster, that whose plan is square, or at least rectilinear.

CAPITALLY, *adv.* (from *capital*, and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as affects a person's life;

capitally convicted, is applied to a person who is cast for his life, or condemned to die. Applied to productions of art, in a perfect, high-finished, or excellent manner.

CAPITA'TION, S. (from *caput*, Lat. a head) a numbering by the heads. A certain sum of money imposed at so much *per head*, in exigencies of state.

CAPITA'TÆ PLANTÆ, (Lat. headed plants) in botany, those plants whose scaly calyx swells into a roundish ball, resembling a head, as in the *carduus*, *centaury*, &c.

CAPITULAR, S. (*capitulum*, Lat. the section or chapter of a book) in its primary sense an act or law passed in a chapter; in its secondary, a chapter or member of a chapter.

To CAPITULATE, *v. a.* (see CAPITULAR.) In its primary sense to draw articles; to set down the heads of a remonstrance; to make a head. “ Douglas and Mortimer, “ capitulate against us.” SHAK. In a secondary sense, mostly used by moderns, to surrender a place upon certain conditions.

CAPITULA'TION, S. the surrender of a place upon certain conditions. The conditions or terms agreed upon for the surrender of a place. *Capitulations* of the Empire, are articles drawn up, before an election, by the electors, which the emperor ratifies before his coronation.

CAPITULUM, S. (Lat. a little head) in botany, the head of any flower or plant. In anatomy, a smaller process or protuberance of a bone, received into another.

CAPONIE'RE, S. (Fr.) in fortification, a covered lodgment about four or five feet broad, encompassed with a parapet two feet high, serving to support planks laden with earth; placed at the end of the counterscarp and containing fifteen or twenty soldiers.

CA'POT, S. (Fr.) at picquet when one party wins all the tricks.

To CA'POT, *v. a.* (from the noun) to win all the tricks at the game of picquet.

CA'POUCH, S. (*capuce*, Fr.) a monks hood. Seldom used.

CA'PPER, S. (from *cap* and *er*, implying an agent, from *wer*, Sax. a man) one who makes and sells caps.

CA'PREOLATE, *adj.* (from *capreolus*, Lat. the tendril of a vine) in botany, applied to such plants as twist and climb upon others by means of tendrils.

CAPRI'CE, or CAPRI'CHIO, S. (*caprice*, Fr. *caprichio*, Span. *capriccio*, Ital.) a sudden change of sentiments not founded on reason. A whimsey, freak, or fantastic humour.

CAPRI'CIOUS, *adj.* (*capricieux*, Fr.) a variable and inconsistent behaviour founded on meer whim and fancy: A sudden and frequent change of opinion, or sentiment, inconsistent with reason.

CAPRI'CIOUSLY, *adv.* (from *capricious* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a whimsical, humourous, fanciful manner; or where a person's behaviour and sentiments are continually changing without any reasons for the alteration.

CAPRI'CIOUSNESS, S. (from *capricious* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) the quality of changing or commanding, according to the starts of fancy, without any regard to reason or propriety.

CA'PRICORN, S. (*capricornus*, Lat.) in astronomy, the tenth sign of the Zodiac, represented on ancient medals in the form of a goat, with the hind parts of a fish; for this being formerly the winter Solstice, from whence the Sun begins to ascend towards the northern Hemisphere, the hieroglyphic sign of a goat which is fond of climbing, and ascends as it browses, seem'd to be proper to represent that circumstance.

CA'PRIOLE, S. (Fr.) in horsemanship, a leap which a horse makes without advancing forwards, and when he is in the air and in the height of his leap, jerks or strikes out with his hinder legs even and near. It is distinguished from a *croupade*, because he does not shew his shoes.

CAP'SQUARES, S. strong plates of iron which come over the trunnions of a gun, and keep it in the carriage.

CAP'STAN, S. (corruptly spelt *capstern*, *cabestan*, Fr. *cap*, Sax. a head, and *sting*, Sax. a bar, or bolt) a large cylinder, or barrel placed perpendicular on the deck of a ship, and turned by four levers or bars, which cross it, serving by means of a cable, which winds round it, to draw up heavy burdens. It is likewise used to tow a ship and to weigh the anchors. The *main-capstan*, is that which is placed behind the main-mast, standing on the first deck, and reaching four or five feet above the second; the *jeer* or little *capstan*, stands on the second deck, between the main-mast and the mizzen. To launch out the capstan, is to slacken the cable of it, to pawl out the capstan, is to keep it from running back.

CA'PSULAR, *adj.* (*capsula*, Lat. a bag or pouch) hollow like a chest or pouch.

CA'PSULATE,

CAPSULATE, *adj.* (from *capsula*, Lat.) inclosed as in a box; capsulated plants, in botany, are such as produce their seeds in short dry pods or husks.

CAPTAIN, *S.* (*capitaine*, Fr.) an officer in an army, or one who commands soldiers, or other men. Captain of a company, is one who commands a company under a colonel. Captain lieutenant, is one who commands a troop or company in the name of some other person who has the name, commission and pay, but is excused the service on account of his rank. Lieutenant captain, is the captain's second, or he who commands the company in the captain's absence. Captain general, is the commander in chief. Captain of a vessel whether of war, or in the merchant's service, is the commander, or master. Reformed captain, one who has his commission suppressed, and his company disbanded, but yet is continued captain either as second to another, or without any post or command at all.

CAPTAINRY, *S.* (from *captain* and *ry*, of *ric*, Sax. or *reiks*, Goth. power, dominion or office) power over a certain district. Chieftainship.

CAPTAIN-SHIP, *S.* (from *captain* and *ship*, of *scyp*, Sax. office authority, or command) the office, authority, or rank of a captain. The authority claimed and exercised over a clan.

CAPTA'TION, *S.* (from *capto*, Lat.) a flattering kind of address used to gain the good opinion of the vulgar. "Without any of those dresses, or popular captations." K. CHARLES. Not in use.

CAPTION, *S.* (from *capio*, to take) in law, is when a commission is executed, and the commissioners subscribe their names to a certificate, declaring when and where the commission was executed.

CAPTIOUS, *adj.* (*captiosus*, Lat. *captieux*, Fr.) given to cavils, or forming objections. Ensnaring, insidious.

CAPTIOUSLY, *adv.* (from *captious*, and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as shews a great inclination to raise objections. In a fly, ensnaring, or insidious manner.

CAPTIOUSNESS, *S.* (from *captious*, and *ness* of *nessé*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) the quality of forming cavils, or unnecessary objections. Peevishness.

To CAPTIVATE, *adj.* (*captivatum*, supine of *captivo*, Lat. *captiver*, Fr.) to take prisoner. Figuratively, to charm, or subdue by the power of superiour excellence. To enslave, used with the particle *to*.

CAPTIVA'TION, *S.* (from *captivatum*, supine of *captivo*, Lat. to take prisoner) the act of taking a person prisoner; the state of a person taken prisoner.

CAPTIVE, *S.* (*captivus*, Lat. *captif*, Fr.) one taken prisoner in war, used with the particle *to* before the person or thing subduing. Figuratively, one charmed or subdued by the beauty or excellencies of another.

CAPTIVE, *adj.* (*captivus*, Lat.) taken prisoner in war; in confinement; imprisoned. Figuratively, subdued, or kept under great restraints.

To CAPTIVE, *v. a.* (formerly accented on the last syllable) to take or make a person prisoner.

CAPTIVITY, (*captivité*, Fr. *captivitas*, Lat.) a state of fervitude, owing to a person's being taken prisoner in war. Figuratively, the state of the soul, when the lusts are predominant, and reason loses its governing power. In Scripture the state of a sinful person, or one who is in the power of Satan, either to tyrannize over him or involve him in troubles. "The Lord turned the captivity of Job." Job xlii. 10. The power of Satan or the enslaving consequences of sin. "Thou hast led captivity captive," Psal. lxxviii. 18. is a beautiful phrase for the utter destruction of every thing which could enslave and subdue the soul.

CAPTOR, *S.* (from *captum*, supine of *capio*, Lat. to take) the person who takes a prisoner, or prize.

CAPTURE, *S.* (*capture*, Fr. *captura*, Lat.) the taking of any prey. The thing taken. In law, the seizing a person for a debt, or the apprehending a criminal.

CAPUCHED, *adj.* (*capuce*, Fr.) having the head covered with something like a hood, "capuched upon the head." BROWN. Not in use.

CAPUCHINS, *S.* (pronounced *cápusheens*) monks of the order of St. Francis, founded by Matthew Baschi who pretended to receive several admonitions from heaven, literally, or with the greatest strictness, to practise the rules of St. Francis, and in 1529, having reduced the order to complete form, was elected general. They are clothed with brown or grey, are always bare-footed, never go in a coach, and never shave their beards. Used in the singular for a woman's cloak, with a hood sewed to it, made in imitation of the dress of the capuchins, and deriving its name from thence.

CA'R, or **CHA'R**, in the names of places, is derived from *caer*, Brit. a city.

CA'R, *S.* (*car*, Brit. *carre*, Belg. *carrus*, Lat.) a small carriage with one or two horses. Figuratively, used by the poets for a chariot or genteel vehicle in which a person is drawn. Joined with the word *northern*, used for Charles's-wain, or the Bear, a constellation. "Hyads and the "northern car." DRYD.

CA'RABINE, or **CA'RBINE**, *S.* (Fr.) a small kind of fusée or fire-arm, about two feet long in the barrel, furrowed within, carrying a ball of 24 in the lb. and made use of by the light horse.

CARABINIER, *S.* (pronounced *carabineer*) a sort of light horse carrying longer *carabines* than the rest, used sometimes on foot.

CA'RACK, *S.* (*caraca*, Span. and Port.) a large ship of 2000 tons burthen, formerly sent by the Portuguese to the East and West Indies. Figuratively, used for any ship of burthen: at present called the Galleons.

CA'RACOLE, *S.* (*caracole*, Fr. from *caracol*, Span. a snail) in horsemanship, a motion made half round, or half round from right to left, to amuse an enemy, and leave them uncertain whether they are going to be charged in front or flank.

To CA'RACOLE, *v. n.* to move in *caracoles*.

CA'RAT, or **CA'RACT**, *S.* (*carat*, Fr. from *careta*, a weight, *quilate*, Span. Kennet) a mark, that is to say, an ounce troy, divided into 24 equal parts, called *carats*, and each *carat* into four grains, is a weight by which the mint-masters discover the fineness of gold. *Carat* weight is the 24th part of an ounce; two troy grains making a *carat* grain. *Carat* or *carat* fine, is the 24th part of the goodness of a piece of pure gold. *Carat* is a weight used by jewellers, equal to four grains, but lighter than the marc-weight above; each of these grains are divided into $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, &c. According to Tavernier, the Moguls famous diamond weighs 279 carats $\frac{1}{8}$.

CA'RAVAN, *S.* (*caravanne*, Fr. from *cairawan*, or *cairan*, Arab. of *kerwan* or *câr-vân*, Per. a dealer, trader, or merchant) a body or company of merchants or traders travelling together in great numbers through deserts, or other dangerous places in the East, for their mutual safety and defence. Their beasts are horses, but most commonly camels, and they are escorted by a chief or aga, with a body of janizaries.

CARAVA'NSARY, **CA'RAVANSERA**, *S.* (*cairawan*, Arab. and *serai*, a large house) a place appointed for the reception of and loading the caravans. It is commonly a large square building, in the middle of which is a spacious area. Under the arches or piazzas which surround it, is a bank or elevation, on which travellers repose, tying their beasts to the foot. Sometimes there are rooms over the gates leading to the area, which the keepers let out at a very high price, to those who have a mind to be private.

CARAVANSERA'SKIER, *S.* the intendant, or director of a caravanfera.

CA'RAVEL, or **CARVEL**, *S.* (*caravola*, Span. *caravella*, Fr. *caravella*, Ital.) the name of a vessel, light, round and old fashioned, formerly used by the Spaniards, but now applied by the French to buffes or vessels used in the herring fishery from 25 to 30 tons burthen.

CA'RAWAY, *S.* (*carui*, or *carum*, Lat. from *Caria*, the place where it originally grew) in botany, hath an umbellated flower, without any involucre; the single flowers having very small empalements. The flower has five heart-shaped petals, and five hairy stamina. The germen is situated under the flower, and becomes an oblong channelled fruit, dividing into two parts, each having an oblong furrowed seed. The species are two. The seed is stomachic, diuretic and carminative, one of the four hot seeds in the shops: It discusses flatulencies, promotes digestion, and gives ease in the cholic, but being apt to irritate and heat too much, should be carefully avoided in inflammations.

CARBONA'DO, *S.* (*carbonada*, Span. *carbonata*, Ital. *carbounade*, Fr. from *carbo*, Lat. a coal) meat cut across, or in squares with a knife to be broiled.

To CARBONA'DO, *v. a.* to cut across, in cookery. Figuratively, to cut or hack.

CARBU'NCLE, *S.* (*carbunculus*, S. a little coal) a jewel of the ruby kind, whose weight exceeds 20 carats, of a rich blood-red colour. Figuratively, a large red pimple, breaking out upon the face.

CARBU'NCLED, *adj.* set with *carbuncles*. Covered with large red pimples.

CARBU'NCULAR, *adj.* resembling, or partaking of the qualities of a *carbuncle*.

CARBUN-

CARBUNCULATION, *S.* (*carbunculatio*, Lat.) in botany, the blasting young buds of trees or plants, either with excessive heat, or excessive cold.

CARCANET, *S.* (a diminutive of *carcan*, Fr. a chain) a chain, collar, or necklace of jewels. "The making of her *carcanet*." SHAK. Not in use.

CARCASS, *S.* (*carquasse*, Fr.) a dead body. Figuratively, a body or person in a reproachful sense. The decayed parts, ruins, or remains of a thing. "The rotten *carcase* of a boat." SHAK. In architecture, the shell of a house, containing the partitions, floors, rafters, &c. or only the walls. In gunnery, a kind of bomb, of an oblong form, consisting of an iron shell or case, with holes, but sometimes only of iron hoops, covered over with a pitched coarse cloath, filled with combustibles, and thrown from a mortar.

CARCELAGE, *S.* (from *carcer*, Lat. a prison) prison fees, or garish paid on a person's first confinement.

CARCINOMA, *S.* (from *καρκινος*, *karkinos*, Gr. a crab, and *νέμω*, *nemo*, Gr. to feed upon) an ulcer, called a cancer. Likewise a disorder in the horny coat of the eye.

CARCINO'MATOUS, *adj.* (from *carcinoma*) cancerous, or tending to a cancer.

CARD, *S.* (*carte*, Fr. *carti*, Ital. *charta*, Lat.) in gaming, pieces of fine thin paste-board, made of several sheets of paper pasted together, and afterwards cut in oblong squares of $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, on which are painted several marks and figures, and used in several games. A court card is that which has the image of some person painted on it: A pack of cards consists of 52 of these squares. They are but of late date, since they seem to have been invented for the diversion of Charles V. of France, and are made on the same principles as the printing of illuminated or other letters, first practised at Haerlem. In sea affairs, the upper part of the mariner's compass, on which the names of the winds are marked.

CARD, *S.* (*karde*, Belg. *cardo*, Ital. and Span.) an instrument or comb, composed of several small pieces of iron wire, hooked in the middle, fastened by the feet in rows, to a square piece of wood of a foot long, and a foot and an half broad, with a handle fastened to the longest side; they are generally used in pairs, placed with their points opposite to each other, having the materials between them, and serve to comb, disentangle, and range wool or flax, in a proper order for spinning.

To **CARD**, *S.* (from *kaerden*, Belg. or *karden*, Teut.) to comb wool, &c. or make it fit for spinning, by drawing it through the card or comb. Neuterly, to game; or play inordinately at cards. "A *carding* wife."

CARDAMOM, *S.* (*cardamomum*, Lat.) a medicinal seed, of which there are three species, that commonly used in the shops is the least, enters the Venice treacle, assists digestion, strengthens the head and stomach, is diuretic, and promotes the menses.

CARDER, *S.* (from *card* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a Man) one who combs or prepares wool by passing it through a card.

CARDIAC, or **CARDI'ACAL**, *adj.* (*cardiacus*, Lat. from *καρδια*, *kardia*, Gr. the heart) in medicine that which has an immediate effect on the spirits, or contributes to quicken the motion of the solids, thereby promoting the circulation of the blood, raising the spirits, giving present strength, and cheerfulness, so that the sensations at the head, stomach, and heart, are more lightsome and agreeable, than they were before.

CARDIALGY, *S.* (from *καρδια*, *kardia*, Gr. the heart, and *αλγος*, *algos*, Gr. pain) in medicine, a pain, not in the heart, as the term imports, but in the upper or left orifice towards the pit of the stomach, very pungent, occasioned by acrimonious humours.

CARDINAL, *adj.* (*cardinalis*, Lat. from *cardo*, Lat. a hinge, because all of the same kind are supposed to depend and as it were turn on them like a door upon its hinges) principal, chief, prime, or most considerable. In cosmography, cardinal points are the four chief points of the horizon; from whence all the rest are named, viz. the North and South, East and West, and cardinal winds are those which blow from either of those quarters. Cardinal numbers, are those integers or numbers from which the others are named and composed; thus one, two, three, are named cardinal numbers, to distinguish them from the ordinals, or such as express the order of things, viz. first, second, third, &c.

CARDINAL, *S.* one of the chief governors of the Romish church, by whom the pope is elected out of their own number, which contains six bishops, fifty priests, and fourteen deacons, who constitute the sacred college, chosen by

the Pope; they derive their name from their being as necessary, or useful to the apostolic see, as an axle or hinge on which the whole government of the church turns.

CARDINALATE, or **CARDINALSHIP**, *S.* (from *cardinal* and *ship*, or *scyp*, Sax. office, province, or dominion) the office and rank of a cardinal.

CARDINAL's FLOWER, *S.* in botany named the ramion, or rapuntium, of which there are several species, that which is cultivated in our gardens is a native of America, and very much admired for its fine scarlet flowers.

CARDMAKER, *S.* a person who makes, paints, and fells cards, or one who makes the cards or combs made use of in preparing wool for spinning.

CARDMATCH, *S.* a match made with pieces of card dipped in brimstone, and used for exciting a flame from tinder fired by a flint and steel.

CARDUUS, *S.* (Lat.) a kind of thistle, used in medicine as a gentle vomit.

CARE, *S.* (*care* or *cara*, Sax. *kar*, Goth. *car* and *charchar*, Perf. *cura*, Lat.) attention to a particular subject. Used with *have*, concern or anxiety of mind arising from the uncertainty of something future, or the oppression of a present calamity. Caution previous to an undertaking with the word *take*; but protection, regard and support when followed with the particle *of*, "There is a God that *takes* care of us." TILLOT. When applied to God it implies his providence over all his creatures. A too great anxiety for the events of this world. An affectionate regard for a person. "That our *care* for you might appear." ii. Cor. vii. 12.

To **CARE**, *v. n.* (see the noun) to be anxious, solicitous, or concerned for a person. To be disposed, or inclined, with the particles *for* or *to*. "Not *caring* to observe the wind." WALLER. "Great masters never *care* for drawing people in the fashion." To have a sympathy or affectionate regard *for*. "Not that he *cared* for the poor." John xii. 6.

CARE-CRA'ZED, *adj.* (from *care* and *craze*) worn out with cares and anxiety, "A *care-crazed* mother." SHAK. Seldom used.

To **CARE'EN**, *v. a.* (*careuir*, Fr. from *carina*, Lat.) to lay a vessel on one side, in order to calk, stop the leaks, trim, or repair the other. To *sail on the careen*, is to lie on one side in sailing. The *half careen*, is when only half of the ship can be careened, from its not being possible to come at the bottom of the keel.

To **CAREE'N**, *v. n.* to be in a careening state.

CAREE'R, *S.* (*carriere*, Fr.) a course or race. The ground on which a race is run. Full speed, very swift motion. A course of action without any interruption.

CAREFUL, *adj.* (from *careful*, Sax.) abounding or perplexed with great solicitude, apprehensions or anxiety.

CAREFULLY, *adj.* (from *careful* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in an attentive, cautious, circumspect and diligent manner.

CAREFULNESS, *S.* (from *careful* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) cautious, diligent and constant application. Heedfulness, vigilance.

CARELESSLY, *adj.* (from *careless* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) without anxiety; without care; with negligence; in a manner void of care.

CARELESS, *adj.* (from *care* and *less* of *leave*, Sax. *leise*, Cim. or *laus*, Goth. absence, loss, negation) without due attention, labour, application, caution, or concern; without anxiety; "Wisely *careless*." POPE. Without thought, or premeditation.

To **CARE'SS**, *v. a.* (*careffer*, Fr. *carezzare*, Ital. *accariciar*, Span. from *carus*, Lat. dear) to embrace with great affection. To treat a person with great civility and endearments.

CARE'SS, *S.* (from the verb) an embrace of great affection; an endearing profusion of civilities and kind actions. An expression of great tenderness.

C'ARET, *S.* (*caret*, Lat. it wants) in grammar a mark implying that something is omitted in writing, or printing, which ought to come in where this sign stands.

CARGASON, *S.* (*cargaçon*, Ital.) a cargo or heap. "My body is a *cargason* of ill humours." SHAK. Not in use.

CARGO, *S.* (*cargaïson*, Fr. or *cargaçon*, Ital.) the lading of a ship; all the merchandizes and wares on board a ship.

CARICOUS, *adj.* (from *carica*) in the form of a fig, in medicine, applied to a tumour resembling that fruit.

CARIES, *S.* (Lat.) in medicine, the solution of continuity in a bone, attended with a waste of its substance, occasioned by the corrosion of some acrimonious matter. In popular language, the rottenness of a bone.

CARIO'SITY, *S.* (from *carious*) that quality of a bone, which putrifies and wastes its substance.

CARIOUS, *adj.* (from *caries*, Lat.) rotten, generally applied to bones.

CARK, *S.* (*cearc*, Sax.) an anxious care or apprehension arising from thoughts of some future event : For some time out of use, but now reviving.

To **CARK**, *v. n.* (*cearcen*, Sax.) to be too anxious about any future event.

CARLE, *S.* (spelt by the North Britons, *karl*, from *karl*, Isl. *ceorl*, Sax. an old man) a morose, peevish, mean, selfish and passionate person. It is now out of use and changed for *churl*.

CARLINE THISTLE, (*carlina*, by Mathiolus reported to have been discovered to Carolus Magnus, or Charlemagne by a vision, for the cure of his troops, which were infected with a pestilential disorder) in botany, a plant supposed to have been very efficacious in pestilential disorders, but now out of use.

CARLINGS, *S.* pieces of timber in a ship, lying fore and aft, from one beam to another, under the planks of the deck, on which they are fastened.

CARMAN, *S.* (from *car*, Sax. a cart, and *man*) one who drives a cart, or keeps carts for hire.

CARMELITE, *S.* (*Carmelite*, Fr. of *Carmel*, the name of a mount) an order of friars; one of the four tribes of mendicants, or begging friars, taking both their name and origin from mount Carmel, formerly inhabited by the prophets *Elias* and *Elisba*. This order is eminent for the devotion of its scapulary, its missions, and the great number of saints with which it has stocked the Romish church. The Barefooted Carmelites, are a reform of the former, begun by St. Theresa in 1540; she began with the nuns, whom she restored to the primitive austerity of the order; from them she applied herself to the friars, whom she likewise reformed, and by persuading them to go without shoes, gave rise to their name of *barefooted*. In botany, *Carmelite* is a sort of pear.

CARMINATIVE, *adj.* (supposed to be so called from *carmen*, Lat. a charm on account of the quickness and efficacy of their operation) in medicine, remedies which by their warmth attenuate and rarefy the wind included in the intestines, and by their irritations invigorate their tonic undulations, so as to make them perspire, or explode either upwards or downwards with a noise.

CARMINE, *S.* a very bright red colour, bordering somewhat on a purple, used mostly, on account of its exorbitant price, in miniature; and is the settling of the water into which cochineal, couan, and antour have been steeped. Some make it of the scum of Brazil or Fernambuca wood well beat in a mortar, and steeped in vinegar; but this is not to be compared to the former sort.

CARNAGE, *S.* (Fr. from *carnis*, genitive of *caro*, Lat. flesh) slaughter, havock, or heaps of bodies slain in battle.

CARNAL, *adj.* (*carnal*, Fr. from *carnis*, genitive, of *caro*, Lat.) proceeding from or belonging to the fleshy part of a man, opposed to *spiritual*. Figuratively, sensual, lustful, lecherous, voluptuous.

CARNALITY, *S.* (from *carnal*) lust, wantonness, propensity to lust; unchaste pleasure. Figuratively, immersed in sense; inability to raise ones ideas to abstract or spiritual things; grossness.

CARNALLY, *adv.* (from *carnal*, and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax.) in a gross, sensual manner, opposed to *spiritual*. As if real flesh, in a sensible manner, really. "In the Sacrament we do not receive Christ *carnally*." TAYLOR.

CARNALNESS, *S.* (from *carnal*, and *ness*, of *nessē*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) see **CARNALITY**.

CARNATION, *S.* (*carnadino*, Ital. from *carnes*, plural, of *caro*, Lat. flesh) in botany, a species of the clovegilly-flower, consisting of two colours with streaks, which go quite through the leaves, and deriving its name from its resembling a flesh-colour. In painting, a lively red colour, resembling that of flesh newly cut.

CARNE'LIAN, *S.* (improperly spelt, *cornelian*, as appears from its being derived of *caro*, Lat. flesh) in natural history, a precious stone, of which there are three species, a red, a yellow, and a white; the red sort is again subdivided into two species, the pale being called the female, and the deep red the male *cornelian*. It is found in England, but the finest sorts come from the East Indies, and are of a roundish form, like common pebbles, between two or three inches diameter, of a fine, compact, close texture, of a smooth surface, and is extremely well adapted for seals, as it may be cut at a moderate price, will take a good polish, and separate easily from the wax.

CARNEOUS, *adv.* (from *carneus*, Lat.) fleshy, or consisting of flesh. Used only by technical writers.

To **CARNIFY**, *v. n.* (from *carnis*, of *caro*, Lat. flesh, and *fy*, Lat. to become) to breed flesh, to convert or turn food into flesh. "I digest, I sanguify, I *carnify*." HALE. Not in use.

CARNIVAL, *S.* (*carnaval*, Fr.) a season of mirth and luxury celebrated by the Italians, and especially at Venice, lasting from twelfth day to lent, and attended with balls, feasts, operas, concerts, and every thing which pomp, ostentation, or festivity can furnish.

CARNIVORUS, *adv.* (from *carnis*, of *caro*, Lat. flesh, and *voro*, Lat. to devour) eating flesh, or that which lives on flesh. Whether man be a *carnivorous* animal, is a question, that has embarrassed philosophers of no small eminence. Gassendus, endeavours to prove the negative from the form of our teeth, which is not adapted to the comminuting flesh. Dr. Drake, supports the argument by considering the nature of flesh, which he says is the hardest of digesture of any other food whatever, is deny'd persons in disorders, and disagreeable to infants, till their palates are vitiated by custom: This latter assertion I may take the liberty to deny, as my paternal regard by inclining me to be vigilant over the health of my offspring, has made me more than once observe the contrary of what the Doctor asserts, with this remarkable circumstance, that the longer an infant sucks, the more he nauseates flesh; but if given him at the third or fourth month, it seems no ways disagreeable, but rather the contrary. To the arguments already quoted Dr. Wallis, joins another drawn from the resemblance of the intestines of mankind to those of animals, which live on vegetable food, and from the similarity of their construction would conclude that their food should be similar. Yet experience and custom are more to be regarded than the specious arguments of sages.

CARNOSITY, *S.* (*carnosité*, Fr.) in surgery, a fleshy excrescence, a fungous or proud-flesh. "Ulcers are healed, and that *carnosity* resolved." WISM.

CARNOUS, *adj.* (*caro*, Lat.) fleshy applied to animals; in botany, a soft substance similar to that of flesh in animals.

CAROB, *S.* (*caroba*, Ital.) in botany, the siliqua, according to Tournefort; and the ceratonia, according to Linnæus, preserved in our gardens in England, by such as delight in exotic plants, as a curiosity; it is an evergreen, and as its leaves are different from any other, affords an agreeable variety in the hot house. In Spain, its fruit is used for fattening beasts of burthen, and oftentimes supplies the place of barley or oats.

CAROCHE, *S.* (a corruption of *carosse*, Fr.) a coach, or carriage, wherein more than one can sit opposite to another. Used in the play of *Albumazer*, but now obsolete.

CAROL, *S.* (*carolle*, Fr. *carolla*, Ital. from *choreola*, Lat. a small choir, or *χαῖρος*, *chairos*, Gr. joy) a song of joy, exultation or festivity, applied to the rustic anthems of country singers at Christmas. Any kind of song.

To **CAROL**, *v. n.* (*carolare*, Ital.) to sing with great joy, and festivity. Actively, to praise in anthems or songs.

CAROTID, *adj.* (*carotides*, Lat. *καρωτιδεις*, Gr.) in anatomy, two arteries on each side the neck, serving to convey the blood to the brain; arising near each other from the curvature of the aorta, the right immediately, the left most commonly from the trunk of the subclavia of the same side.

CAROUSAL, *S.* (from *carouse*, accented by Dryden, improperly on the first syllable) a festival, or holiday, celebrated with mirth, pomp, and festivity. "This game, these *carousals* Ascanius taught." DRYD.

To **CAROUSE**, *v. n.* (pronounced *carowze*, from *carouffer*, Fr. *carace*, Span. from *gar aux*, all out, Teut.) to drink freely. Actively, to drink to, to drink a health.

CAROUSE, *S.* (pronounced *carowze*) a drinking match; a large draught.

CARUSER, *S.* (from *carouse* and *er*, implying an agent from *wer*, Sax.) one who drinks freely. A toper.

CARP, *S.* (*carpe*, Fr.) a large fresh-water fish, remarkable for its being able to live out of water; for in Holland they hang them up, to fatten them, in a cellar, or some cool place, in wet moss, with their heads out, and feed them with white bread soaked in milk, for many days; and this practice succeeds no less in England than there, as I have been informed by a Fellow of the Royal Society.

To **CARP**, *v. n.* (*carpo*, Lat.) to censure, find fault with, or blame, including the idea of forwardness and reproach, and used with the particle *at*.

CARPENTER, *S.* (*charpentier*, Fr.) one who performs the several offices of cutting, joining, flooring, or other wood-work, relative to houses, buildings, or ships.

CARPENTRY, *S.* (from *carpenter*, and *ry* of *ric*, Sax. office) the art of building either houses or ships with wood. In a house it includes, the framing, flooring, roofing, the foundation, carcase, doors and windows. As houses were at first built only with wood, it must have been prior to masonry. This art is, by some travellers, reported to have arrived at the greatest perfection in the Maldivian islands, the works there being so well contrived, that they will hold tight and firm without either nails or pins, and cannot be taken asunder by any, but those, who are employed in their construction.

CARPER, *S.* (from *carp* and *er* of *wer*, Sax. a man) a person fond of raising objections, or finding fault. A caviller, or censorious person.

CARPET, *S.* (*karpet*, Belg. *carpetta*, Ital.) a covering of stuff or other materials, wrought with the needle, or in a loom; commonly spread over tables, or laid on floors; from the former usage, is derived the phrase of a *thing's being on the carpet*, to express its being in hand, in debate, or the subject of consideration and preparation. Figuratively, ground embellished with flowers, and of a smooth or level surface. A *carpet knight*, is one who has never known the field but recommended himself at table; for carpets being made use of to cover tables, were figuratively used to express luxury formerly, though that sense is now dropped.

To **CARPET**, *v. a.* to spread with a carpet. Figuratively, applied with great elegance to the earth, to embellish or adorn with flowers and herbs. "Every where carpeted over with grass." DERHAM.

CARPING, *part.* (from *carp*) fond of cavilling, raising objections, or finding fault; censorious; captious.

CARPINGLY, *adv.* (from *carping* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a captious or censorious manner.

CARMEALS, *S.* a kind of coarse cloth made in the north of England.

CARPUS, *S.* (Lat. from *καρπος*, *karpos*, Gr.) in anatomy, the wrist, or that part which is between the palm of the hand and the arm, consisting of eight unequal bones placed in two rows, four in each row. They have several ligaments, some of which tie each bone to one or two neighbouring ones, others tie each bone to one another, and others again join the bones either to the fore-arm, or the metacarpus, and first phalanx of the thumb.

CARPOCRATIANS, *S.* a branch of the gnostics, deriving their name from *Carpocrates*, their founder, who owned one sole principle of all things, whose name and nature was unknown; that the World was created by angels, that Christ was a meer man, really begotten by Joseph, though possessed of uncommon gifts, which exalted him above the common rank of mortals, that women should be common, and that the soul could not be purified, till it had committed the most flagrant vices.

CARRACK, *S.* see **CARACK**.

CARRAT, *S.* see **CARACT**.

CARRAWAY, *S.* see **CARAWAY**.

CARRIAGE, *S.* (Fr.) a vehicle used to convey persons or goods from one place to another. The act of conveying things from one place to another. The price paid for the conveying of goods, distinguished from that which is paid for conveyance of persons, and is termed *fare*. Figuratively, personal address and behaviour. Conduct, or practices: Proceedings, or the manner of transacting any affairs. The carriage of a cannon is the frame of timber on which it is mounted, serving to point and direct it for shooting, and convey it from one place to another. In agriculture, a furrow cut for the conveyance of water, to overflow, or improve a ground.

CARRIER, *S.* (from *carry*, and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who conveys, or moves a thing from one place to another. One who conveys goods from one town, or place to another. In natural history, a species of pigeons, so called from their carrying letters, &c. tied to their necks, to the place where they were bred, be it ever so remote.

CARRION, *S.* (*charogne*, Fr. *carogna*, Ital. *carona*, Span. from *caro*, Lat. flesh) the flesh of a dead carcase. Any putrified flesh; not fit for food. Figuratively, a coarse, gross, disagreeable person; a term of reproach.

CARRION, *adj.* (see the *noun*) relating to a dead or putrified carcase; feeding on dead carcases. "A prey for *carrian* kites and crows." SHAK.

CARROT, *S.* (*carote*, Fr. *carota*, Ital.) in botany, a well-known kitchen root, called the *daucus*: It has an umbelliferous flower, the principal umbel composed of rays; its involucre having many leaves. The flowers have five heart-shaped petals, with five hairy stamina; the

Nº. XIX.

germen fits under the flower, and becomes a small roundish striated fruit, dividing into two parts, each containing a single seed. It is ranged by Linnæus in the 2d sect. of his 5th class, and by Tournefort in the first sect. of his 7th. The species are seven.

CARROTINESS, *S.* (from *carroty*, and *ness*, of *neffe*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) resembling a carrot in colour, applied to redness of hair.

C'ARROTY, *adj.* red, applied to red-haired people, from the resemblance of the colour of their hair to that of a carrot.

CARROWS, *S.* (Ir.) a kind of people, or gamesters in Ireland, that wander up and down to gentlemen's houses, and live only by their skill in cards and dice.

To **CARRY**, *v. a.* (*charier*, Fr. *acariar*, Ital. *kiranidan*, Pers.) to remove a thing from one place to another, either by the strength of a person's hands, arms, or body, &c. or by means of some vehicle or carriage: Used with the word *about*, and followed by a *personal* pronoun; to have with one, to carry in one's pocket. Joined with a word importing some end; to accomplish, or attain: Used with the words *town*, &c. to gain or conquer after some resistance. Used with *it*, to prevail. Used with *it* and *off*; to bear out, to outface, including the idea of triumphant and undaunted impudence. Joined to the *personal* pronoun, *himself*, &c. To behave. Joined with an adjective either of the positive, comparative, or superlative degrees, implying proportion, magnitude, or excess: To advance, promote, or push forwards. Joined with *away*, to impel, seduce, or urge by an irresistible violence. To bear, or have, joined to a noun, signifying likeness. "Some-thing that carries an analogy to sense." HALE. To imply, impart, or, or have an appearance of. Joined to *with*, to be connected with, annexed to, accompanied with. In building, joined to the particle *up*, to raise, or continue a thing in one direction; to trace backwards. Used with *off*, to kill or put an end to a person's life. "If the change of the weather had not carried him off." TEMPLE. With *on* to prosecute, continue, or persevere in an undertaking notwithstanding all oppositions. Joined with *through*, to support, or enable a person to sustain and surmount. "That grace will carry us victoriously through all difficulties." HAMMOND.

To **CARRY**, *v. n.* in hunting, to run on rotten ground, or frost which sticks to the feet, applied to a hare. In horsemanship, to carry well, to arch the neck, and hold the head high: To carry low, to have a short ill-shaped neck, and to lower the head. Figuratively, to carry it high, is to be proud and haughty.

CARRY-TALE, *S.* one who is a tale-bearer; or reveals a secret to one person, which he has heard from another; "some carry-tale." SHAK. Not in use.

CART, *S.* (*cart*, Brit. *carretta*, Ital. *crat*, *crat*, Sax. *charatte*, Fr. *carreffe*, Lat.) a land-carriage, with two wheels, drawn by horses, and used to convey goods from one place to another. Figuratively, any vehicle, or carriage. "Triptolemus srew'd plenty from his cart divine." DRYD.

To **CART**, *v. a.* to whip at a cart's tail. Neuterly, to use carts.

CARTEL, *S.* (Fr. *cartello*, Ital.) certain terms or stipulations settled between persons at variance; in war, applied to the conditions made by enemies for the mutual exchange of prisoners.

CARTER, *S.* (from *cart*, and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who drives, and gets his living by driving a cart.

CARTILAGE, *S.* (*cartilago*, Lat.) a smooth, solid, uniform, elastic substance, softer than a bone, but more solid than any other part, without cavities for marrow, or any nerves or membranes for sensation. Its use is to prevent the bones from being wasted by continual friction; to join them together, and to contribute to the forming of the parts, as in the nose, ear, &c.

CARTILAGINEOUS, **CARTILAGINOUS**, *adj.* (from *cartilage*) consisting of cartilages.

CARTOON, *S.* (*cartone*, Ital.) in painting, a drawing or sketch upon strong paper, to be calked through upon a wall, in order to be painted in fresco. A coloured design, or piece of painting intended as a copy for tapestry, &c. Of this kind are the celebrated *Cartoons* of Raphael at Hampton-court.

CARTOUCH, *S.* (Fr. pronounced *cartouch*, from *cartouch*, or *gurgouche*, Fr.) a case of wood three inches thick at the bottom, gilt round with marlin, containing 48 musket-balls, and 6 or 8 balls of iron of a pound weight; being fired out of a hobit, or small mortar, for the defence of a pass. Likewise used for a cartridge.

C A S

CARTOUCH, *S.* (*cartoccio*, Ital.) in architecture, an ornament representing a scroll of paper, usually in the form of a table, or flat member, with wavings, and having some inscription, device, or ornament of armory; they are sometimes drawn in maps, and filled with their titles.

CARTRAGE, or **CARTRIDGE**, *S.* (according to Skinner from *cartouche*, Fr.) a charge of powder wrapped up in thick paper, paste-board, or parchment, for charging firearms, with the greater expedition.

CART-RUT, *S.* (from *cart* and *rut*, of *route*, Fr. a way) the track, or hollow way, worn in a road by a cart wheel.

CARTULARY, *S.* (from *charta*, Lat.) a place where papers or records are kept.

To **CARVE**, *v. a.* (*ceorfan*, Sax. *kerwen*, Belg. *kerbe*, Teut.) in sculpture, to cut wood, stone, or other matter, into the forms of animals, vegetables, &c. In cookery, to cut or divide meat with address and expedition. Figuratively, to choose one's own lot, or station. To cut, hew, or force a passage by an edged weapon; Used with *out*. "Macbeth with his brandish'd steel *carv'd out* his passage." SHAK. Used neuterly, to practice the profession of a sculptor, or carver. In cookery, to cut the meat at table, and help the rest of the company.

CARVEL, *S.* (*caravelle*, Fr. *caravella*, Ital. *caravela*, Span.) a small vessel, or ship; spelt likewise **CARAVEL**.

CARVER, *S.* (from *carve*, and *er*, from *wer*, Sax. a man) one who forms statues, or other likenesses in wood, stone, or marble. In cookery, one who performs the honour of the table, cuts the meat, and serves the rest of the company from the dishes. Figuratively, the disposer, master, or chooser of his own station, circumstance, or condition.

CARVING, *S.* (verbal noun) the art of cutting images, or other likenesses in wood, stone, or marble.

CARUNCLE, *S.* (*caruncula*, Lat. a diminutive of *caro*, Lat. flesh) in anatomy, a little piece of flesh. The *carunculae lacrymales*, are two little eminencies, in the inner corners of the eyes. Likewise, excrescencies of flesh sometimes discharged by stool in a dysentery, or by urine in diseases of the urinary passages.

CARYATES, or **CARYATIDES**, *S.* (from *Carya*, a city taken by the Greeks, who led the women away into captivity, and to perpetuate the memory of their slavery, represented them in long robes, charged with burthens. *Vitruvius*.) in architecture, a kind of columns or pilasters, in the form of women, serving to support entablatures.

CASCADE, *S.* (*cascade*, Fr. *cascata*, Ital. from *cascare*, Ital. to fall) a fall of water from a higher to a lower place. They are either natural, as those of Tivoli; or artificial, as those at Versailles.

CASCAN, *S.* in fortification, holes or cavities like wells, near a rampart, from whence a gallery dug, in the same manner, is convey'd, to give air to the enemies mine.

CASE, *S.* (*caisse*, Fr.) something made to cover, or contain a thing. A covering, sheath, or box. Hence, a *case-knife*, is one, that used to be carried in a sheath, but now applied to those knives which are used in cutting victuals at meals. *Case-shot*, is musquet-bullets, stones, pieces of old iron wrapped up in a covering, or put in cases, to be shot out of great guns; and used at sea, to clear an enemy's decks.

CASE, *S.* (*casus*, Lat. *cas*, Fr. *caso*, Ital.) the outward or internal condition, circumstance, or state of a person. The state of a thing. In physic, the state of the body. Used with the particle *in*, and the word *good*, fat or plump, and with the word *bad*, lean or emaciated. Accident or contingent, applied to any future event. That which particular, concerns a person; a question relating to particular persons or things. In law, the representation of any fact, question, or the whole arguings of councils on a particular point, or circumstance of a trial. *In case*, implies provided; upon the supposition that, or if it should happen, from the French *en cas*, or *nel caso*, Ital; a phrase frequently occurring in conversation, if not in books. *Case*, in grammar, implies the various changes which nouns in Greek and Latin, undergo in their several numbers, to express the several views, or relations, under which the mind considers things, with regard to one another. As the English expresses these terminations by particles prefixed to the nouns, but not by any alteration of their terminations, it is plain that it has no *cases*. *Case*, in printing, is a narrow wooden box, divided into several compartments, or little square cells, containing each a number of types or letters of the same sort; whence they are taken by the compositor, or *caseman*, to compose, and make a page or form.

To **CASE**, *v. a.* to put in a case or cover. Figuratively, to surround or inclose, like a *case*. "The *casings* air."

C A S

SHAK. In building to cover, with materials different from those in the inside. "Case their houses with marble." ADDIS. To skin, or strip of the skin. "Some sport with the fox e'er we *case* him." L'ESTRAN. Neuterly, to represent an affair in all the various lights it will bear; to put *cases*. "Reasoning and *casings* upon the matter." L'ESTRAN. Seldom used.

To **CASE-HARDEN**, *v. a.* (from *case* and *harden*) to prepare iron, so as to render its outward surface hard and capable of resisting the file or any edged tool.

CASEHARDENING, *S.* the hardening iron by baking it in an oven or other close place, after covering it with powdered charcoal, hoofs, or horns of animals, mixt with chamber-lye or white vinegar and loam.

CASEMAN, *S.* in printing, one who works at the case or sets the forms. A compositor.

CASEMATE, *S.* (*casa armata*, Ital. *casamata*, Span.) in fortification, a vault or arch of stone-work, in the flank of a bastion next the curtain, serving as a battery to defend the face of the opposite bastion and the moat. Likewise a well, with its subterraneous passages, dug to discover and give air to an enemy's mine. In architecture; a hollow moulding consisting of $\frac{1}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ of a circle.

CASEMENT, *S.* (*casamento*, Ital.) a window, opening upon hinges.

CASEOUS, *adj.* (*caseus*, Lat. cheese) resembling or like cheese.

CASERNE, *S.* (Fr.) little rooms, lodgments or huts, erected between the ramparts and houses of fortified towns, for apartments or lodgings for the garrison.

CASEWORM, *S.* in natural history, the *cadis*, *cade-worm*, or *cadew*.

CASH, *S.* (*caisse*) in commerce, the ready money a person is possessed of.

CASHEW-NUT, *S.* in botany, a tree growing in the West-Indies. The cup of the flower is oblong, and is divided into five parts; the flower is of one leaf divided into five narrow segments, at the bottom is the germen, which becomes a soft pear-shaped fruit, on the apex of which is a vessel containing one kidney-shaped seed.

CASHIER, *S.* (pronounced *casheer*) a person who keeps the money, at a banker's or any public office.

To **CASHIER**, *v. a.* (pronounced *casheer*, from *caffer*, Fr.) to discard; to deprive a person of his place, or post for some male-practice; to drive or expell from a society, on account of some misdemeanour; generally applied to those who belong to the army. Figuratively, to disregard, overthrow, or annul; "some *cashier*, or endeavour to invalidate, all other arguments." LOCKE.

CASH-KEEPER, *S.* one who is entrusted with the money of another.

CASK, **CASQUE**, *S.* (*casque*, Fr.) a round hollow cycloidal vessel, used for keeping liquors, provisions or dry goods. A cask of sugar weighs from eight to 11 cwt; a cask of almonds 3cwt. In heraldry, and poetry, a piece of defensive armour used to cover or defend the head; a helmet.

CASKET, *S.* (a diminutive of *cask*, Eng. or *caisse*, Fr. *caisse*, *caissette*, Fr.) a small box, or casket for jewels, or things of small dimensions, but great value. Figuratively, any thing which contains something of great value. "Lock'd up within the *casket* of thy breast." DAVIES. A beautiful expression!

To **CASKET**, *v. a.* to put into a casket. "Casketed my treasure." SHAK. Seldom used.

CASSAMUNAIR, or **CASSUMUNAIR**, *S.* in pharmacy, a root brought from the East-Indies; it is of a tuberos irregular shape; its surface wrinkled; of a very close texture, hard and heavy; when cut of a smooth shining surface; of a dirty greyish colour; of a very brisk aromatic smell, and an acrid pungent taste, like that of zedoary, but somewhat more bitter. It is cardiac and sudorific; famous in nervous cases; given as a stomachic and carminative; and its dose in powder is from five to 15 grains.

To **CASSATE**, *v. a.* (*caffer*, Fr. *caffare*, low Lat.) to destroy; render void; annul; or abrogate. "Superfides and *caffates*, the best medium we have." RAY. Not in use.

CASSATION, *S.* (from *caffate*) in civil law, the annulling or abrogating any procedure.

CASSAVA, **CASSAVIA**, **CASSADA**, *S.* in botany, an American plant, which the natives of those parts rasp, and make their bread of.

CASSAWARE, *S.* see **CASSOWARY**.

CASSA, *S.* in botany, a tree growing in Alexandria, and in the West-Indies, affording a clammy substance, used in the shops for a purge. Likewise a fragrant spice, supposed to

C A S

be the bark of a tree very like cinnamon. "All thy garments smell of myrrh, aloes and *caffia*." *Pf.* xlv. 1.

CA'SSIDONY, *S.* in botany, the name of a plant, called likewise *STOECHAS*.

CA'SSIOWARY, *S.* a large East Indian bird of prey.

CA'SSOCK, *S.* (*casaque*, *Fr.*) a close long garment, worn by clergymen, when in their robes, under their gowns.

CA'SSWEED, *S.* in botany, a common weed, called likewise *SHEPHERD'S-POUCH*.

To CA'ST, *v. a.* (preter and part. passive, *cast*, from *kaster*, *Belg.*) to throw at a distance from a person, by the hand. Used with *afide*, to lay by as useless. Used with *down*, to fling or throw from a high place. Joined with *anchor*, to let down or into the sea. In law, to condemn, or get the better of an adversary. Applied to clothes, to leave off, as worn out. In arithmetic, to add up a sum in order to find its amount. In building, to frame, to intend, for any particular purpose, with the particle *for*. "The cloister had, I doubt not, been *cast* for that purpose." *TEMPLE*. In medicine, applied to urine; to pour out into a glass proper for examination, or inspection. In the drama, to allot the parts of a play to particular persons. Used with the word *eye* to direct, glance, or look at. In foundery, to make an image, &c. by pouring metal into a mould. Joined with *light*, to reflect, or impart. Joined with *away*, to wreck, or shipwreck, applied to sea affairs. To ruin, joined with the reciprocal pronouns *himself*, &c. "To *cast themselves away* for ever." *HOOKE*. Joined to *down*, to be disconsolate, low-spirited, or dejected on account of some misfortune. Joined with *off*, to discard, or break acquaintance with, applied to persons; to reject, applied to rules, sentiments or laws; to free from, applied to any load or burthen; to refuse or withdraw, applied to subjection. To get the start of, or leave far behind, in running; to let loose, in hunting. "*Cast off* the dogs." Used with *out* to speak, give vent to, or utter with rashness and vehemence. "Why dost thou *cast out* such ungenerous terms." *ADDIS. Cato*. In arithmetic, used with *up*, to find the amount, by adding the several figures together. Figuratively, to compute, calculate, or estimate. In building or fortification, to raise, or erect by throwing up earth, &c. "*Cast up* a mound of clay." *SPENSER*. Used with *upon*, to be driven by violence of the wind or stress of weather. "*Cast upon* a certain island," *AEs* xxvii. 26. Used neuterly, with *about* and *how* to contrive; "*Cast about how* to draw, &c." *BAC*. In foundery, to thicken into a particular form. In carpentry, to warp, or grow out of shape. "Stuff is said to *cast*, or warp when it alters its flatness and straightness." *MOXON*.

CA'ST, *S.* the act of throwing a thing at a distance by the hands. Figuratively, the thing, or state of a thing thrown. The distance to which a thing may be thrown, "about a stone's *cast*." *Luke* xxii. 41. A specimen, or stroke. A particular motion of the eye; generally used as a softer expression for squinting. A throw, or chance of a throw at dice; figuratively, a venture, or resource. In painting, a shade or tendency to any colour. In poetry, or language, the manner or turn of a period, or sentence. A flight, or number of birds. "A *cast* of merlins there was besides." Applied to the theatre, the distribution or allotting of the several parts of a play.

CA'STANET, *S.* (*castanetta*, *Span.* *castagnette*, *Ital.*) small shells of ivory or hard wood, tied together in pairs, and worn on the thumb, formerly used by dancers to rattle with, so as to imitate the tune they danced to.

CA'ST-AWAY, *S.* a person that is involved in a multiplicity of misfortunes, and seemingly abandoned by Providence. One rejected by the Deity, as not having the qualities necessary to attract the divine approbation. "Left when I have preached to others, I myself should be a *cast-away*," *1 Cor.* iv. 27. Used adjectively, for something unemployed, useless, or lost for want of employment. "At our *cast-away* leisure." *RALEIGH*.

CA'STED, the participle preter of *cast*, but improperly formed, and perhaps owing to a poetical licence, taken by *Shakespeare*, "with *casted* slough." *Hen.* IV.

CA'STELLAIN, *S.* (*castellano*, *Span.*) the captain, governor, or constable of a castle. Not in use.

CASTE'LLANS, *S.* in Poland, the senators of the kingdom of a lower order, who sit on low seats behind the palatines at diets, and are a kind of lieutenants of provinces.

CASTE'LLANY, *S.* (from *castellum*, *Lat.* a castle) the manour or lordship belonging to a castle.

CA'STELLATED, *adj.* inclosed within a building; "a fountain or cistern *castellated*." Not in use.

CA'STER, *S.* (from *cast*, and *er*, of *wer*, *Sax.* a man) one

C A T

who flings or throws. In arithmetic, one who calculates the amount of any row of figures. A fortune-teller.

To CA'STIGATE, *v. a.* (*castigatum*, supine of *castigo*, *Lat.*) to punish, or put to corporal pain for any fault. Figuratively, to correct, chastise, or restrain by punishment. "To *castigate* thy pride." *SHAK*. Not used so frequently as *chastise*.

CASTIGA'TION, *S.* (*castigatum*, supine of *castigo*, *Lat.*) punishment inflicted on a person, in order to make him amend his faults. Penance, discipline, or correction.

CA'STIGATORY, *adj.* punishing, to make a person amend.

CA'STING-NET, *S.* a net which is spread by throwing it in the water, used in fishing.

CA'STLE, *S.* (*castellum*, *Lat.*) a place or edifice fortified by art or nature to keep people in their duty, or defend a town or city from an enemy. *Castles in the air*, imply some chimerical project or expectation, which has no grounds in reason or the nature of things.

CA'STLE-SOAP, *S.* a corruption of *castile-soap*.

CA'STLED, *adj.* bearing castles; "the *castled* elephants." *DRYD*.

CA'STLEWARD, *S.* a tax laid upon such as dwell within a certain distance of a castle, for the maintenance of such as keep, or watch the castle.

CA'STLING, *S.* (a diminutive noun from *cast*, and *ling*, *Sax.* a diminutive particle) the young of a brute animal, which is *cast* before its time.

CA'STOR or CHESTER, in the names of places, are derived from *cafter*, *Sax.* a city, town or castle; from the Latin *castra*, a camp, the Saxons generally choosing those places for their settlements, which had been fortified and strengthened by the Romans.

CASTOR, *S.* a beaver, or hat made of the fur of a beaver.

CA'STOR and POLLUX, *S.* in meteorology, a fiery meteor, which appears in the form of one, two or three balls, adhering to some part of a ship. When seen single, it is named *Helena*, and shews that the severest part of a storm is yet to come; when double, called *Caster and Pollux*, and portends a cessation of a storm.

CASTO'REUM, *S.* (*Lat.*) in pharmacy, a liquid matter contained not in the testicles, but in little bags, near the anus of the castor. When separated from the animal, the liquid condenses so as to be reduced into a powder, which is used in nervous and hysseric cases, epilepsy, palsies, and disorders in the head.

CASTRAMETA'TION, *S.* (from *castrametor*, *Lat.*) the art of laying out a camp, or encamping. Wants authority.

To CA'STRATE, *v. a.* (*castro*, *Lat.*) to geld. Figuratively, to cut sentences out of any book; practised by the papists, on some of the ancient fathers, as reported, in those places, where they seemed to be against any of their doctrines.

CASTRA'TION, *S.* gelding.

CA'STERIL, or CASTREL, *S.* a kind of hawk.

CASTRE'NSIAN, *adj.* (*castrensis*, *Lat.*) belonging to a camp. Seldom used and wants authority.

CA'SUAL, *adj.* (*casuel*, *Fr.* from *casus*, *Lat.* chance) something done without design; something happening contrary to the common laws of nature; something which cannot be traced to its cause, or something whose cause is unknown.

CA'SUALLY, *adv.* (from *casual*, and *ly.* of *lice*, *Sax.* implying manner) in an accidental manner; without design, or precedent intention; by chance.

CA'SUALNESS, *S.* (from *casual*, and *ness*, of *ness*, *Sax.* implying an abstract idea) the quality which denotes that a thing is done without design; or that an event happens, without any visible or apparent cause.

CA'SUALTY, *S.* an event that is not foreseen, or intended. Figuratively, any accident which puts an end to a person's life.

CA'SUIST, *S.* (*casuiste*, *Fr.*) one who studies and resolves nice points in cases of conscience.

CASUI'STICAL, *adj.* belonging to cases of conscience, or practical parts of ethics.

CA'SUISTRY, *S.* the science employed about cases of conscience, or nice points in practical divinity or ethics.

CA'T, *S.* (*cath*, *Brit.* *kate*, *Belg.* *chat*, *Fr.* *gatto*, *Ital.* *gata*, *Span.* *kate*, *Russ.* *kot*, *Pol.* *kotzka*, *Bohem.* *kada*, *Tur.* *citto* or *citta*, *Arab.*) a domestic animal, which catches mice, reckoned the lowest order of the Lion species, and supposed to see in the dark, or with the least glimmerings of light, which may be owing to the faculty it has of contracting and dilating the pupil of the eye, in an extraordinary manner. A piece of round wood cut considerably smaller at the ends than in the middle, used by children as a play thing, derived from *kutte*, *Belg.* Likewise a kind of ship. *JOHNSON*.

C A T

CAT *in the pan*, (supposed to be derived from the *catipani*, the name given by the modern Greeks to their governors in Italy, who perfidiously revolted from them, yet by others imagined to be a corruption of *cate*, for cake, *in the pan*, which the word *turn*, always joined with this phrase, seems to confirm) a phrase used for a person's changing sides, and opposing that interest which he before promoted. *Cat o' nine tails*, a whip with nine lashes, used in punishing criminals.

CATACHRE'SIS, S. (Gr. an abuse) in rhetoric, a figure, wherein the words are wrested too much from their primary signification, or when a word is improperly put instead of another, for want of a better; as the word beautiful is in the following sentence. "A voice *beautiful* to the ear." or the word *lash* in this "the *lashes* of his pen."

ADDIS.

CATCHRE'STICAL, *adj.* (from *catachresis*) applied to language, improper; far-fetched, forced.

CATACLYSM, S. (κατακλυσμος, *kataklysmos*, Gr.) a violent bursting out, or flowing of water, whereby large spaces of land, &c. are hid and buried under it. An inundation; generally used for the flood or general deluge, by learned authors; but should not be adopted as a common word.

CATACOMBS, S. (from κατα, Gr. and κυμβος, *kumbos*, Gr. hollow) grottoes or subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead.

CATACOU'STICS, S. (from κατα, *kata*, Gr. and ακουω, *akouo*, Gr. to hear) the science of reflected sounds or echoes.

CATAFALCO, S. (Ital. a scaffold) in architecture, a decoration, sculpture, or painting, raised on a scaffold or eminence to show a coffin, in a funeral solemnity.

CATAGMATIC, *adj.* (from καταγμα, *katagma*, Gr. a fracture) remedies against a fracture; in surgery, used for medicines which unite broken bones, by promoting the formation of a callus.

CATALEPSIS, S. (Gr. from καταλαμβάνω, *katalambano*, Gr. to seize upon) a disease, wherein a person loses the use of all his senses, his limbs continuing flexible, and remaining in whatever position they are placed, and his eyes being open all the while.

CATALOGUE, S. (καταλογος, *katalogos*, Gr.) a list or particular enumeration of things in some order, wherein they are mentioned in separate lines or articles. The Britannic catalogue of stars composed by Flamsteed, contains 2734 stars, and if it had been published by himself, would have been an everlasting glory to this nation.

CATAMITE, S. a person kept by the antient Romans and Italians for immodest purposes.

CATAMOUNTAIN, S. a fierce and wild animal resembling a cat.

CATAPHRACT, S. (καταφρακτα, *Lat.*) a horseman in complete armour. "Archers and slingers, *cataphracts*, and spears." MILT. Not in use.

CATAPHRYGIANS, S. antient heretics, deriving their name from their living in Phrygia; they adopted the errors of Montanus; and made the bread used in the sacrament with the blood of infants, whom they pricked to death, and afterwards esteemed martyrs.

CATAPLASM, S. (from κατα, *kata*, Gr. and πλασσω, *plasso*, Gr. to anoint) in medicine, a poultice, made of boiled herbs, roots, flowers, and meal, generally of the consistence of pap.

CATAPULT, or **CATAPULTA**, (*Lat.*) a military engine, invented by the Syrians, for throwing stones and sometimes huge darts, or javelins, of 10 or 12 feet in length.

CATARACT, S. (from καταρασσω, *katarasso*, to tumble or fall down with violence) in natural history, and cosmography, a precipice in the middle of a river caused by a rock stopping its stream, from whence the water falls with great violence and noise. Among the most remarkable are those of the Nile and Danube, and that of Niagara, in America, of which our late conquests have supplied us with a very minute and accurate description. In medicine, a total or partial loss of sight, from a little film or pellicle which swimming in the aqueous humour of the eye, gets before the pupil, and intercepts the rays of light. Sometimes it is a kind of obscurity, or opacity in the chrysaline humour, which turning from a pellucid to a sea-green or greyish colour, prevents the passage of the rays of light to the bottom of the eye.

CATARH, S. (from κατα, *kata*, Gr. and ρω, *reo*, Gr. to flow) in medicine, a defluxion of serous matter from the head, on the mouth, asperia arteria, and the lungs, arising from a cold, or diminution of insensible perspiration, which occasion irritations.

C A T

CATAR'RHAL, or **CATAR'RHOUS**, *adj.* proceeding from a catarrh.

CA'TASTASIS, S. (Gr.) in antient poetry, that part of the drama in which the action is supported, carried on, and heightened till fit for the unravelling in the catastrophe.

CATAS'TROPHE, S. (Gr.) in poetry, the change, or revolution in the last act of a play, or the turn which unravels the intrigue and concludes the piece. It is either simple or implex; simple when there is no change in the state of the principal person, nor any discovery, or unravelling, the plot being only a meer passage from anxiety to repose. The implex is, where the person undergoes a change of fortune, sometimes by means of a discovery, and sometimes without. Moderns are much divided about the nature of a catastrophe, *i. e.* whether it should terminate happily; or with an idea of terror or pity. Aristotle seems to be inclined for the latter, and most moderns have adopted his sentiments. Figuratively, a dreadful event or accident, which terminates in a person's ruin, misery, or death.

CA'TCAL, S. a kind of a short whistle, with a pea included in its inside; made use of at play-houses, to hinder an actor from proceeding in his part, and to show disapprobation of any dramatic performance.

To **CA'TCH**, *v. a.* (preter, I *caught*, or *caught*, I *have caught*, or *have caught*, from *ketsen*, Belg.) to seize or lay hold on, suddenly, with the hand. Figuratively, to intercept any thing in motion. "To *catch* the breeze of breathing air." **ADDIS.** To pursue, or take any thing that is running from one. To receive any falling body, or prevent it from reaching the ground. To receive a disease by infection; to contract. To seize suddenly, to burn. "The sparks should *catch* his axle tree." **DRYD.** Applied to language, to ensnare a person in discourse, to seize some unguarded expression in order to turn it to the disadvantage of the speaker. To captivate, charm, or seize the affections, alluding to the taking prey in toils. "The soothing arts that *catch* the fair." Used with *at*, to endeavour to lay hold on, to make an offer to seize. "Saucy-lickers will *catch at* us." **SHAK.** Used neuterly, to be infectious, to spread by contagion. Figuratively, to spread or increase from one to another; applied to bodies or things which lie near one another. "Does the sedition *catch* from man to man." **ADDIS.**

CAT'CH, S. (from the verb) the act of seizing any thing which flies, or hides. The posture proper for seizing. "Lay upon a *catch*." **ADDIS.** Used with *by*, at starts, *by* fits, without any continued action. "It has been written *by catches*." A taint. Any thing which fastens by a sudden spring, or by entering into a loop or cavity. "The *catch* of a door." In music, a short song, containing some merry tune, and set so that the fingers shall perform their several parts in quick successions. Dr. Purcell, was very eminent in this branch of composition. A prize. An endeavour to intercept, or real intercepting of a falling body in its descent.

CA'TCHER, S. (from *catch* and *er*, of *ever*, Sax. a man) one who catches, or that in which any thing is caught.

CA'TCH-FLY, S. in botany, a plant, so called from its being much haunted by flies; 'tis a species of the *campion*.

CA'TCH-POLL, S. at present a word of reproach, and contempt for a bailiff, or his followers; formerly used without reproach for a serjeant at mace, or any other, who used to arrest men upon any just cause.

CA'TCH-WORD, S. in printing, the word under the last line, at the corner of a page; with which the next page begins.

CATECHET'ICAL, *adj.* (from κατεχίζω, *katechizo*, Gr. to instruct by questions and answers) consisting of questions and answers.

CATECHET'ICALLY, *adv.* (from *catechetical* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) by way of questions and answers.

To **CA'TECHISE**, *v. a.* (from κατεχίζω, *katechizo*, Gr. to instruct by asking questions.) Figuratively, to ask a person questions, in order to discover secrets. To examine, interrogate, or question.

CA'TECHISER, S. (from *katechise* and *er*, of *ever*, Sax. a man) one who teaches a person, or tries whether he can say his *katechism*. One who questions, examines, or endeavours to make discoveries by questions.

CA'TECHISM, S. (from κατεχίζω, *katechizo*, Gr. to instruct by questions and answers) the peculiar doctrines or articles of Christianity, drawn up by way of question and answer. This method of instruction was practised even by the Jews, and, not to mention its being adopted by Socrates, by almost all nations.

CA'TECHIST,

CA'TECHIST, S. (κατήχιστος, *catechistes*, Gr.) one who teaches or instructs persons in the first principles of religion, by way of question and answer.

TO CHATECH'IZE, *v. a.* this seems to be the most proper way of spelling, though the other is most frequently used. See CATECHISE.

CATECHU'MEN, S. (κατηχούμενος, *catechoúmenos*, Gr.) in the primitive church, a candidate for baptism, having privately learnt the principles of Christianity, openly professing the same, and attending such services as were allowed and prescribed.

CATECHU'MENICAL, *adj.* belonging to a catechumen.

CATEGO'RICAL, *adj.* (from *category*) positive, in opposition, to hypothetical; absolute; affirmative; adequate.

CATEGO'RICALLY, *adj.* (from *categorical* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a positive, express, absolute manner.

CA'TEGORY, S. (κατηγορία, *kategoria*, Gr.) in logic, a system or assemblage of all the beings ranged under one kind or genus; called in Latin, a predicament. According to Aristotle, all our ideas may be divided into the ten following classes, or categories, viz. Substance, quantity, quality, relation, action, passion, time, place, situation or habit; so that under substance or the first are comprised all substances, and under the nine others all accidents.

CA'TENARIAN, *adj.* (from *catena*, Lat. a chain) relating to a chain, resembling a chain. In mathematics, the *Catenarian curve* is formed by a rope or chain hanging freely between two points whereon its extremities are fastened: This curve is reckoned the strongest of any for arches of bridges.

TO CA'TENATE, *v. a.* (from *catena*, Lat. a chain) to chain, or fasten with a chain. Wants authority.

CATENA'TION, S. (from *catena*, Lat. a chain) the act of linking together, or containing like a chain. A connexion, wherein the parts mutually depend on each other, and are held together like the links of a chain. "Which *catenation*, or conserving union." BROWN. Seldom used.

TO CA'TER, *v. n.* (see *cates*) to provide food, to buy in victuals; used with the particle *for*.

CA'TER, S. one who provides food, or victuals. A provider, or collector of provisions.

CA'TER, S. (*quatre*, Fr. four) the four on cards or dice. Hence a *cater-cousin*, is a very distant or Welch relation; a word of ridicule. "Scarce *cater-cousins*." SHAK.

CATERER, S. (from *cater* and *er* of *wer* Sax. a man) a man employed to provide and buy in victuals for a family; a purveyor.

CA'TERESS, (from *cater*, and *esse*, a feminine termination among the Saxons) a woman who markets, or buys in provisions for a family.

CA'TERPILLER, S. (according to Dr. T. H. from *chair pileuse*, Fr. hairy-skinned, on account of the hairs with which it is covered to break its fall; according to *Johnson*, from *cates* old English for cakes or food, and *piller*, Fr. to rob; yet it is as probably derived from *cater*, a caterer, and *pilede*, or *pilad*, Sax. hairy from *pil*, Sax. hair, and if we attend both to the remarkable voracity and incessant eating of this animal till it be full fed, together with the hairy clothing with which it is furnished by nature, the propriety of the last derivation must appear very conspicuous) in natural history, a reptile, from whence butterflies or moths are produced, covered with hair, formed of annular scails, having small holes on its sides for respiration, with several feet, and furnished with a glutinous substance which it emits from its mouth, and makes use of as ropes to descend from any height; the numerous wonders to be found in this species of animals, are well displayed in Goedart's history of insects; the Spectacle of Nature, *Leuwenhook's* Arcana; and *Swammerdam's* book of nature.

TO CA'TERWAUL, *v. n.* (from *cater*, and *waul*, the noise made by a cat) to make a noise like cats in their rutting time. Figuratively, to make a disagreeable noise; to abandon one's self to lust.

CA'TES, S. (*kater*, Belg. one who provides victuals) nice and elegant food; cakes; or rich dishes.

CAT-FISH, S. in natural history, the name of a sea fish in the West-Indies, so called from its round head and large glaring eyes.

CATHA'RPINGS, S. (supposed by *Skinner* to be derived from *katterrol*, Belg.) small ropes in a ship, running in little blocks from one side of the shrouds, to the other, near the deck: Used to force the main shrouds tight, for the greater security of the masts, when the ship rolls.

CATHA'RTIC, CATHA'RTICAL, *adj.* (from καθαριστικός, *kathartikos*, Gr. of καθαίρω, *kathairo*, Gr. to cleanse) cleansing, applied in medicine to purges or those medicines,

which cleanse the body by stool; but in a more extensive sense, to all kind of medicines which cleanse the body. Figuratively, any thing which cleanses from impurities.

"*Cathartics* of the mind." *Dec. of Piety*.

CARTHA'RTICALNESS, (from *cathartical* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) the quality of cleansing, or purging.

CA'THEAD, S. in natural history, a fossil, consisting of nodules with leaves in it, of an iron stone, and found in the rocks near White-haven, in Cumberland. In a ship, a piece of timber with two shivers at one end, having a rope and a block, to which is fastened a great iron hook to trice up the anchor from the hauser to the top of the fore-castle.

CATHE'DRAL, *adj.* (from *cathedra*, Lat. καθέδρα, *kathedra*, Gr.) episcopal, or containing the see or seat of a bishop; belonging to a cathedral, or metropolitan church. In familiar language, old, antique, solemn, or venerable.

CATHE'DRAL, S. (from καθέδρα, *kathedra*, Gr. a seat) the chief church of a diocese, where the service is sung, the bishop, prebends, and the rest of the chapter have seats; and where the bishop holds a court.

CA'THERINE-PEAR, S. (pronounced *cattern-pear*) in gardening, an early pear, with a remarkable red coat on that side which is next the Sun, the other side being yellow.

CATHE'TER, S. (Gr.) in surgery, a hollow probe or instrument usually of silver, and sometimes crooked, generally thrust up the bladder to assist the discharge of urine, when the passage is stopped by the stone, or any other disorder.

CATHE'TUS, S. in geometry, a perpendicular, or a line falling perpendicularly on another line, or surface: In architecture, a line supposed to cross the middle of a cylindrical body, as a column, &c. In the Ionic capital a line falling perpendicularly and passing through the volute.

CA'THOLIC, *adj.* (καθολικός, *katholikos*, Gr.) universal. Used sometimes for true in opposition to heretical, or schismatical; joined with the word epistle, one that is not addressed to any particular persons, but equally concerning all. *Roman Catholic*, is a title which the papists claim or arrogate to themselves, to signify that all other religious professions are schisms or heresies. Catholic king, or majesty, is the title of the king of Spain, which was first borne by Ferdinand, and as Columbiere says, given him on account of his expulsion of the Moors. A Catholic furnace, is a small furnace fit for any kind of operations, that do not require an intense heat.

CATHO'LICON, S. in medicine, a remedy which cures all disorders. Figuratively, that which is an universal preservative. "— the contemplation of the last judgment. This is "indeed a *catholicon* against all sins." *Gov. of the Tongue*.

CATKINS, S. (*kattakens*, Belg.) in botany, an aggregate or assemblage of summits or imperfect flowers, joined together in the form of a rope, or cat's tail, and is the male flower of the tree on which they grow; as in the walnut-tree, cedar, fir, &c.

CA'TLIKE, *adj.* (from *cat* and *like*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner or resemblance) after the manner of a cat. "Lay "couching head on ground, with *catlike* watch." SHAK.

CA'TLING, S. (*kats leins*, Teut.) in surgery, a dismembering knife, used for cutting off any corrupted part of the body. In botany, the down or moss growing about walnut-trees, resembling the hair of a cat. Used by Shakespeare, instead of cat-gut, or fiddle-strings. "Unless the "fidler Apollo get his sinews to make *catlings* of." *Tr. and Cress*: An uncommon application and not to be imitated!

CA'TMINT, S. (so called, from cats being very fond of it) in botany, the *nepeta*, or *cataria*, Lat. and *herbes aux chats*, Fr. Its empalement is tubulous, cylindrical, indented in five acute parts; its flower of the lip kind with one petal; the upper lip erect, round and indented, the under concave and sawed on the edge: It has four awl-shaped stamina, and in the bottom of the tube is a quadrifid germen, which turns to four oval seeds, fitting in the empalement. It is ranged by Linnæus in the first sect of his 14th class, and by Tournefort in the second sect of his 4th. The species are 12.

CATO'PTRICAL, *adj.* (from *catoptric*) relating to catoptrics, or vision by reflection.

CATOPTRICS, S. (plural from κάτοπτρον, *catoptron*, Gr. a looking glass) the doctrine of reflex vision; or that part of optics which treats of or delivers the laws of light reflected from mirrors or polished surfaces.

CAT-PIPE, S. the same as *catcal*, an instrument which affords a shrill, squeaking and disagreeable sound. "Some "songsters

- “longsters—put them out of their road—are meer cat-pipes.” L’ESTR. Obsolete.
- CA’TS-EYE, S. among jewellers, a stone of the opal kind, but far inferior to it in beauty. It is naturally of a semicircular figure, and flat at bottom; it is smooth and glossy, of a pale brown colour, including a streak or speck of white, which plays and shifts its place, according to the different positions it is held in, and receives its name from the great resemblance it bears to a cat’s-eye.
- CA’TS-FOOT, S. in botany, an herb, named likewise *ale-hoof*, or ground-ivy.
- CA’TS-HEAD, S. in gardening, a very large apple, of a pale yellow colour, so called from its resembling a cat’s-head both in size and roundness.
- CA’TS-SILVER, S. in natural history, a fossil composed of plain, parallel, flexible, elastic plates, and of a yellow or golden, white, silvery, or black colour.
- CA’F-STICK, S. a round strong stick, generally made of part of a broom-stick, used by boys to strike the little round piece of wood, called a *cat*. See CAT.
- CA’TS-TAIL, S. in botany, a large round substance growing in winter on nut trees, &c. Likewise a kind of grass or weed, which bears a spike resembling the tail of a cat.
- CA’T-SUP, S. (from *cates*, delicacies, and *sup*, for *soup*, a broth or soup; commonly pronounced *catchup*, or *ketchup*) a kind of pickle made of mushrooms.
- CA’T-TLE, (*kathyl*, Belg. Minshew derives it from *κατελαω*, *katelao*, or *κατελαυνω*, *katelauno*, Gr. to drive) a collective noun for four-footed animals, which serve either for tilling the ground, or for food to mankind; distinguished into black *cattle*, which comprehend, horses, oxen, bulls, cows, and their young; and likewise into small *cattle*, under which are comprehended, rams, ewes, lambs, goats, &c. Figuratively, persons; a word of reproach and contempt, as it places the human species on a level with brutes.
- CA’VALCADE, S. (from *cavalcade*, Fr. *cavalcata*, Ital. of *cavalcare*, Ital. to ride, or *cavalo*, Ital. a horse) a pompous procession on horse-back, or in coaches.
- CA’VALIER, S. (pronounced *cavaleer*, from *cavalier*, Fr. *cavaliere*, Ital. *cavallero*, Span.) a knight, gentleman, or soldier who rides on horse-back; a horse man. Figuratively, a term of reproach given to those who adhered to king Charles, in the great rebellion.
- CA’VALIER, *adj.* (from the Substantive) gay, sprightly, war-like, brave, generous, polite. Sometimes in a quite contrary sense, *i. e.* proud, haughty, disdainful.
- CA’VALIERLY, *adv.* (pronounced *cavaleerly*, from *cavalier*, and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a brave or polite manner. But, by the writers in king Charles’s time, used for a disdainful, haughty, and arrogant manner.
- CA’VALRY, S. (*cavaliere*, Fr. *cavaliere*, Ital. and Span. from *cavaleiro*, Ital. a horse) soldiers who fight and march on horse-back, divided into horse and dragoons. The horse are regimental, or independent troops, and never serve but on horse-back, being named likewise troopers, or heavy *cavalry*; the dragoons fight either on horse-back or on foot, as occasion requires, and are named light-horse. When an army is drawn up in battle array, the *cavalry* are posted in the wings; and bodies of *cavalry*, ranged in order of battle are termed squadrons.
- To CAVA’TE, *v. a.* (from *cavatum*, supine of *cavo*, Lat.) to scoop, bore, or dig any solid matter into a hollow. To make hollow.
- CAVA’ZION, S. (from *cavo*, Lat.) the hollowing, or under-digging earth for cellarage.
- CAUDEBEC, S. (Fr.) a sort of hats made of lambs wool, the down of ostriches, or camels hair, and deriving their name from Caudebec in Normandy, the place where they are made.
- CA’UDLE, S. (*chaud-eau*, Fr. *chaudeleé*) a liquor sometimes made with beer, oatmeal, &c. sometimes with water oatmeal, spices, and a small dash of wine, used by women in their lying-in, being both diaphoretic and balsamic, and administered with success to those who have the small-pox.
- To CAU’DLE, *v. a.* to make caudle: to mix as caudle; figuratively, to have the effects or properties of caudle.
- “Can the cold brook—candied with ice, *caudle* thy morning taste?” SHAK.
- CA’VE, S. (the *e* at the end not pronounced, *cave*, Fr. *cavea*, Lat. from *cavus*, Lat. hollow) a hollow place made in a rock, or under ground which runs in an horizontal direction. Figuratively, an hollow thing. “The *cave* of the eye.” BACON.
- To CA’VE, *v. n.* (from the noun) to dwell in a *cave*, or subterraneous place. “Such as we *cave* here, haunt here.” SHAK.

- CA’VEAT, S. (Lat. let him beware) in law, a kind of process in the spiritual court to stop the probate of a will, the granting letters of administration, or the institution of a clerk to a benefice, &c. Roll. Rep. 191.
- CA’VERN, S. (*caverna*, Lat.) a hollow place under ground.
- CA’VERED, *adj.* full of caverns, hollow, under-mined. Figuratively, dwelling in a *cavern*. “No *cavern’d* hermit.” POPE.
- CA’VERNOUS, *adj.* full of caverns or hollow places under ground.
- CA’VERS, S. (from *cave* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) offenders among the miners in Derbyshire, who are punishable in the berghmote, or miners court.
- CA’VESSON, S. (Fr. *cavezzane*, Ital. from *caveca*, or *cabeca*, Span. a head) in horsemanship, a kind of nose-band made of iron, leather, or wood, flat, hollow, or twisted, put on the nose of a horse in order to facilitate the breaking him, and spare his mouth, which would otherwise be hurt by the bit.
- CAVE’TTO, S. (Ital. from *cavus*, Lat. hollow) a hollow member or round concave moulding, containing a quadrant or quarter of a circle, used as an ornament in cornices.
- CA’UF, S. (*cofe*, *cofa*, Sax. a cave, hollow place, or dungeon) a chest with holes on the top, used to keep fish in.
- CAU’GHT, *participle preter* of CATCH.
- CA’VIARE, CA’VEARE, CA’VIER, S. (*caviare*, Ital.) the hard roes of sturgeon salted, made into small cakes, and dried in the sun. They are eat with oil and lemon juice, are brought from Archangel, in Muscovy; and much used by those countries where Lent is observed with any strictness.
- To CA’VIL, *v. n.* (*caviller*, Fr. *cavillari*, Ital.) to raise frivolous objections. Actively, to object to, to raise impertinent and frivolous objections against. “Then *cavil* the conditions.” Par. Lost.
- CA’VIL, S. a groundless, impertinent, or frivolous objection.
- CAVILLA’TION, S. a disposition, inclination, or quality of raising groundless objections, or finding fault with things without reason.
- CA’VILLER, S. (from *cavil* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who makes groundless, frivolous, or impertinent objections.
- CA’VILLING, *verbal noun*, now in use instead of CAVILLATION.
- CA’VILLINGLY, *adv.* (from *cavilling* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) objecting in a groundless or frivolous manner.
- CA’VILLOUS, *adj.* fond of objecting, or starting groundless objections.
- CA’VIN, S. (Fr. from *cave*) a natural hollow, fit to cover a body of troops, and favour their approaches.
- CA’VITY, S. (*cavitas*, Lat.) hollowness, a hollow, a hollow place.
- CA’UK, S. in natural history, a coarse stalky spar.
- CA’UKY, *adj.* resembling, or partaking of the qualities of *Cauk*.
- CA’UL, S. (*caul*, Brit.) a kind of netting, or hair cap, used by women to inclose their hair in; the hinder part of a woman’s cap; the silk netting in the inside of a wig, on which the rows of curls are sewed. Figuratively, a kind of net. In anatomy, the omentum, or reticulum, a membrane in the abdomen, which covers a great part of the guts, contains them in their place, and keeps those parts warm; as appears from the gladiator, whose *caul* was cut out by Galen, and was afterwards so apt to catch cold, that he was obliged to keep his belly constantly covered with wool. Likewise a membrane, found on the head of some children, at their birth.
- CAUL’FEROUS, *adj.* (from *caulis*, Lat. a stalk, and *fero*, to bear or produce) bearing a stalk, in botany, applied to such plants as have a true stalk.
- CAULIFLOWER, S. (generally pronounced *colliflower*, from *caulis*, Lat. a stalk and *flower*) in botany, a species of cabbage, this plant was brought from Cyprus, and though not brought to such perfection as to be sold in markets till 1680, yet since 1700, they have been so improved, that we have not only enough for our own use, but export vast quantities of them to Holland, and supply most nations in Europe with the seed; even France, though situated in a warmer climate, and priding itself in its botanical perfection, very rarely can raise any before Michaelmas, whereas we have them in May, June, and July, and far exceeding any nation in Europe, either in goodness or size.
- To CA’ULK, *v. a.* See CALK, which is the most proper spelling.

C A U

CAU'SABLE, *adj.* (from *cause* and *able*, of *abal*, Sax. implying power or possibility) that which may be produced, or effected by the operation of some cause.

CAU'SAL, *adj.* (*causalis*, Lat.) that which causes, produces or operates as a cause: Relating to causes; implying or containing causes; a causal particle is that which implies a cause, such as *because*, or *that*.

CAUSA'LITY, *S.* (*causalitas*, low Lat.) the operation of a cause; the quality of a causing or producing.

CAU'SALLY, *adv.* (from *causal*, and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) after the manner, order or series of causes; by attending to the operation of a cause.

CAUSA'TION, *S.* (from *causo*, low Lat.) the act or power of producing an effect.

CA'USATIVE, *adj.* (from *causa*, Lat.) that which expresses a reason or cause.

CAUSA'TOR, *S.* (from *causa*, Lat. a cause) that which produces any effect.

CAU'SE, *S.* (*cause*, Fr. of *causa*, Lat.) that which makes a thing begin to be; that which produces any thing. A first cause is that which operates of itself, and from its own proper power or virtue. A second cause, is that which derives its power from some other. Figuratively, the reason or motive for any undertaking. In a law sense, the matter in dispute, or subject of a law-suit; sometimes a law-suit. A party, or side in any dispute.

To **CAU'SE**, *v. a.* to produce any effect. To effect: To be the author, or producer of.

CAU'SELESSLY, *adv.* (from *causeless*, and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a groundless manner; without foundation; without reason; unjustly.

CAU'SELESS, *adj.* (from *cause*, and *less*, of *lease*, Sax. *liese*, Cim. or *laus*, Goth. absence, want or negation) derived from no cause; uncaused. "His *causeless* power the cause of all things known." MILT. Without just grounds, reasons or motives. "My fears are *causeless* and ungrounded." DENHAM.

CAU'SER, *S.* (from *cause*, and *er*, implying an agent of *wer*, Sax. a man) he that produces, or the agent by which any thing is effected or produced.

CAU'SEY, or **CAU'SEWAY**, *S.* (the first spelling is proper, the second erroneous, from *chauffée*, Fr.) a massive collection of stone, stakes, and fascines, bricks, broken tiles, and lumber; or an elevation of viscous earth well beaten together, serving as a narrow road or path in wet or marshy places, or as a mole to retain the waters of a pond, or prevent a river from overflowing the lower grounds.

CAU'STIC, or **CAUSTICAL**, *adj.* (from *καωω*, *kaio*, Gr. to burn) in medicine, that which operates like fire, both with respect to the heat it occasions, and the consumption it causes in the part to which it is applied.

CAU'STIC, *S.* in medicine, a remedy which operates like fire, by destroying the vessels of the part to which it is applied, and by rarifying the humours underneath discharges the aqueous parts, and produces a kind of dry crust. It is used to eat off proud flesh, *fungus's*, &c.

CA'UTEL, *S.* (*cautela*, Lat.) a wary manner of acting, arising either from suspicion, or in order to guard against any evil or misfortune. Not in use.

CA'UTELOUS, *adj.* (*cauteleux*, Fr.) wary, cautious, circumspect, including the weighing the consequences of a thing in one's mind. Sometimes used in a bad sense for wily, cunning, treacherous. "They are so *cautelous* and "wily-headed." SPENSER.

CA'UTELOUSLY, *adv.* (from *cautelous* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) used both in a good and a bad sense. Warily; cautiously; cunningly, sily, treacherously.

CAUTERIZA'TION, *S.* (from *cauterize*) the act of consuming flesh by burning hot irons, or caustic medicines.

To **CA'UTERIZE**, *v. a.* (*cauteriser*, Fr.) in surgery, to eat or consume a part by the application of a cautery.

CA'UTERY, *S.* (from *καωω*, *kaio*, Gr. see **CAUSTIC**) in medicine, an application which destroys the texture of the parts by its violent activity, used to burn, sear, or eat through some solid part of the body. It is either actual or potential, the first is hot iron, and the latter caustic medicines. The actual *cautery* is generally used to stop mortification, by burning the dead part to the quick, or to stop the effusion of blood, by searing the vessels.

CA'UTION, *S.* (Fr. *cautio*, Lat.) a prudent manner of acting, wherein a person weighs the consequences of an undertaking, and the difficulties it may be attended with, used in a good sense, and opposed to rashness. Wariness; foresight. Provision made to prevent any particular event, or evil. Warning. In the university, the money deposited by a person at his matriculation, or entering into a college, as a security for his expences.

CA'UTIONARY, *adj.* given as a pledge, or a security.

C E L

CAUTIOUS, *adj.* (from *cautus*, Lat.) guarding against any suspected trick: Wary, opposed to *rash*, or *thoughtless*: Watchful.

CAUTIOUSLY, *adv.* (from *cautious*, and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a wary manner, opposed to rashness.

CAUTIOUSNESS, *S.* (from *cautious*, and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) the quality of taking such measures as may prevent any misfortune. The guarding against any bad consequence, or preventing any danger. A prudent, wary conduct, founded on a deliberate consideration of the consequences of any action, and the difficulties or dangers that may attend it. Circumspection.

To **CA'W**, *v. n.* (formed from the sound) to make a noise like a Crow, Raven, or Rook.

CAY'MAN, *S.* see **CAIMAN**.

To **CE'ASE**, *v. n.* (*cesser*, Fr. from *cesso*, Lat.) to forbear or discontinue an action or custom a person is engaged in. To rest, used with *from*: To be extinct or fail, used with *out of*. "The poor man shall never *cease out of* the land." Deut. xx. 11. Actively, to put a stop or an end to.

CEASE, *S.* death, or extinction. "The *cease* of majesty." Not in use.

CE'ASELESS, *adj.* (from *cease*, and *less*, of *lease*, Sax. *liese*, Cim. *laus*, Goth. negation, absence, want) without stop, intermission, pause, respite, or discontinuation. Without end.

CE'CITY, *S.* (*cacitas*, Lat.) loss of sight; blindness. Not in use.

CECU'TIENCY, *S.* (*cæcutientia* Lat.) a tendency to blindness, a dimness of sight, wherein a person can but just distinguish objects.

CE'DAR, *S.* (*cedrus*, Lat.) in botany, a famous tree, a native of mount Libanus, mentioned in Scripture as remarkable for its height and the extent of its branches, its wood is esteemed incorruptible, and was made use of by Solomon in building the temple; an oil is extracted from it which is reputed to be a great preserver of books and parchments, and is mentioned as indued with that quality by classic authors. It is an ever-green; prodigious thick, and resembles a pyramid.

CE'DRINE, *adj.* (*cedrinus*, Lat.) of or belonging to the cedar-tree.

To **CE'IL**, *v. a.* (*cælo*, Lat.) to overlay, or cover the inner roof of a building.

CE'ILING, *S.* (from *ceil*) the upper part or roof of a room, or a lay or covering of plaister over laths, nailed on the bottom of the joists, which bear the floor of an upper room; or on joists, if in a garret, put up for that purpose, and thence called ceiling joists. As it seems now to be the fashion to cover ceilings with paper, it will not be amiss to observe, that naked plastered ceilings make the rooms more lightsome, are a better security in case of fire, have been always esteemed for lessening the noise over-head, and in the summer, for making the air of the rooms cooler.

CE'LANDINE, *S.* (*chelidoine*, Fr. or *chelidonium*, Lat.) in botany, the flower hath a roundish empalement of two concave leaves, which fall off, four large roundish petals, which spread open and are narrow at their base; in the center is a cylindrical germen, with a great number of stamina, which afterwards becomes a cylindrical pod. The species are six; the common sort is aperitive and cleansing, opening obstructions in the spleen or liver, and very efficacious in the jaundice or scurvy.

CE'LATURE, *S.* (*cælatura*, Lat.) the art of engraving; engraving, or cutting ornaments, or writing on metals. Not in use.

To **CE'LEBRATE**, *v. a.* (*celebro*, Lat.) to make honourable mention of, including the idea of superiour excellence and veneration: To make a thing famous. Figuratively, to praise or commend: To enumerate the blessings received from the Divine Being, with a heart full of gratitude: To perform the solemn rites appropriated to any particular day or festival.

CELEBRA'TION, *S.* (from *celebratum*, of *celebro*, Lat.) the performance of any rite appropriated to some festival or solemnity. Figuratively, praise, fame, renown, memorial, or honourable mention.

CELE'BRIOUS, *adj.* (*celeber*, Lat.) famed, renowned, including the idea of extraordinary merit and approbation. Seldom used.

CELE'BRIOUSLY, *adv.* (from *celebricus*, and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a famous manner; in such a manner as to communicate fame.

CELE'BRI-

C E M

CELE'BRIOUSNESS, *S.* (from *celebrious*, and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) renown, fame, or qualities which are the objects of esteem and approbation.

CELEB'RITY, *S.* (*celebritas*, Lat.) the performing of any rite; renown, fame, "the manner of her receiving and "the *celebrity* of the marriage." **BACON**. Seldom used in this sense.

CELE'RIAC, *S.* a species of parsley, named likewise *turnip rooted-celery*.

CELE'RITY, (*celeritas*, Lat.) swiftness of motion, opposed to slowness. Velocity. Rapidity.

CE'LERY, *S.* in botany, a species of parsley.

CELES'TIAL, *adj.* (*cælestis*, Lat. from *cælum*, heaven) in the heavenly regions, applied to situation; belonging to heaven, or angelical, applied to excellence. Used substantively for an inhabitant of heaven, "th' unknown *celestial* "leads." *Pope's Odyssey*.

CELE'STIALY, *adv.* (from *celestial*, and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying like or manner) in a heavenly manner, opposed to earthly.

To **CELE'STIFY**, *v. a.* (from *cælestis*, Lat. heavenly and *fy* to become) to communicate, or endue with the properties of heaven. "Earth but heaven *cælestified*." **BROWN**.

CE'LIAC, *adj.* (from *κοιλια*, *koilia*, Gr. the belly) relating to the lower belly.

CELI'BACY, *S.* (from *caelebs*, Lat.) the unmarried or single state; opposed to marriage.

CE'LIBATE, *S.* (*calibatus*, Lat.) a single life; the same as **CELIBACY**.

CE'LL, *S.* (*cella*, Lat. from *κοιλος*, Gr. hollow, *כלל*, *cela*, Heb. a prison) a hollow place; a little house, apartment, or chamber, wherein the antient monks used to dwell in their retirement. A small or close apartment in a prison. In anatomy, little bags, bladders, or cavities wherein fluids, or other humours are lodged. In botany, the partitions or hollow places in the husks or pods of plants, which contain the seeds. In natural history, the little divisions, or partitions in beehives, in which the honey is stored: Their hexagonal form gives us no inconsiderable idea of their prudence, or rather the wisdom of Providence, because it is the only form in which they could have framed them to loose less room by interstices, or to have made them more capacious. The circle, triangle or square, could not have served their purpose so well, and their pitching on the only figure, which human prudence could have contrived for their benefit, shews them to be animated by a principle equal to that of human reason in this case, and reminds us that God is every where ordering all things by his wisdom, as well as sustaining them by his power.

CE'LLAR, *S.* (*cella*, Lat. *kellar*, Belg. and Teut. *κοιλος*, Gr. hollow, *כלל*, *cela*, Heb. a prison) in building, a place under ground for keeping stores, or the lowest rooms of a house, the ceilings of which are level with the surface of the ground, on which the house stands, or at most, but little higher; not but it must be owned that the kitchens of great houses are thus situated, yet the different uses to which they are applied, afford us an easy distinction.

CE'LLARAGE, *S.* the part of a building appropriated to cellars, cellar-room.

CE'LLARIST, *S.* the butler in a religious house; wants authority.

CE'LLULÆ ADIPOSÆ, (Lat. *cells for fat*) in anatomy, the little cells or bags wherein the fat is included.

CE'LLULAR, *adj.* (*cellula*, Lat. a little cell. A diminutive from *cella*, Lat. a cell) consisting of, or abounding in little cells or cavities.

CE'MENT, *S.* (*cæmentum*, Lat.) any glutinous substance used to stick two bodies together. In architecture, a substance used to bind or fix bricks or stones together for some kind of moulding, or in fastening a block of bricks together for the carving capitals or scrolls; it is either hot or cold, the hot is used with fire, and consists of bees wax, brick-dust, powdered chalk, melted and incorporated over a fire. The cold cement is made of old Cheshire cheese, cows milk, whites of eggs and quick lime; **Bacon** mentions a cement made of flower, whites of eggs, and stones powdered, which, he says, becometh as hard as marble. Among chemists the matter used for joining their vessels together. Figuratively, that which unites, or forms a union between things.

To **CE'MENT**, *v. a.* to unite by some glutinous substance, such as mortar, &c. Figuratively, to unite different people in the bonds of friendship, or by some common tie of interest, &c.

To **CE'MENT**, *v. n.* to join together, so as not to be easily divided, in surgery applied to broken bones.

C E N

CEMENTA'TION, *S.* the act of joining bodies together by cement. Among refiners, the art of purifying metals by a cement made of bricks, crocus martis, and veneris, alum, vitriol, salt, bloodstone, nitre, fulphur, sal ammoniac, sal gem, &c. which being moistened with urine or vinegar, is sprinkled on plates of metal; and being put into action by fire, purifies and depurates them to the degree of fineness required.

CE'METERY, *S.* (*κοιμητηριον*, *koimetèrion*, Gr.) a place wherein the bodies of the dead are buried. A church-yard, or burying ground.

CE'N, or **CE'N**, in proper names, denotes kindred, from the Saxon, as *cin-ulph*, from *cin* and *ulph*, Sax. help, *i. e.* a help to his kindred. *Cineholm*, a protector to his kindred, from *cin* and *holm*, from *helan*, Sax. to cover or defend, and *Cinric*, powerful in kindred, from *cin* and *ric*, Sax. or *reiks*, Goth. powerful or abounding.

CE'NATORY, *adj.* (from *cæno*, Lat. to sup) belonging to supper. "A *cenatory* garment." **BROWN**. Not in use.

CENOBI'TICAL, *adj.* (from *κοινος*, *koinos*, Gr. common and *βιος*, *bios*, Gr. life) living in community. "Ere-
"metical, and *cenobitical* nuns." **STILLINGFLEET**. Seldom used.

CE'NOTAPH, *S.* (from *κενος*, *kenos*, Gr. empty, and *ταφος*, a tomb) an honorary monument erected for a person, whose remains are buried in another place: Such are most of the monuments in Westminster-abbey.

CE'NSE, *S.* (*census*, Lat.) a tax, tribute, or public rate. "The *cense*, or rates in christendom." **BACON**. Not in use.

To **CE'NSE**, *S.* (*encenser*, Fr.) to perfume with incense. "On the side altar *cens'd* with sacred smoke." **DRYDEN**. Used only in poetry.

CE'NSER, *S.* (*euencensoire*, Fr.) the pan or vessel in which incense is burnt.

CE'NSOR, *S.* (Lat.) a Roman magistrate, employed to survey and rate the people, and to inspect and correct their manners. Used by moderns to signify a person given to find fault with and censure the conduct, actions, or productions of others.

CENSO'RIAN, *adj.* (from *cenfor*) relating to a censor.

CENSO'RIOUS, *adj.* morosely animadverting on the faults of others; addicted to find fault with the actions or productions of others; a word of reproach including ill-natured severity in the person guilty of it; used with *of*, or *upon*, before the object of censure. "*Censorious* of his neighbours." **WATTS**. "*Censorious* upon all his brethren." **SWIFT**.

CENSO'RIOUSLY, *adv.* (from *censorious* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a severe manner; in such a manner as to condemn the foibles of others with the greatest rigour.

CENSO'RIOUSNESS, *S.* (from *censorious* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax.) a disposition of finding fault with and blaming either the actions or productions of others.

CE'NSORSHIP, *S.* (from *cenfor* and *ship*, of *scyp*, Sax. office, province, or government) the office of a *censor*; or the time during which he continued in his office.

CE'NSURABLE, *adj.* (from *censure* and *able*, of *abal*, Sax. power, or possibility) liable to be found fault with. Worthy of censure; blameable.

CE'NSURABLENESS, *S.* (from *censurable* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) the quality which makes a thing the object of blame, or liable to be censured.

CE'NSURE, *S.* (*cenfura*, Lat.) the act of blaming, or noting the defects which make any thing blameable; a reproof or reprimand given by a person in authority; in ecclesiastic government, a punishment inflicted on a person for some remarkable misdemeanour.

To **CE'NSURE**, *v. a.* to reprove a person publicly for some misdemeanour, applied to the reproofs of a superior. To reprimand; blame; or find fault with. To condemn, or pass sentence against a person, for some misdemeanour, in an ecclesiastic sense.

CENSURER, *S.* (from *censure* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) a person who is fond of taking notice of the faults of others. One who is addicted to reproving others for their defects.

CE'NT, *S.* (an abbreviation of *centum*, Lat.) in commerce used to express the profit or loss arising from the sale of any commodity, the rate of commissions, exchange, or the interest of money, &c. and signifies the proportion or sum lost, &c. in every 100, thus 10 *per cent* loss, implies that the seller hath lost 10 pounds on every 100 pounds, of the price for which he bought the commodity.

CE'NTAUR, *S.* (*centaurus*, Lat.) an imaginary, or chimerical being, represented by antient poets, as composed

posed partly of the human and partly of the brute species, *i. e.* half a man and half a horse. In astronomy, a constellation in the south hemisphere, joined with the wolf containing 13 stars.

CENTAURY, *S.* (*centaurium*, Lat.) in botany, a plant, divided into the greater and less; the latter of which is used in medicine, as an attenuant and resolvent, a restorer of decayed appetite, a diuretic, and a promoter of any discharges, which have been impeded by obstructions.

CENTENARY, *S.* (*centenarius*, Lat.) the number of an hundred; or a space consisting of an hundred. "In every *centenary* of years." HAKEW. Seldom used.

CENTESIMAL, *S.* (*centesimus*, Lat.) the hundredth or next place to tens in decimal arithmetic.

CENTIFOLIUS, *adj.* (from *centum*, Lat. a hundred, and *folium*, Lat. a leaf) having an hundred leaves. Wants authority.

CENTIPÉDE, *S.* (from *centum*, Lat. an hundred, and *pedes*, plural, of *pes*, Lat. a foot) a venomous insect, in the West-Indies, so called from its having a prodigious number of feet; and named by the English *forty-legs*.

CENTO, *S.* (Ital. and Lat. a cloak made of patches) in poetry, a piece wholly composed of verses from other authors, wherein sometimes whole lines and at others half verses are borrowed, but set down in a new order, and applied to a subject different from that in which they were originally introduced.

CENTRAL, *adj.* (from *centre*) relating to the centre, or placed in the centre. "Central earth." POPE. Darkest, or as dark as at the center of the earth. "Central night." Par. *Loft*. Central forces, are those by which a body tends to, or removes from the centre.

CENTRALLY, *adv.* (from *central*, and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) entirely; perpendicularly; in a manner relating to the centre of gravity. "The whole weight rests *centrally* upon it." DRYD.

CENTRE, *S.* (*centrum*, Lat.) in its primary sense, a point equally remote from either of the extremities of a line, figure, or body; or the point or middle of a line or plain, which divides it into two equal parts. *Centre* of a bastion, is a point in the middle of the gorge. The *centre* of a battalion, is the middle of a battalion. The *centre* of a circle, is a point within it, from whence all lines drawn to the circumference are equal. *Centre* of gravitation or attraction, is that point to which a planet is impelled in its motion, by the force of gravity. *Centre* of gravity, is that point about which all the parts of a body, in any situation, ballance each other. *Centre* of motion, is that point which remains at rest, while all the other parts of a body move about it. *Centre* of oscillation, is that point in which, if the whole gravity of the pendulum were collected, the time of its vibration would receive no alteration. *Centre* of percussion, is that point in which the force of a stroke is the greatest possible. *Centre* is used figuratively, for the earth, in the ptolemaic system placed in the *centre*. "The heavens themselves, the planets, and this *centre*." SHAK.

To **CENTRE**, *v. a.* to fix on, or as a *centre*; to tend to, or be collected together, as in a *centre*. "Thy joys are *centred* all on me alone." PRIOR. Used neuterly, to meet, like rays in a *centre*. To be placed in the *centre* of the mundane system. "So thou—*centring*, receiv'st from "all these orbs." Par. *Loft*.

CENTRIC, *adj.* placed in the centre. Central. Figuratively, complete. "Say where this *centric* happiness doth lie." DONNE. Seldom used.

CENTRIFUGAL, *adj.* (from *centrum*, Lat. a hundred, and *fugio*, Lat. to fly) flying or receding from the centre. *Centrifugal* force, is that by which any body moving in a circle endeavours to fly off in every point of its circumference.

CENTRIPETAL, *adj.* (from *centrum*, Lat. and *peto*, Lat. to tend towards) tending towards the centre. *Centripetal* force, is that by which a body tends, acts, or is impelled towards the centre.

CENTRY, *S.* See **SENTRY**, or **SENTINEL**.

CENTUPLE, *adj.* (from *centuplex*, Lat.) a hundred fold. Seldom used.

To **CENTURIATE**, *v. a.* (*centurio*, Lat.) to divide into hundreds.

CENTURIA'TOR, *S.* (from *centuriate*) an historian who divides time into centuries, or spaces consisting of an hundred years.

CENTURION, *S.* (*centurio*, Lat.) a military officer who commanded an hundred men.

CENTURY, *S.* (*centuria*, Lat.) the space of a hundred years, applied to time; a hundred men applied to persons.

CETOL, in Saxon names, implies a ship or vessel.

CE'PHALALGY, *S.* (from *κεφαλή*, *kephalé*, Gr. a head, and *αλγῆ*, *alge*, Gr. pain) the head-ach.

CEPHA'LIC, *adj.* (from *κεφαλή*, *kephalé*, Gr. the head) in medicine, remedies for disorders in the head; and are such as attenuate the blood so, as to make it circulate through the capillary vessels of the brain.

CERA'STES, *S.* (Gr. from *κερας*, *keras*, Gr. a horn) a serpent supposed to have horns. "*Cerastes* horn'd." Par. *Loft*.

CE'RATE, *S.* (from *cera*, Lat. wax) in medicine, a kind of stiff ointment, made of oil, wax and other ingredients, used externally.

CE'RATED, *adj.* (*ceratus*, Lat.) covered with wax, or cerate.

To **CE'RE**, *v. a.* (from *cera*, Lat. wax) to rub upon, or cover with wax. "Brown thread *cered*." WISEM.

CE'REBEL, *S.* (*cerebellum*, Lat.) the hinder part of the brain.

CE'REBRUM, *S.* (Lat.) the brain, properly so called. See **BRAIN**.

CERECLOTH, *S.* a cloth covered or spread with cerate or other ointment.

CEREMENTS, *S.* (from *cera*, Lat. wax.) cloths dipped in melted wax or gums, in which dead bodies were formerly wrapped when embalmed.

CEREMONIAL, *adj.* (from *ceremony*) that which relates to a ceremony, or external rite. Figuratively, consisting in mere external show; formal. Substantively, an external rite, or book containing the ceremonies to be observed in religious worship.

CEREMONIALNESS, *S.* (from *ceremonial*, and *ness*, of *nessé*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) the quality of abounding in external rites and modes of worship; the mere external show of devotion, piety or virtue.

CEREMONIOUS, *adj.* (from *ceremony*) consisting in external or outward rites; superstitious, or fond of ceremonies; formal; too much given to the practice of external acts of civility and polite address. Figuratively, awful. "O the sacrifice, how *ceremonious*, solemn, and unearthly." SHAK.

CEREMONIOUSLY, *adv.* (from *ceremonious*, and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a polite and civil manner, wherein a person shews more compliment than real friendship.

CEREMONY, *S.* (*ceremonia*, Lat.) an assemblage of several actions, forms and circumstances, in order to render a thing more solemn. An outward rite, or external form in religion. Polite address, or the manner used in order to show civility in external behaviour. The outward forms of state.

CEROTE, *S.* a false spelling for *cerate*, "a *cerote* of oil "and cloves." WISEM.

CERTAIN, *adj.* (*certus*, Lat.) that which cannot be denied without obstinacy: Resolved, or determined: Sure, so as to admit no doubt.

CERTAINLY, *adv.* (from *certain*, and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) without doubt, question, scruple, or fail.

CERTAINNESS, *S.* (from *certain*, and *ness*, of *nessé*, Sax. implying manner) the same as *certainty*, which is most generally used.

CERTAINTY, *S.* (from *certain*) divided by metaphysicians, into certainty of truth, which is when words are so put together in propositions, as exactly to express the agreement, or disagreement of ideas, as expressed in any proposition: 2dly, *Certainty* of knowledge, which is the perceiving the agreement or disagreement of ideas, as expressed in any proposition; this is called the *knowing* or being *certain* of the truth of any proposition. A physical certainty, is that which depends on the evidence of sense; a mathematical certainty, is that which no man any ways doubts of, as that 100 is more than 1. A moral certainty, is that whose proof depends on a due connection of circumstances and clearness of testimony; and when these concur cannot be doubted of without obstinacy. Figuratively, an event which must necessarily and unavoidably happen.

CERTES, *adv.* (Fr.) surely, certainly; in truth. "*Certes*, "our authors are to blame." HUDIB. Obsolete.

CERTIFICATE, *S.* (*certifico*, low Lat. to certify) a testimony given in writing to certify, or make known, any truth. Figuratively, any testimony.

To **CERTIFY** or **CERTIFY**, *v. a.* (*certifier*, Fr. of *certus*, Lat. certain, and *fo*, Lat. to become) to give certain notice of a thing. Used with *of* before the object of information.

CERTIORARI, *S.* (Lat.) a writ issued out of the Chancery or court of King's-bench, directed to an inferior court,

to call up the records of a cause there depending; and is obtained on complaint that the party who seeks it, is not like to have a fair trial in the inferior court. *Fitz. Nat. Brev.* 242. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 253. 2 *Hales's Hist. P. C.* 215.

CERTITUDE, *S.* (*certitudo*, Lat.) an act of the judgment importing the adhesion of the mind to the proposition it affirms, or the strength of the evidence which occasions that adhesion. Freedom from doubt. See **CERTAINTY**.

CERVICAL, *adj.* (from *cervicalis*, of *cervix*, Lat. the neck) belonging to, or situated in the neck: The cervical nerves, and vessels in anatomy, are so called from their being situated in the neck.

CERVIX, *S.* (Lat.) in anatomy, the hind part of the neck, opposed to the *jugulum*, throat or fore-part.

CERULEAN, **CERULEOUS**, *adj.* (*cæruleus*, Lat.) blue, or sky-blue.

CERULIFIC, *adj.* (see **CERULEOUS**) indued with, or having a power of producing a blue colour. "The several species of rays, as the rubific, *cerulific*." *GREW*. Seldom used.

CERUMEN, *S.* (Lat.) ear-wax, at its first discharge from the glands it is fluid, but grows hard afterwards; the design of Providence in securing this organ, both by the consistence, and bitterness of this excrement, from the inroads of insects, cannot be sufficiently admired and adored.

CERUSSE, *S.* (*cerussa*, Lat.) white-lead reduced to a powder, diluted with water on porphyry, and formed into a paste. As it used by ladies as a beautifier, it will not be unseasonable to inform them, that it spoils the eye-sight, and if drawn in with the breath, causes incurable asthma, and is a rank poison, if swallowed with the spittle; anticipates old age, and furrows with wrinkles "the human face divine." *MILT*.

CESARIAN, *adj.* (from *Cæsar*) in anatomy, the *cesarian* section, is the cutting a child from its mother's womb, either dead or alive. Those so delivered are called *cæsares*, from the Lat. *cæso* to cut, such were Julius Cæsar, Scipio Africanus, Manlius, and Edward VI.

To **CESS**, *v. a.* (of *asseffare*, Ital. from *asseffo*, Ital. a tribute or tax. See **ASSESS**) to tax, to assess, to rate; or lay a rate upon.

CESS, *S.* (see the *verb*.) a tax; the act of levying rates, or taxing. Proportion, conception, bounds; compute, or the power of computing, or estimating. "The poor jade "is wrung in the whithers out of all *cess*." *SHAK*. a phrase borrowed from the French, *sans cesse*, but not in use at present.

CESSATION, *S.* (*cessatio*, Lat.) a pause, rest, stop, or vacation, including the idea of a change from a state of activity or motion to its contrary, that of rest. Figuratively, a truce, or forbearance of hostile acts between two armies, without a peace.

CESSAVIT, (Lat. he hath ceased, or forborn) in law, a writ which lies against a person who has not paid his rent, or performed his due service for the space of two years, and has not sufficient goods and chattels to make an equivalent distress.

CESSIBILITY, (from *cessum*, supine of *cedo*, Lat. to yield or give way to a stroke) the quality of giving way or receding without any resistance, when struck. "If the subject stricken be of a proportionate *cessibility*." *DIGBY*. Not in use.

CESSIBLE, *adj.* (see **CESSIBILITY**) giving way to a stroke with ease, or without resistance. Seldom used.

CESSION, *S.* (Fr. *cessio*, Lat.) the act of yielding or giving way to a stroke or force, without resistance. "If "there be a mere yielding, or *cession*." *BACON*. Not in use in this sense. In common law, an act whereby a person transfers his right to another. In civil law, a surrender of a person's effects to his creditors, to avoid imprisonment, a kind of bankruptcy. In ecclesiastic law, the doing of some act, or assuming some charge, whereby a person's benefice becomes vacant; such as the accepting of a second living when the first is rated at more than 8 l. in the king's books.

CESSIONARY, *adj.* having delivered all his effects. See **CESSION**.

CESSMENT, *S.* a tax. See **ASSESSMENT**.

CESSOR, *S.* (*cessor*, Fr. *cesso*, Lat.) in law, a person who ceaseth or neglecteth to pay rent, or perform a duty, so long, that a writ of *cessavit* may be taken out against him.

CESTUS, *S.* (Lat.) a girdle, which the poets ascribe to Venus, and pretend, that it adorns the person who, wears it with irresistible charms.

CETA'CEOUS, *adj.* (from *cete*, Lat. a whale) resembling a whale; of the whale kind.

C. FAUT, in music, one of the notes in the gamut, or scale.

CH. In words purely English, is pronounced somewhat like *tch*, or a sound not easily to be conveyed by writing. In words derived from the French it is sometimes pronounced like an *sh*, as *chaise*, is pronounced *shaise*, &c. in words derived from the Greek, like a *k*, as *choleric*, *koleric*, *chronology* pronounced *kronology*.

CHA'CE, *S.* see **CHASE**.

CHA'D, *S.* in natural history, a round kind of a fish.

To **CHA'FE**, *v. a.* (*echauffer*, Fr.) to warm by rubbing. Figuratively, to make fore by friction, and heat. "Like "an angry boar, *chafed* with sweat." *SHAK*. To warm, or scent with aromatic perfumes, "Whose scent so *chaf'd* "the neighbour air." *DRYD*. To make a person grow warm with anger; to make angry, used with the particle *with*. Neuerly, to grow angry or fret, at any opposition, or disappointment, beautifully applied to inanimate things. "The troubled Tiber *chafing* with his shores." *SHAK*.

CHA'FE, *S.* (from the *verb*) anger, or peevish warmth, owing to opposition, slight, contempt or disappointment.

CH'AFE-WAX, *S.* (see **CHA'FE**) an officer belonging to the lord high chancellor, who fits the wax for sealing of writs.

CH'AFER, *S.* (*ceofur*, Sax. *keber*, Belg. *keaser*, Teut.) in natural history, a kind of a yellow beetle, with two antennæ or horns, terminated with a kind of brush or comb, making a very loud buzzing noise when flying, and appearing generally in the month of May, whence they are called *May-bugs*, by the vulgar.

CHA'FERY, *S.* (from *chafe*) a forge in an iron mill, wherein the iron is wrought into bars.

CHA'FF, *S.* (*cheaf*, Sax. *kaf*, Belg.) the husks, or outward skin of corn, which is separated from the flour by threshing and winnowing. Figuratively, any thing of small value; any thing worthless.

To **CHA'FFER**, *v. n.* (*kauffen*, Belg. to buy, *ceaf*, Sax. a good commodity, or wares) to treat about or make a bargain. To haggle, to beat down a person in his demands or price. Used actively, to buy, to truck or exchange one commodity for another.

CHA'FFERER, *S.* (from *chaffer* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who buys, bargains, or endeavours to purchase a thing at less than the market-price; a haggler.

CHA'FFERY, *S.* the act of buying, or selling. Traffic.

CHAFFINCH, *S.* (*finck*, Belg. or of *caf*, Sax. nimble and *finck*, Belg. according to *Skinner*; but) according to *Philips* a song bird so called from its delighting in chaff.

CHA'FFLESS, *adj.* (from *chaff*, and *less*, of *leas*, Sax. *leise*, Cimb. or *laus*, Goth. negation, absence, or want) without defect or levity, "The gods made thee—unlike all "others, *chaffless*." *SHAK*.

CHAFF-WEED, *S.* in botany, the same as **CUDWEED**.

CHA'FFY, *adj.* full of chaff, like chaff. Figuratively, light.

CHAF'FING-DISH, *S.* (from *chafe* and *dish*) an utensil made use of to contain coals for keeping any thing warm, or warming it when cold, sometimes placed on tables, and fitted with a handle.

CHA'GRIN, *S.* (pronounced *shagreen*, from *chagrine*, Fr.) unevenness of temper, ill-humour; displeasure or peevishness arising from any thing done to vex, or in opposition to a person's inclinations.

To **CHAGRIN**, *v. a.* (pronounced *shagreen*, *chagriner*, Fr.) to tease; to make uneasy; to make a person fret by doing something contrary to his humour, or in order to displease him.

CHA'IN, *S.* (*chaine*, Fr.) a collection of rings or round pieces of metal linked to each other, of divers lengths and thickness. The *English chain*, so called from its being invented by our nation, is that which is made use of for hanging watches and tweezers upon; it is so curiously wrought, that there are at least 4000 links in a chain of four pendants. An ornament used by several magistrates, and borrowed from the Goths. An assemblage of iron links, with which beasts are confined, or prisoners are secured; in surveying a series of iron links, distinguished into 100 equal parts, used for measuring land. Figuratively, a state of slavery, or confinement. A series of things linked to, and dependant on one another.

To **CHA'IN**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to fasten, secure, or confine with a chain. Figuratively, to enslave, or bring into a state of slavery. "Who *chained* his country." *POPE*. To be defended by a chain, "the mouth of the haven "chained." *KNOLLER*. To unite in firm and indissoluble friendship. "In this vow do *chain* my soul with thine." *SHAK*.

C H A

CHA'IN-PUMP, S. a double pump used in large English vessels, which yields a great quantity of water, works easily, is soon mended, but takes up a great deal of room, and makes a disagreeable noise.

CHA'IN-SHOT, S. two half bullets fastened together by a chain, used in an engagement at sea.

CHA'IN-WORK, S. work with open spaces, or interstices representing the links of a chain; and not unlike philigree work. "Nets of chequer-work and wreaths of chain-work." 1 Kings vii. 17.

CHA'IR, S. (*chair*, Fr.) a moveable seat for a single person, with a back to it. Figuratively, the place or post of a great officer; *above the chair*, in London, is applied to those aldermen which have borne the office of lord mayor, *below the chair*, to those who have not yet enjoyed that dignity. The seat of justice, or authority. A covered carriage in which persons are conveyed from one place to another, born by two men; a sedan. *To take the chair*, or *be in the chair*, implies that a person is present and presides at an assembly.

CHA'IRMAN, S. one who sits in a higher chair than the rest of the members, and presides at an assembly or club. One who carries a chair, or sedan.

CHA'ISE, S. (Fr.) a high open carriage, running on two wheels, and drawn by a single horse. Likewise a vehicle called a *four-wheeled chair*, and drawn by two horses.

CHALCO'GRAPHY, S. (from *χαλκος*, *chalcos*, Gr. brass, and *γραφω*, to write) the art of engraving, writing on brass.

CH'ALDER; **CH'ALDRON**, **CHAU'DRON**, S. a dry measure used for coals, containing 12 sacks, or 36 bushels heaped up, according to a bushel sealed and kept at Guildhall, London. The chaldron should weigh 2000 lb. On board ship, 21 chaldrons are allowed to the score.

CHA'LICE, S. (Fr. *calice*, Sax. *kelch*, Teut. from *calyx*, Lat.) formerly used for a cup, or drinking vessel with a foot to it. "I'll have prepared him,—a *chalice* for the nonce." SHAK. At present appropriated to the vases or vessels used at the celebration of the Eucharist or Lord's Supper.

CHA'LICED, *adj.* (from *chalice*) formed in the shape of a cup, or having a cup: "On *chaliced* flow'rs." SHAK. Obsolete.

CHA'LK, S. (pronounced *chawk*, *calck*, Brit. *cealc*, *cealestan*, Sax. *chaulx*, Fr.) a white fossil substance or marle, for its purity, the briskness with which it ferments with acids, the quickness with which it calcines with fire, and the time which it requires to unite with water, exceeding all other marles. It is of great service in the heart-burn, in the worms, and when asses milk is apt to curdle on the stomach: Scraped into sour beer, it blunts its acidities, and recovers it.

CHA'LK, *v. a.* to rub, with chalk; to manure with chalk; used with *out* to mark, or describe with chalk. Figuratively, to direct, point out, or discover. "I might have *chalked out* a way for others." DRYD.

CHA'LK-CUTTER, S. one who digs for chalk.

CHA'LK-PIT, S. a pit from whence chalk is dug.

CHAL'KY, *adj.* consisting of chalk; white with chalk; applied to fluids, such as have chalk steeped in them, and are impregnated with it.

CHA'LLERGE, *v. a.* (*challenger*, Fr.) to call, dare, or provoke a person to fight, either by speaking or writing. Figuratively, to dare or defy a person to enter into a literary contest on any subject. To accuse, with *for*. "Whom I may rather *challenge for* unkindness." SHAK. To lay claim to as a right. Joined with promise, to call upon a person for performance.

CHA'LLERGE, S. a provocation, or summons to engage in a duel, or combat, either uttered, or written. A claim of a thing, as a due, or right, used with *of*. In law, an exception against either persons, or things.

CHA'LLERGER, S. (from *challenge*, and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who defies, provokes, or summons another to fight him. One that claims a superiority. One who claims a thing as his due; a claimant. In law, one who objects to a juror.

CHALY'BEATE, *adj.* (from *chalybs*, Lat. steel) partaking of the qualities, or impregnated with steel.

CHAM, S. (Perf. mighty lord, Slav. an emperor) the title given to the sovereign princes in Tartary.

CHAMA'DE, S. (Fr. pronounced *shamaud*, from *chiamata*, Ital. to cry out) a certain beat of drum, or sound of a trumpet, whereby notice is given to the enemy of some proposition to be made to them, either to surrender, have leave to bury the dead, make a truce, &c.

CHAMBER, S. (*shamber*, Brit. *chambre*, Fr. *camera*, Lat.) in building, any room situated between the ground floor, and garrets of a house. Figuratively, a retired room in a

C H A

house. An apartment, occupied as a public office, or court of justice. Any cavity or hollow. That part of a gun, wherein the charge is lodged. The cavity or hollow where powder is lodged, in a mine. A species of ordnance. "Cannons, demicannons, *chambers*." CAMDEN. Not in use in this last sense.

CHA'MBER, *v. n.* to be too free with women; to be wanton. Figuratively, to be contained as in a *chamber*. "The best blood *chambered* in his bosom." SHAK.

CHA'MBERER, S. (from *chamber* and *er*, implying an agent, from *wer*, Sax. a man) one that is given to women, and addicted to intrigue.

CHA'MBER-FELLOW, S. one who lays in the same room.

CHAM'BERLAIN, S. (*kammerling*, Teut. *chambellan*, Fr. *ceambellano*, Ital.) an officer who has the care of a chamber. The lord great *chamberlain*, is the sixth officer of the crown, has the provision of every thing at the house of lords, disposes of the sword of state; dresses and undresses the king at his coronation, having for his fee, the king's-bed, all the furniture of his chamber, his night clothes, the silver basin in which he washes, and all the towels. The Duke of Ancafter, claims this office, as his right by inheritance. Lord *chamberlain* of the household, has the oversight of all the officers belonging to the king's chambers, excepting the precinct of the bed-chamber. In great towns, a receiver of their rents and revenues. In London, the *chamberlain* has likewise the cognizance of all disputes between masters and apprentices, the power of imprisoning them for misdemeanours, and makes free, &c.

CH'AMBERLAINSHIP, S. (from *chamberlain* and *ship*, of *scip*, Sax. office, province or government) the office of a *chamberlain*.

CH'AMBER-MAID, S. a maid-servant, who takes care of the chambers, the lady's dressing-room, and assists the lady's woman in dressing her.

CH'AMBLET, S. See CAMELOT.

CHA'MBLET, *v. n.* (*zambelot*, Arab. watered cloth) to be variegated; to appear like cloth or silk, watered by the calenderer. "Some have the veins more varied or *chombleted*." BACON. Not in use.

CHA'MBRANLE, S. in building, an ornament of wood or stone surrounding doors, windows, or chimnies.

CHA'MBREL, S. in farriery, the joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg of a horse.

CHAME'LION, S. (*χαμαιλεων*, *chamaileon*, Gr.) See CAMELEON, this is the proper spelling, as appears from its etymology.

CHA'MFER, *v. a.* (*chambrer*, Fr. to furrow) to furrow; to make channels or hollow places in a column.

CHA'MFER, **CHA'MFRET**, S. in architecture, an ornament consisting of an half scotia, a furrow, or a gutter, on a column.

CH'AMOMILE, (*χαμαι*, *chamai*, Gr. on the ground, and *μηλον*, *melon*, Gr. a fruit) in botany, a plant so called, from its trailing along the ground. It has a compound flower, with an hemispherical empalement, composed of many rays. The border is composed of many female flowers, with petals like tongues. The disk is composed of many hermaphrodite florets, with five short narrow stamina. The germen is at the bottom, and becomes an oblong naked seed. The female flowers, have no stamina, but an oblong germen in the centre. Hoffman, says, that the flowers of this simple are more beneficial and kind to the intestines, than those of any other plant, and prescribes them for clysters; but experience seems to have given it a greater recommendation than his pen; since nothing is more common even among the vulgar, than clysters of this sort.

CHA'MP, *v. a.* (*champayer*, Fr.) to bite with a frequent and forcible action of the teeth. To grind any hard and solid body with the teeth, so as to render it fit to swallow. Used with *up*. "A tobacco pipe left such a delicious roughness—that I *champed up* the remaining part." SPEC. N^o. 431. Neuterly, to open and close the jaws together, or perform the action of biting often.

CHA'MPAIGN, S. (*campagne*, Fr. from *champs*, fields, Fr.) a flat, open, or level country.

CHA'MPARTORS, **CHA'MPERTORS**, S. (See CHAMPERTY) in law, such as cause any law suits to be carried on by their procurement, and sue them at their own costs, in order to have part of the lands or gain in dispute. 33 EDW. I.

CHA'MPARTY, or **CHA'MPERTY**, S. (from *champs*, Fr. lands, and *partir*, Fr. to divide, or share) in law, a contract or bargain, made either with the plaintiff or defendant, at any suit of law, for giving part of the land, or thing sued for, to the person who undertakes to carry on, or bear the charges of a suit, provided he succeeds therein.

in. 1 *Inf.* 368. Those who are guilty of it, are liable to imprisonment for three years, and a fine at the king's pleasure. 28 *Edw.* 1. c. 11. 4 *Edw.* iii. c. 11.

CHAMPIGNON, S. (Fr. pronounced *shampinnion*) in botany, a plant of a roundish form like a button, the upper part and stalk of which are very white, the under when opened of a livid flesh colour, but the fleshy part, when broken very white, when suffered to grow they will expand till the head becomes flat, or parallel to the horizon. The seeds of this vegetable were for some time unknown, till discovered by Dr. *Fothergil*, an eminent physician and naturalist. The curious mushroom stone which daily produces mushrooms when watered is elegantly described in the philosophical transactions for this year, and likewise treated more at large by Dr. *Hill*.

CHAMPION, S. (Fr. *campione*, Ital. *cempa*, Sax. a soldier) one who undertakes a combat in behalf of another. The king's champion is an officer, who, while he is at dinner on his coronation day, challenges any to contest the king's right with him in combat; after which the king drinks to him, and sends him a gilt cup and cover full of wine, which he keeps as a fee. Figuratively, any one who undertakes the defence of any sentiment, or topic in literature, or religion. In law, not only a person who fighteth for another, but likewise one who fights in his own cause.

CHANCE, S. (Fr.) a word which implies that an event produced is not owing, but contrary to the established laws of nature; or that the cause of a thing is unknown. A future event. Figuratively, an unforeseen or unexpected calamity or misfortune. A thing which was not intended, or designed. The determination, or manner of deciding things, whose direction is not reducible to any rules or measure, being neither bound by necessity, nor affording any ground for preference. "A chance at cards." No chance, is used to imply no probability of succeeding, or that the number of chances against a person is so many, that those for him are comparatively none. Used adjectively for any occurrence happening casually, or without design.

To CHANCE, *v. n.* to fall out unexpectedly or contrary to the necessary laws of motion or nature. To proceed from some unknown cause; or without any design of the agent.

CHANCE-MEDLEY, S. the killing of a person, without design, but not without some fault; as when a person in lopping a tree, should kill a passenger by means of a bough he flings down, for though it may happen without design, yet as he ought to have given notice, it is not without fault.

CHANCEABLE, *adj.* without design, accidental. "Chanceable coming in of Isabella." *SIDNEY*. Not in use.

CHANCEL, S. (*chancel*, Norman Fr. the choir of a church. *Chantzel*, Belg. and Teut. a pulpit, it generally being placed in this part of a church, or of *chancelli*, Lat. rails, this part being originally inclosed with rails) the eastern part of a church, between the altar and the rail that incloses it.

CHANCELLOR, S. (*chancelleur*, Fr. *cancelliere*, Ital. *cancellarius*, low Lat.) a word of various significations, in its primary sense, a notary, or one who takes account of the transactions of a court; but this signification is now obsolete. The lord high chancellor, is the chief administrator of justice next the king; possesses the highest honour of the long robe, is invested with absolute power to mitigate the severity of the law in his decisions, enters into his office by taking an oath, and having the great seal committed to him by the king, has the disposition of all ecclesiastical benefices in the gift of the crown under 20 l. per ann. peruses all patents before they are signed and takes place of all the nobility, excepting those of the royal family, and the archbishop of Canterbury. Chancellor in an ecclesiastical court, is one bred to the law, and used by the bishops to direct or advise them in such causes as come before them. Chancellor of the Exchequer, is an officer who presides in that account, and takes care of the interest of the crown, whether in letting the crown lands, compounding forfeitures or penal statutes, managing the revenues, or in matters of the first fruits. Chancellor of an University; is the chief magistrate, who seals diplomas, letters of degrees, and defends the rights and privileges of the place; in Oxford this place is enjoyed for life, but at Cambridge only for the space of three years. Chancellor of the order of the Garter, is the person, who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter, keeps the register and delivers transcripts of it under the seal of their order. Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster, is an officer appointed to determine controversies between the king

and his tenants of the dutchy land, being assisted in difficult points, by two judges of the common law.

CHANCELLORSHIP, S. (from *chancellor*, and *ship*, of *scyp*, Sax. implying office) the office of a chancellor.

CHANCERY, S. (from *chancellor*, probably from thence *chancellry*, of which it is a contraction) the highest court of judicature in this kingdom, except the parliament, whereof the lord chancellor is chief judge. Its jurisdiction is ordinary, or legal, and extraordinary or absolute. The ordinary court is that in which the lord chancellor observes the method of the common law; the extraordinary, that wherein he has an unlimited power, which he exercises in mitigating the rigour of the law, and giving remedy by bill and answer.

CHANCRE, S. (Fr. pronounced *shanker*) in surgery, a tubercle, which has its seat in the unctuous humour that fills the vesicular texture, called by the antients panniculus adiposus, and by moderns, membrana cellulosa. An ulcer usually arising from an inordinate use of women.

CHANCROUS, *adj.* having the qualities of a chancre.

CHANDELIER, S. (Fr. pronounced *shandeleër*, from *chandel*, Fr. a candle) a branch for holding candles. In fortification, a wooden frame on which fascines or faggots are laid for covering the workmen, instead of a parapet.

CHANDLER, S. (*chandelier*, Fr.) a person who makes and sells candles.

CHANFRIN, S. (old French) the fore-part of the head of a horse, extending from under the ears, along the interval between his eye-brows, down to his nose.

To CHANGE, *v. a.* (*changer*, Fr.) to give or take one thing for another: To resign or quit one thing for the sake of another, used with *for*, "cannot change that for another." *SOUTH*. To give a person the value of money in coin of a different metal. To alter. Figuratively, to make a thing better or worse. In horsemanship, to change a horse, or to change hands, is to turn the horse's head from one hand to the other, either from the left to the right, or from the right to the left. Used neuterly, to suffer an alteration in a person's circumstances. Applied to the moon, to increase, or decrease.

CHANGE, S. the alteration of a person's circumstances. The act of taking or giving any thing for another. A succession of things in the place of one another. In astronomy, the time in which the moon begins a new revolution. Figuratively, novelty; in ringing, the alteration of the order in which any set of bells are rung. That which may be used for another, or another of the same kind, though of different colour. "Thirty changes of raiment." *Judges* xiv. 12. Money of a different metal.

CHANGEABLE, *adj.* (from *change* and *able*, of *abal*, Sax. power, possibility) that which may be altered; that which does not always remain in the same situation, or circumstances; inconstant; fickle; applied to colour, that which appears different in different positions.

CHANGEABLENESS, S. (from *changeable* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) applied to the mind, want of consistency, fickleness; applied to laws, or qualities, liability to alteration.

CHANGEABLY, *adv.* (from *changeable* and *ly*, of *lic*, Sax. implying manner) in a manner subject to alteration; inconstantly.

CHANGEFUL, *adj.* (from *change* and *ful*, of *ful*, Sax. from *fullan*, Sax. to fill) altering very often, and upon slight grounds, a word of reproach; fickle; inconstant; full of change.

CHANGELING, S. (from *change* and *ling*, Sax. a diminutive particle) a child left or taken in room of another, this sense is now obsolete. A person who does not enjoy a proper use of his understanding, a fool, natural, or idiot; one apt to alter his sentiments often; a fickle person.

CHANGER, S. (from *change* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) a person employed in giving the value of one species of coin in those of another metal.

CHANNEL, S. (*canal*, Fr. *canalis*, Lat.) in cosmography, the hollow, or cavity in which running waters flow; the arm of a sea, or a narrow river, between two adjacent islands or continents. "The British channel." Figuratively, a hollow place worn by any running water or stream. "Scalding tears that wore a channel." *DRYD.* In architecture, the gutter or furrow of a pillar. Sometimes used for the hollowed part of a pavement wherein water runs.

To CHANNEL, *v. a.* to cut any thing in narrow cavities, for containing water; or for the sake of ornament, applied to buildings.

To CHANT, *v. a.* (*chanter*, Fr.) to sing; to celebrate in songs; to perform divine service with singing, as in cathedrals. Used neuterly, to harmonize or found a choir.

with the voice to any musical instrument, used with the particle *to*. "They *chant* to the found of the viol." *Amos* vi. 7.

CHA'NT, S. (from the verb) a song; a particular tune; the peculiar tune used in a cathedral.

CHAN'TER, S. (from *chant* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who sings in a cathedral. A singer; a songster.

CHANTICLE'ER, S. (from *chanter*, Fr. to sing, and *clair*, Fr. clear or shrill) a name given by poets to the cock, from the loudness and clearness of its crowing.

CHA'NTRESS, S. (from *chanter* and *ess*, a feminine termination among the Saxons) a female who sings.

CH'ANTRY, S. a church or chapel, endowed for one or more priests to say the mass in it daily.

CHA'OS, S. (Gr.) the original confused mass of matter out of which all visible things were made, called by Moses, *Tobu*, *Vabobu*, Heb; and which seems to have been believed by almost all nations, as may be collected from Burnet's *Archæologia Philosophica*, and the notes in Le Clerc's edition of Grotius, on the truth of the Christian Religion. Figuratively, any confused irregular mixture; any thing whose parts are not easily distinguished.

CHAO'TIC, *adj.* resembling, or like a chaos.

To CHA'P, *v. a.* (*kappen*, Belg. to cut) to break into chinks by excessive heat, applied to the grounds. Neuterly, to appear as if cut, applied to the effects of cold on the hands.

CHA'P, S. (from the verb) an opening, cleft, or chink in the ground, owing to excessive drought or heat.

CHA'P, S. (seldom used in the singular, unless by anatomists) the upper or under part of a beast's mouth.

CHA'PE, S. (*chappe*, Fr. *chapa*, Span.) the catch of any thing by which it is held in its place; the hook by which a sword is fastened in its scabbard; the steel ring with two points by which a buckle is held to the back-strap; a piece of brass or silver, which covers the end of the scabbard of a sword.

CHA'PEL, S. (Fr. *capella*, Lat.) a little church; or small building, either adjoining to, or making part of a cathedral or church, or else built at a distance from it, wherein divine service is performed; when at a distance it is called a chapel of ease. Likewise a name given to a printer's work-house, from that business being originally carried on in a chapel.

CHA'PELESS, *adj.* (from *chape* and *less*, of *lease*, Sax. or *laus*, Goth. want or negation) that which has nothing to fasten it; that which has no *chape*.

CHA'PELLANY, S. in law, that which does not subsist independent, but is built within some other church, and is dependent thereon.

CHA'PELRY, S. (from *chapel* and *ry*, of *rice*, Sax. dominion) the jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel.

CHA'PERON, S. (Fr.) a kind of hood or cap worn by knights of the garter when dressed in their robes. Little shields or devices placed on the foreheads of horses, which draw a hearse.

CHA'PFALN, *adj.* having the mouth shrunk, or the projecting part fallen down, applied to an helmet.

CHA'PITER, S. (*chapitau*, Fr.) in architecture, the upper part or capital of a pillar. In law, such articles, as are delivered by a judge in his charge to the inquest.

CHA'PLAIN, S. (*capellanus*, Lat.) a person who performs divine service in a chapel; or is retained in the service of some noble personage to perform divine service, and instruct the family in their duty to God. His majesty can retain as many as he pleases, who have the power of holding as many benefices as he thinks proper to give them; an archbishop may retain 8 chaplains, a duke or bishop 6, a marquess or earl 5, a viscount 4, a baron 3, and a duchess, marchioness, countess and baroness, being widows, 2; all which may purchase a licence or dispensation, and take two benefices with cure by 21 Hen. viii. c. 13.

CHA'PLAINSHIP, S. (from *chaplain*, and *ship*, of *scyp*, Sax. office) the office, possession, or revenue of a chaplain.

CHA'PLESS, *adj.* (from *chap*, and *less*, of *lease*, Sax. want, or negation) without flesh; "chapple's bones." SHAK.

CHA'PLET, S. (*chapelet*, Fr.) a garland, or wreath of flowers to be worn round the head. In the romish church a string of beads. In architecture, a little moulding, cut or carved in round beads; or a baguette enriched with sculpture. In horsemanship, a couple of stirrup leathers, mounted each with a stirrup, joining at the top with a kind of leather buckle, called its head, by which they are fastened to the pommel of a saddle, after being fitted to the length and bearing of the rider.

CHAPMAN, S. (*ceapman*, Sax. *koopman*, Belg.) one that cheapens or buys goods. A buyer and seller. "Dealer and chapman."

CHA'PS, S. (plural of CHAP, *ceafas*, Sax.) the mouth of a beast of prey. Used by the vulgar, and in contempt, for the mouth of a man or woman.

CHA'PT, or CHA'PPED, *particip. pass.* of CHAP.

CHA'PTER, S. (*chapitre*, Fr. *capitulum*, Lat.) the division of a book; hence, to the end of the chapter, is a phrase implying throughout; to the end. In canon law, a congregation of clergymen, under the dean, in a cathedral church. An assembly held both by religious and military orders for deliberating on their affairs, and regulating their discipline. The places in which assemblies of the clergy are held.

CHA'R, S. (wrote likewise *chare*) in natural history, a fish, a kind of golden alpine trout, breeding in Winandermere, in Lancashire, and other northern lakes: In Wales it is called *Tor-goch*, or *Red-belly*.

To CHA'R, *v. a.* (see CHARCOAL) to burn wood to a black cinder. "Spraywood, in *charring*, parts, &c." Woodw.

CHA'R, S. (pronounced *chair* from *cara*, or *care*, Sax. care, or *keeren*, Belg. to sweep) work done, by the day, by a woman; a single job.

To CHA'R, *v. n.* (pronounced *chair*) to do the house work of a family occasionally, opposed to regular service.

CHA'RWOMAN, S. a woman, hired accidentally, or for odd days, to clean a house or do other offices of a maid-servant.

CHA'RACTER, S. (Lat. *χαρακτηρ*, Gr.) a figure or mark drawn on paper or other substance to convey some idea to the mind. A letter of the alphabet. The peculiarities of a person's hand-writing, distinguishing it from all others. An assemblage of virtues or vices, whereby one person is distinguished from another; or that which a person has peculiar in his manners, which makes him differ from others. Office, dignity or authority.

To CHA'RACTER, *v. a.* Used with *in*, *on* or *upon*, to engrave, "These precepts *on* thy memory, see thou *character*." SHAK.

CHARACTERISTIC, CHARACTERISTICAL, *adj.* that which distinguishes a person or thing from others of the same species.

CHARACTERISTIC, S. a peculiar mark, or assemblage of qualities which distinguishes a person or thing from others of the same kind. In grammar, the principal letter of a word which is preserved in most of its tenses and moods, derivatives, or compounds, serving to fix its etymology, or to ascertain its conjugation. Characteristic of a logarithm, is its index or exponent.

CHARACTERISTICALNESS, S. (from *characteristical* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) the quality which distinguishes a thing from all others of the same species.

To CHARACTERISE, *v. a.* to describe a person or thing by the properties, or that peculiar collection of qualities, which distinguish it from others. Figuratively, to impress or to engrave a thing in strong and lasting characters on the mind. To mark with a peculiar stamp or form.

CHARACTERLESS, *adj.* (from *character* and *less* of *lease*, Sax. or *laus*, Goth. want, or negation) without any mark to distinguish a thing. "Mighty states *characterless* are grated to dusty nothing." SHAK.

CHARACTERY, S. a mark which distinguishes a thing from others of the same kind.

CHARCOAL, S. (from CHAR to burn wood to a cinder; according to *Skinner*, *kar* *colen*, Belg. coal drawn in a cart; or from *char*, business and *coal*, because used in most businesses, particularly in the silver, or assay kind) a kind of fuel, or coal made of oak half burnt, under a covering of turf: That for powder mills is made of elder wood. The prodigious number of its pores deserves remark, there being according to microscopical observations, not less than 5,724,000 in a piece of an inch diameter. It is used generally in such works as require a strong clear fire; but as it soon destroys the elasticity of the air is very dangerous, very insidious, and destroys life gradually and imperceptibly.

CHARDS, S. (*charde*, Fr.) in gardening, the leaves of artichokes, wrapped up in straw during the Autumn and Winter, in order to make them grow white, and taste less bitter. A large white downy shoot in the middle of the great tops of the white beet.

To CHARGE, *v. a.* (*charger*, *caricare*, Ital.) to entrust, or commit to a person's care, used with the particle *with*. In commerce, to make a person debtor, used with the word *account*; figuratively, to impute, or ascribe, used with *on*. To require as a duty, or impose as a task, used with the particle *with*. To accuse, applied to crimes, sometimes having the particle *with*. "His angels he charged *with* folly." *Job* iv. 18. To oblige a person to give evidence, to adjure. To command with great peremptoriness. To attack, applied to an engagement in war. To load a person, applied to burthens. To fill a space with inscriptions. "Charged with several parts of the Egyptian hieroglyphics."

"histories." ADDIS. Applied to fire-arms, to load with powder or shot.

CHARGE, S. a thing delivered to a person's care or custody. A command, precept or law, used formerly with *over*, at present with *of* before the thing entrusted or ordered, and with *upon* before the person. "This one, this easy *charge*." *Par. Loft*. A commission, post or public employment. Applied to crimes, accusation, or imputation. Figuratively, the person entrusted to the care, protection, or custody of another. In-law, the speech or exhortation of a judge to a jury. Expence or cost, generally used in the plural number. A quantity of money a person carries with him; "he had a great *charge* of money about him." In war, an attack, or onset. The signal given to fall on an enemy, used with the word *sound*. The quantity of powder, ball, or shot, with which fire-arms are loaded. Among farriers, an ointment, of a middle consistence between a plaister and cataplasm, applied to the shoulder splints, inflammations and sprains of horses. In heraldry, any figure or thing borne or represented in an escutcheon, or coat of arms. In painting, a representation of any person, wherein any defect is exaggerated, or increased; called by the French *outré*, and somewhat resembling the *caricatura* of the Italians.

CHARGEABLE, *adj.* (from *charge*, and *able*, of *abal*, Sax. possibility or power) requiring great sums of money; expensive; costly. Used with *to* before the person paying. Required of a person as a debt, duty or crime, with *upon* before the agent. "Some fault *chargeable upon* him." SOUTH. Liable to be blamed or accused, followed by with. "*Chargeable with* something worse." *Spect.* N^o. 286.

CHARGEABLENESS, S. (from *chargeable*, and *ness*, of *neffe*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) the quality of requiring much money to support it. Expensiveness, costliness.

CHARGEABLY, *adv.* (from *chargeable*, and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a costly, expensive manner; at a great expence. "Not *chargeably* bought by him, but liberally given." ASCHAM.

CHARGED, *part.* in gunnery, a charged cylinder is the part of the chase of a great gun, where the powder and ball are contained.

CHARGER, S. (*kabr*, Belg. or from *charge*, signifying a load) a very large dish. "John Baptist's head in a *charger*." *Matt.* xiv. 8

CHARILY, *adv.* (from *chary*, and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a deliberate, circumspect, cautious manner, opposed to *rashness*.

CHARINESS, S. (from *chary*, and *ness*, of *neffe*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) a deliberate and circumspect manner of proceeding; a nicety or delicacy, whereby a person is offended at any thing which is inconsistent with the highest degree or idea of justice. Scrupulousness; "the *chariness* of our honesty." SHAK.

CHARIOT, S. (*char-rod*, Brit. a wheeled car, *chariot*, or *carrosse coupée*, Fr. half a coach, *carreta*, Ital.) a covered four-wheeled carriage suspended on leathers, or springs, drawn by two or more horses, and having only back seats. War-chariots used by our ancestors, were open vehicles drawn by two or more horses, with scythes at the wheels, and spears at the pole. *Chariot-race*, a public game among the Romans, &c. wherein chariots were driven for a prize.

To **CHARIOT**, *v. a.* Figuratively, to convey, as in a chariot; "in a fiery column *charioting* his godlike presence." MILT.

CHARIOTEER, S. one who drives a chariot.

CHARITABLE, *adj.* (*charitable*, Fr. from *charité*, Fr.) having a benevolent and humane disposition, inclining a person to assist the afflicted and distressed with relief, to do good even to enemies, and to pass the most favourable construction upon the words or actions of others.

CHARITABLY, *adv.* (from *charitable*, and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a kind, benevolent, tender, affectionate manner; without the least censoriousness or malignity.

CHARITY, S. (*charité*, Fr. *charitas*, Lat. *χρητις*, *charités*, Gr.) a benevolent principle, exerting itself in acts of kindness and affection to all persons without respect to party or nation, and including in it not only a tender and affectionate regard for their interests, and a ready application of relief in their distresses, but a generous opinion of all their words and actions, putting the most favourable construction on both, even though the persons are our most inveterate enemies.

To **CHARK**, *v. a.* (*chiarigare*, Ital. to purify) to burn to a coal, or cinder; "*charks* him to a coal." GREW.

CHARLATAN, S. (Fr. *ciarlatano*, Ital. *ciarlare*, Ital. to trifle or prate) a person who pretends to a knowledge of physic, harangues the mob on the virtues of his nostrums, and dispenses them in some public place. A quack, a mountebank. "For *charlatans* can do no good." *Hudib*.

CHARLATANICAL, *adj.* vainly pretending to a knowledge of physic. Quackish.

CHARLATANRY, S. (from *charlatan* and *ry*, of *rice*, Sax. office) the practice of a quack. Figuratively, an endeavour to deceive by some pompous professions, and insinuating expressions.

CHARLES'S-WAIN, S. in astronomy, seven remarkable stars in the constellation of *Ursa-Major*, or the greater bear.

CHARLOCK, S. (*cerlice*, Sax.) in botany, a weed, with a yellow flower, growing among corn; a species of *Mithridate* mustard.

CHARM, (*charme*, Fr. *cearme*, Ital. *verfe*, from their being originally delivered in verse) a kind of spell, supposed by the ignorant to have an irresistible influence, by means of the concurrence of some infernal power, both on the minds, lives, and properties of those whom it has for its object. Figuratively, any excellence which engages and conquers the affections.

To **CHARM**, *v. a.* to fortify, or secure against evil by some spell. Figuratively, to influence, or subdue the mind by some excellence or pleasure.

CHARMER, S. (from *charm* and *er*, an agent, from *aver*, Sax. a man) one who deals in spells or magic. Figuratively, one whose personal perfections irresistibly attract admiration and love, or one whose excellences subdue the mind.

CHARMING, *part.* (of *charm*) possessed of such perfections of person or mind, or other excellences, as work irresistibly on the mind, and fill it with pleasure.

CHARMINGLY, *adv.* (from *charming* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as to influence the mind irresistibly, and to convey inexpressible pleasure.

CHARMINGNESS, S. (from *charming* and *ness*, of *neffe*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) that quality which renders a thing capable of working on the affections, and filling the mind with pleasure.

CHARNEL-HOUSE, S. (*charnier*, Fr.) the place in or near a church, where the bones of the dead are repositied.

CHART, S. (*charta*, Lat.) an hydrographical map, or projection of some part of the earth's superficies for the use of navigation. A plane *chart* is that in which the meridians are supposed parallel to each other, the parallels of latitude at equal distances, and the degrees of latitude and longitude every where equal. The globular *chart* invented by de la Hire, is a meridional projection, wherein the distance of the eye from the plain of the meridian is supposed equal to the sine of the angle of 45 degrees. This projection is the nearest of any to the nature of the globe.

CHARTER, S. (*chartre*, Fr. from *charte*, Fr. of *charta*, Lat. paper) in law, a written evidence or instrument of things done between two parties. The *king's charter*, is where he makes a grant to any person or body politic; such as a *charter* of exemption, &c. *Charters* of private persons, are deeds and instruments. Figuratively, the act of bestowing any privilege or right, exemption, or claim.

CHARTERER, S. (from *charter* and *er*, of *aver*, Sax. a man) the common name for a freeholder in Cheshire.

CHARTER-LAND, S. land which is held by *charter*, or evidence in writing, likewise named freehold.

CHARTER-PARTY, S. (*charte*, or *carte partie*, Fr. a paper divided, or given to each party) a deed or writing indented, made between merchants and sea-faring-men, concerning their merchandize; settling the agreement in relation to freight between the merchant and commander, the latter of which is bound thereby to deliver the goods in good condition, at the place to which they are consigned; each party has a copy of the contract.

CHARTERED, *adj.* invested with privileges by *charter*, beautifully applied in the following sentence. "The air, a *chartered* libertine, is still." SHAK.

CHARY, *adj.* (from *cara*, Sax. care) cautious, scrupulous, careful of giving any cause for suspicion or censure. "The *chariest* maid is prodigal enough." SHAK.

To **CHASE**, *v. a.* (*chasser*, Fr.) to follow after a beast, &c. that is flying from a person, for pleasure. To hunt. To pursue as an enemy. To drive from, or keep off; used with *from*. To render invisible, to drive from sight, applied to the stars; used with *away*. "Morn had *chas'd away* the flying stars." DRYD.

To **CHASE METALS**, See to ENCHASE.

CHA'SE, S. the pursuit or following of flying game, hunting. That which is the proper object of hunting. "A beast of *chase*." DRYD. The pursuit of an enemy, or of some desirable object. Figuratively, pursuit; or the object of a person's actions. "Honour's the noblest *chace*." GRAY. In law, a large extent of woody ground, privileged for the reception of deer and game, some what less than a forest, not having so many liberties, and may be in the hands of a subject; and of a larger compass than a park, not inclosed, and stored with greater variety of game. In gunnery, the chase of a great gun, is the whole length of the bore, or inside. *Chase-guns*, are those which are placed in the head or stern of a ship, the former of which are used when she is in pursuit of an enemy, and the latter when she is pursued herself.

CHA'SER, S. (from *chase*, and *er* implying an agent from *wer*, Sax. a man) one who pursues, endeavours to overtake, or drives after any thing making from him.

CHA'SM, S. (*χασμα*, *chasma*, Gr.) a breach or hollow space separating the parts of any body. A place unfilled, a vacant space.

CHA'SSELAS, S. (Fr.) in gardening, a sort of grape.

CHA'STE, *adj.* (*chaste*, Fr. *castus*, Lat.) free from lust either with respect to the inclination or fact: free from any commerce with the other sex. True to the marriage bed. Applied to expressions, free from any obscenity, or immodest words. In grammar, free from any foreign mixture.

To **CHA'STEN**, *v. a.* (*chastier*, Fr.) to correct or punish a child, in order to deter him from faults. Figuratively, to humble, or mortify. "Chasten human pride." PRIOR.

To **CHASTISE**, *v. a.* (formerly accented on the first syllable, *chastier*, Fr.) to punish or afflict for faults. Figuratively, to reduce to order, obedience, or amendment by means of punishment or some calamity.

CHASTISEMENT, S. (formerly accented, like the verb, on the first syllable) correction, or punishment inflicted with a view of deterring a person from faults, generally applied to the discipline of parents and tutors. Figuratively, any calamity inflicted by providence, which is in its nature intended for the good of the patient.

CHA'STITY, S. (*castité*, Fr. *castitas*, Lat.) an entire freedom from any imputation of lust either in thought or deed. In expressions, free from immodest words. In grammar, freedom from any foreign or bad mixture.

CHASTISER, S. (from *chastise*, and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) the person that punishes.

CHA'STLY, *adv.* (from *chaste*, and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a manner consistent with the most rigorous modesty; without the least incontinence, or inclination to lust.

CHA'STNESS, S. (from *chaste* and *ness*, of *nessé*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) freedom from incontinence, or any breach of modesty, applied to morals; abstinence from immodest expressions, applied to language.

To **CHA'T**, *v. n.* (probably a contraction of the verb *chatter*) to talk on indifferent subjects, or without any deep thought, or profound attention.

CHA'T, S. trifling, idle, and unimproving discourse, made use of merely to pass time away. In botany, the keys of trees. "Ash *chats*."

CHA'TTELLANY, S. (*châtelainie*, F.) the district belonging to a castle.

CHA'TTELS, S. (see **CATTLE**, *kathelys*, Belg. *cattel*, Norman Fr. moveable goods) any moveable possession. At present used only in law, for all things moveable and immoveable, which are divided into real and personal, of the latter sort are gold, silver, plate, jewels, furniture, cattle, &c. real, are such as concern the reality, lands and tenements, as a lease or rent for a term of years, interest in an advowson, flatute merchant, &c.

To **CHAT'TER**, S. (*caqueter*, Fr. *kouten*, Belg.) to make a noise like a pie. Figuratively, to talk very much, merely to pass time, without improving either one's self or others. To make a noise by frequently and forcibly closing the teeth, owing to the effects of cold; from *citeren*, Belg.

CHA'TTER, S. a noise like that of a pie, or a monkey when angry. Impertinent and idle talk.

CHA'TTERER, S. (from *chatter*, and *er* of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who spends his time in idle or unimproving talk.

CHAUMONTE'LLÉ, S. (Fr.) in gardening, a kind of pear.

To **CHAW**, *v. a.* (*kauwen*, Belg. *kaewen*, Teut.) to cut meat or food into small pieces by a frequent action of the teeth. Figuratively, to endeavour to surmount a difficult point. "To see a jury *chaw*, the prickles of unpalatable law." DRYD.

CHA'W, S. (perhaps a corruption of *jaw*) the mouth of a beast, or that part which he chaws with. "Put hooks into thy *chaws*." Ezek. xxvii. 4.

CHA'WDRON, S. in its primary sense, a large measure. In its secondary, the entrails or maw of a beast. "A tyger's *chawdron*." SHAK.

CHEA'P, (from *ceapan*, Sax. *keopen*, Belg. to buy or *cheap*, an old word for a market) in the names of places, signifies that there formerly was a market in that place; as in *Cheap-side*, *Chepstow*.

CHE'AP, *adj.* (see **CHEAP** above) to be purchased with little money; of small value, or worth. Sometimes used as a relative term to show that the intrinsic value of a commodity is equal, if not greater than the price given for it.

To **CHE'APEN**, *v. a.* (*kaupa*, Isl. *kaupiti*, Boh. See **CHEAP**) to bargain for, or ask the price of a commodity. To endeavour to purchase a thing at a less price than the seller first asks for it. Figuratively, to lessen the value of a thing.

CHE'APLY, *adv.* (from *cheap*, and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) at a very low price or rate; with very little money.

CHE'APNESS, S. (from *cheap*, and *ness*, of *nessé*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) a relative term implying not only that a thing is purchased with little money, but likewise that its intrinsic worth is equal to, if not greater than the price given for it.

CHE'AR, S. see **CHEER**.

To **CHE'AT**, *v. a.* (pronounced *cheet*, from *cetta*, Sax. wiles, or tricks, or from *achetter*, Fr. to buy, according to Skinner) to deceive or impose upon by specious pretences; to defraud a person of his property by some artifice of low cunning, used with the particle *of* before the thing lost.

CHE'AT, S. a fraud, or imposture whereby a person is deceived, imposed upon, or deprived of his property. A person who imposes on others by specious pretences, and defrauds them of their property.

CHE'ATER, S. (from *cheat*, and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who practises fraud in order to deprive people of their properties.

To **CHE'CK**, *v. a.* (from *echecs*, Fr. *chefs*, whence the word *checkmate*, when we stop a person from playing further at that game) to restrain or repress the cravings of any appetite. To stop a thing in motion. Figuratively, to chide, or reprove a person in such manner as to make him decline the prosecution of a design, or so as to damp any little pride or vanity he may promise himself from his success. In commerce, to compare the flourished or ornamented part of a draught or bank bill, with that which remains in the book from whence it was cut. To examine an account of another, by a private one kept by a person's self. Used neuterly, to stop short by surprise, with the particle *at*. To interfere, to clash, to have a great restraint, used with the particles *with* or *upon*. "If love *check* once *with* business." BACON. "It *checks* too strong *upon* me." DRYD.

CHE'CK, S. (*schach*, Teut.) a restraint, disappointment, repulse, curb, reproof. Figuratively, a slight. Used with *take*, a dislike which may occasion a person to grow remiss in his duty. A revolt. "Would not my wife submit *take check*?" SHAK. In commerce, a piece of paper with one end of it adorned with flourishes, which when cut out of a book, are generally divided to prevent forgery, and used in drawing draughts for money on bankers, and in bank bills. A counter cypher of a bank bill. An account kept privately to examine that which is kept with a banker, or public office. A person who examines any account. Clerk of the check, has the management of the accounts relating to the pay of the yeomen of the guard, &c. Clerk of the check in any of his majesty's dock yards, is one who keeps accounts of the entry and discharge of men, their wages, &c. Check, in falconry, is when a hawk leaves her proper game to pursue other birds, which cross her in her flight. A kind of linnen with blue stripes crossing each other, used by sailors for shirts, &c.

To **CHE'CKER** or **CHEQUER**, *v. a.* (from *echecs*, Fr. *chefs*) to vary with different colours, like a chess-board. To variegate. Figuratively, to diversify with different states of prosperous or unsuccessful circumstances.

CHE'CKER, **CHE'CKER-WORK**, S. any thing painted in squares, with different colours like a chess-board. Work whose colours change alternately, like those of the squares in a chess-board.

CHE'CK-ROLL, S. a book or roll containing the names of the king's household servants.

CHEE'K, S. (*ceac*, *cheec*, *ceoca*, Sax. *kaecke*, Belg. *choke*, Rufs. *chouffak*, Arm.) the fleshy parts of the side of the face below the eye. Used by mechanics to express such parts of their works or tools as consist of two parts, parallel to and resembling each other. The cheeks of a grate, are flat plates of iron standing perpendicular, and serving to confine or enlarge the dimensions of a fire. On board ship, pieces of timber put on each side of a mast to strengthen it. The cheeks of a printing-press, are two principal, parallel and perpendicular pieces, which sustain the head, shelves and winter. Cheek-tooth is the hinder tooth, or that which is situated behind the tusk or dog's-tooth; the grinders. "The cheek-teeth of a great lion." *Joel* i. 6.

CHE'ER, S. (*chere*, Fr. an entertainment, *chara*, Span. the countenance, and seems to comprehend both these senses, *chur* and *chiair*, Perf. meat, *cerai*, Arm. I did eat, *χαρα*, Gr. joy) provisions for an entertainment; gaiety, or fullness of spirits, which rejoices the mind, and in a manner glitters on the face. Joined with *good*, courage or fortitude of mind to sustain troubles without being dejected. "And they were all of good cheer." *Acts* xxvii. 36.

To **CHE'ER**, *v. a.* to inspire with courage, to animate, or incite. To raise the drooping hopes of one in a state of dejection, inspire him with alacrity, and revive him with comfort. To make joyful, to gladden, beautifully applied to inanimate things. "Hark! a glad voice the lonely desert cheers." *POPE*. Used neuterly, to grow gay, or lively, joined with the particle *up*. "At sight of thee my gloomy Soul cheers up." *PHILIPS*.

CHE'ERER, S. (of *cheer* and *er*, implying an agent from *wer*, Sax. a man) the person or thing which communicates joy, revives a person from a state of dejection, or comforts in distress.

CHE'ERFUL, *adj.* that which abounds in gaiety, life, and spirits, opposed to dejection. That which has the appearance of joy and lightness. "A merry heart maketh a cheerful countenance." *Prov.* xv. 13.

CHE'ERFULNESS, S. (from *cheerful* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) a disposition of mind unclouded by despair, and undamped by dejection. Alacrity, vigour.

CHEE'RLESS, *adj.* (from *cheer* and *less*, of *lease*, Sax. or *laus*, Goth. want, absence, or negation) an absence of joy or gaiety; sad, dejected, or comfortless, on account of the pressure of some calamity.

CHEE'RLY, *adv.* (from *cheer* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a gay, cheerful, joyous manner. "Cheerly rouse the sleeping morn." *MILT*.

CHEE'RY, *adj.* gay, joyful, or communicating pleasure and gaiety.

CHE'ESE, S. (*cyse*, Sax. *caws*, Brit. *casus*, Lat.) a food made of milk, curdled by means of rennet, squeezed dry in a press, and hardened by time. When new it loads the stomach, on account of its moisture and viscosity, but when of a tolerable age, will contribute to digest other food by the salts, with which it abounds. The art of making this necessary food, was, according to Pliny, introduced into this island by the Romans. The best reputed is that of Gloucestershire and Cheshire, though it must be noted that Cheddar cheese, is by all judges reckoned equal to Parmesan, and that the size of the cheeses made there is generally so great that a man can but just hand one of them to table. I myself have known one so large, that a young lady, of 12 year's old, could sit within the hull of it, which had been scooped out, and had been intended as a present to the lord of Weymouth.

CHE'ESE-CAKE, S. in pastry, is made of soft curds, butter, and sugar, baked.

CHE'ESE MONGER, S. (from *cheese* and *monger*, of *man-gere*, Sax. a seller, from *mangian*, Sax. to sell) one who deals in cheese; in London, the selling of butter, is likewise united to it as a branch of the same trade.

CHE'ESE-PRESS, S. a press wherein the curds of which the cheese is made are pressed dry, from the whey.

CHE'ESE-VAT, S. (from *cheese* and *vat*, Belg. a vessel) the wooden case in which the curds are confined, when pressed for cheese.

CHE'ESY, *adj.* having the nature, qualities, form, or taste of cheese.

CHE'LY, S. (*chela*, Lat. a claw) the great claw of a shell fish. "The chely or great claw." *BROM*. Not in use.

CHE'MISTRY, see *CHYMISTRY*.

CHEMISE, S. (Fr. pronounced *shemee's*) in fortification, a wall lining, a bastion or ditch, in order to strengthen and support it.

CHE'QUER, S. see *CHECKER*.

To **CHE'RISH**, *v. a.* (*cherir*, Fr.) to nourish or promote the growth of a thing from an infant and infirm state, to

one of strength and maturity. Figuratively, to help; to encourage; to protect, shelter and nourish.

CHERISH'ER, S. (from *cherish* and *er*, implying an agent, from *wer*, Sax. a man) one who protects, encourages and contributes to the growth of a thing from its infirm state, to one of strength.

CHE'RISHMENT, S. support, encouragement, protection, nourishment. "That rich bounty and dear cherishment supports, &c." *SPENSER*. Not in use at present, though we have no better word in its stead.

CHE'RRY, S. (*cerise*, Fr. *cheregia*, Ital. *cerasum*, Lat.) in gardening a fruit tree, with shining leaves, its fruit grows on long pedicles, is roundish, or heart-shaped; though included by Linnæus under the genus of *prunus* or plumb, yet they can neither be ingrafted on each other: It is supposed to have been first brought into Europe by Lucullus from *Cerasus*, a city of Pontus, in the year 680 of Rome, and about 120 years afterwards, *i. e.* A. D. 55, was introduced into this island. In pharmacy, there is a simple water drawn from the stones of this fruit, which is reputed astringent.

CHE'RRY, *adj.* resembling a cherry in colour, red.

CHERSONE'SE, or **CHERSONE'SUS**, S. (*χερσονησος*, *cherse-nesos*, Gr.) in geography, a tract of land surrounded by the sea excepting at a narrow space or neck by which it is joined to the main land or continent.

CHE'RT, S. (*quartz*, Teut.) a kind of flint, consisting of joined thin strata.

CHERUB, S. (*כרוב* the plural, *כרובים* *cherubim*, Heb.) a celestial spirit, in the order of angels placed next to the Seraphim; in scripture variously described under the shapes of men, eagles, oxen, lions, &c. and sometimes as composed of all of them.

CHERU'BIC, S. angelic, or partaking of the nature of a cherub.

CHE'RUBIN, *adj.* like a cherub, heavenly, angelical. "Her cherubin look." *SHAK*. Seldom used.

CHE'RVIL, S. (*cacophyllum*, Lat. from *χαίρω*, *chairō*, Gr. to rejoice, and *φυλλον*, *phullon*, a leaf or plant, on account of its exhilarating, when steeped in wine) in botany, an umbelliferous plant, its principal umbel composed of several small ones called rays, but having itself no involucre; the flowers have five heart-shaped inflexed petals with five stamina; the germen which is situated below the flower, becomes an oblong pointed fruit, dividing into two parts, containing each one seed. It is ranged by Linnæus in the 2d sect. of his 5th class, and by Tournefort in the 2d sect. of his 7th. The species are five.

To **CHE'RUP**, *v. n.* (from *cheer up*) to make a noise by drawing in the air through the lips, after they are drawn into a kind of circle, in order to encourage any beast, or to set a song bird a singing.

CHES'LIP, S. (*ceosol*, Sax.) a small animal, generally found under stones or tiles; sometimes called a hog-louse.

CHE'SS, S. (*echecs*, Fr. *schack*, Belg.) a game played with little round pieces of wood on a board divided into 64 squares, each side having 8 noblemen and as many pawns, which are to be moved or shifted into the different squares according to the laws of the game. The antiquity of this game is so great, that it is not possible to trace its invention. Among the Chinese, it makes a considerable part of the education of their daughters, and seems to be as necessary a qualification as dancing among Europeans.

CHE'SSOM, S. in gardening, a mellow earth, between the two extremes of clay and sand.

CHE'ST, S. (*cyfte*, *cesta*, Sax. *kista*, Isl. *kast*, *kist*, Teut. *cista*, Lat. *κιστα*, *kista*, Gr.) a large strong wooden box, greater than a trunk, used for keeping cloths, linnen, &c. The cavity of a human body from the neck to the belly, called the breast or stomach. A chest of drawers, is a wooden frame which contains several drawers placed above each other.

To **CHE'ST**, *v. a.* to place in a chest. Wants authority.

CHEST-FOUNDERING, S. in farriery, a disease in horses which resembles a plurisy, or peripneumony in men.

CHE'STER, S. see *CASTER*.

CHE'STER, S. (called *deia*, or *deunana*, by the Romans; *Caer-leon*, the town of the legion, or *Caer-Leon Vaur*, the town of the great legion by the Welch, and *legaccestet*, which signifies the same by the Saxons) the chief city in Cheshire, which took its name from its being the place of a Roman camp. The variety of fortune it has suffered from the Danes and Saxons, and particularly from the Welch in the time of the Normans, or the long wall said to be built in this place, with Welchmen's skulls, are circumstances which would make this article too tedious.

all sounds are excited, as by its divisions the several degrees of tune are determined. In geometry, a right line, terminating at each of its extremities in the circumference of a circle, but not passing through its centre. *Line of chords*, is one of the lines of the sector or plain scale. In anatomy, a little nerve extended over the drum of the ear, supposed by some to vary and modify sounds that beat on the tympanum, in the same manner as the braces or strings stretched over the war-drum.

CHORIA'MBUS, S. (Lat.) in Lat. poetry, a foot, consisting of four syllables, the first and last of which are long, and the two middle ones short.

CHORION, S. (Gr. from *χωρεῖν*, *choréin*, Gr. to hold or contain) in anatomy, a thick, strong, whitish membrane, covered with a great number of branches of veins and arteries, and the outward membrane which wraps the fœtus.

CHORISTER, S. (generally pronounced *quirister*) one who sings in a choir, generally applied to signify a singing boy. Figuratively, one who sings or makes part of a chorus, beautifully applied to birds. "The aerial *choristers*." RAY.

CHORO'GRAPHER, S. (from *χωρη*, *chore*, Gr. a region, and *γραφω*, *grapho*, Gr. to describe) he that describes particular regions or countries.

CHORO'GRAPHY, S. (Gr. see CHOROGRAPHER) the art of describing particular regions and countries, either in words or by maps. Its object is more confined than that of geography, and more extensive than that of topography.

CHORUS, S. (Lat.) a number of singers joining in the same piece or tune. Figuratively, that part of a song in which a whole company join. In antient drama, one or more persons present on the stage during a dramatic performance, supposed sometimes as by-standers, at others serving to introduce or prepare the audience for the introduction of any particular incident; and originally the only performers on the stage.

CHOO'SE, the preter. of CHOOSE.

CHO'SEN, the participle passive of CHOOSE.

CHOU'GH, S. (*ceo*, Sax. *choucas*, Fr.) in natural history, a bird, like a jack-daw, but somewhat bigger, which frequents rocks by the sea-side.

CHOU'LE, S. (commonly pronounced and written *jowl*, from *gula*, Lat. a throat) the crop of a bird, adhering to the lower side of the bill, and descending by its throat, somewhat resembling a bag or satchel, and serving as a kind of first stomach to prepare its food for digestion.

To CHOU'SE, *v. a.* (the etymology of this word is so much doubted of even by *Skinner*, whose invention was very fertile in this branch of learning, that it may be pronounced dubious) to deprive a person of any thing by plausible stories, or false pretences; used with *of* before the thing of which a person is defrauded.

CHOU'SE, S. (derived by *Henshaw* from *kiaus*, *chiaus* or *chiarus*, Turk. a messenger who being a person of mean rank, was a proper object of fraud) one who is a proper object for fraud; a bubble, or tool. A trick or sham.

To CHOW'TER, *v. n.* to make a grumbling noise, like a child, that is displeased.

CHRISM, S. (Gr. from *χρίσμα*, *chrisma*, Gr. of *χρίω*, *chrío*, Gr. to anoint) the act of anointing; applied generally to anointing, as the initiation into some office, or rendering a person qualified for some profession, in a scriptural sense.

CHRISOM, (from *χρίσω*, *chrísō*, future of *χρίω*, *chrío*, Gr. to anoint) the face cloth, or piece of linnen anointed with holy oil, antiently laid over a child's head when it was baptized. Figuratively, a child, who dies within a month after his birth.

CHRIST, (*christus*, Lat. of *χριστός*, *christos*, Gr. anointed, *críst*, Sax.) one of the appellations given to our Lord and Saviour Jesus, signifying the same as *Messiah*, used by the Jews, and both importing the validity of his claim to the high character he assumed, and the reality of his being qualified to undertake the great work of redemption.

To CHRIS'TEN, *v. a.* (*cristnian*, Sax. from *críst*, Sax. Christ) to initiate or enter into the church of Christ by the Sacrament of baptism. Figuratively, to give a thing a name, alluding to the practice of naming persons at this ceremony. "Christen the thing, what you will." BURNET.

CHRISTENDOM, S. (*cristendome*, Sax, from *cristene*, Sax. Christian, and *dome*, Sax. office, province, or dominion) the collective body of Christians. Those parts wherein Christianity is professed.

CHRISTENING, S. (from *cristene*, Sax. christened of *cristnian*, Sax. to christen) the ceremony of baptism, whereby persons are entered and received as members of Christ.

CHRISTIAN, S. (*christianus*, Lat. *χριστιανός*, *christianos*, Gr.) a person who believes in Christ, and professes the principles of his religion. They who professed the religion of Jesus, were, at first termed disciples, but the title of *Christians* were first given to those of Antioch, as appears from the *Acts of the Apostles*.

CHRISTIAN, *adj.* (*christianus*, Lat. *cristene*, *cristene fól*, *cristene men*, Sax.) professing the Christian religion. The *most Christian* king is a title assumed by the king of France, supposed by French antiquarians to have been given originally by Gregory the Great to Charles Martel, and to have been borne by his successors.

CHRISTIAN-NAME, (from *cristene naman*, Sax.) is that name, which is given a person at his baptism. The quakers who do not baptize, have generally a meeting, in which the name is given to the infant, and inserted in a certificate.

CHRISTIANISM, S. (*christianismus*, Lat. *cristenest*, Sax.) the peculiar doctrines of the Christian religion. Those nations who profess themselves Christians.

CHRISTIANITY, S. (*chrétienté*, Fr.) the doctrines delivered by Christ and his Apostles, and professed by Christians.

To CHRISTIANIZE, *v. a.* (from *cristnian*, Sax.) to convert a person, or convince him of the truth of the doctrines of Christianity.

CHRISTMAS, S. (from *christ*, and *mas*, of *masse*, or *mæsse*, Sax. a public service, or ceremony, the Lord's supper, an offering; used in a sermon on Easter-day 996, and in divers Saxon epistles before the doctrine of Transubstantiation was ever heard of) the day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated. *Christmas-box*, a box in which money collected, as gifts by servants, at *Christmas*, is kept. Figuratively, the collections made at *Christmas*.

CHRISTMAS FLOWER, see HELLEBORE.

CHRIST'S-THORN, S. (supposed to be so called, because its thorns are somewhat like a cross; but by Miller, from its being the plant of which the crown of thorns, put on the head of our Saviour was composed, which seems probable, from the assertions of travellers, who say it is one of the most common shrubs in Judea) in botany, the *Paliurus*; its flower has no empalement; it hath five petals ranged circularly, five stamens inserted in the scales under the petals, and a trifid germen, which afterwards becomes a buckler-shaped nut, divided into three cells, containing each one seed. It is ranged by Tournefort in the 3d sect. of his 21st class, and joined by Linnæus to the *Rhamnus*. There is but one species.

CHROMA, S. (Gr. *colour*) in rhetoric, the method made use of to palliate any circumstance. In music, one of the three species into which music was divided by the antients, of which we have no adequate, determinate, or fixed idea.

CHROMA'TIC, *adj.* (from *chroma*) in painting, that part, which consists in colouring. In antient music, the second of the three kinds, consisting of semi-tones, varying and embellishing the *diatonic*.

CHRONIC, CHRONICAL, S. (from *χρονος*, *chronos*, Gr. time) that which endures or lasts a long time. In medicine, applied to those diseases which are opposed to the acute, or such as soon come to a crisis; they are owing to some natural defect in the constitution, or irregular manner of living: Dr. Cheyne imputes them mostly to repletion.

CHRONICLE, S. (*chronique*, Fr.) a regular account of transactions in the order they happen. A history.

To CHRONICLE, *v. a.* to insert in an history; to be recorded; to be made famous, or handed down to the memory of posterity. "In two days I expect to be *chronicled* "in ditty." *Cong. Old Batch*.

CHRONICLER, S. (from *chronicle*, and *er*, of *aver*, Sax. a man) one who writes a regular account of transactions according to the order in which they were performed. An historian. One who transmits any fact to posterity, or preserves the memory of any transaction.

CHRONOGRAM, S. (from *χρονος*, *chronos*, Gr. and *γραμμα*, *gramma*, Gr. a writing, of *γραφω*, *grapho*, Gr. to write) an inscription whose numeral letters compose some particular date: Thus the capital letters in SæCLOrVM in fæcVla, make up the sum 1660. A species of low wit, at present exploded, and it were to be wished Rebuses, Acrostics, &c. were buried in the same abyss of oblivion.

CHRONOGRAMMA'TICAL, *adj.* belonging to or resembling a chronogram.

CHRONOGRAMMATIST, S. one who composes chronograms. It is observed by Mr. Addison, for the honour

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of this nation. "That where you praise a man in Eng-
land, for being an excellent philosopher or poet, there
are foreign universities wherein it is an ordinary character
to be a good *Chronogrammatist*."

CHRONOLOGER, S. (from *χρονος*, *chronos*, Gr. time, and
λογος, *logos*, Gr. doctrine) one who makes the settling the
dates of former transactions his particular study.

CHRONOLOGICAL, *adj.* relating to *chronology*, the
series of times, or the periods in which any transactions
happened.

CHRONOLOGICALLY, *adv.* (from *chronological* and *ly*,
of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as is con-
sistent with the rules of *chronology*, or the regular series of
time.

CHRONOLOGIST, S. (See **CHRONOLOGER**) one who
from particular data traces out and fixes the periods in
which any remarkable transaction has happened; or ranges
past events according to the series of time, in which they
fell out.

CHRONOLOGY, S. (See **CHRONOLOGER**) the art of
tracing the times wherein any remarkable transaction is
performed.

CHRONOMETER, S. (from *χρονος*, *chronos*, Gr. time, and
μετρον, *metron*, Gr. measure) an instrument used for the mea-
suring time.

CHRYSALIS, S. (of *χρυσος*, *chrysos*, Gr. gold, from the
general colour of its pellicle) in natural history, a worm or
caterpillar, in its second state wherein it continues without
eating, or any motion unless in its tail, for some time, till it
bursts its pellicle, and changes into a moth or butter-fly;
the curious anatomical observations which have been made
by Swammerdam, on this dormant state of insects, are well
worth the perusal of the curious.

CHRYSOLITE, S. (from *χρυσος*, *chrysos*, Gr. gold, and
λιθος, *lithos*, Gr. a stone) a general term, given by the an-
tients to all precious stones, that had a cast of gold or yel-
low in their composition. Among moderns, a precious stone
of a dusky green colour with a cast of yellow.

CHRYSOPRASUS, S. (from *χρυσος*, *chrysos*, Gr. gold, and
πρασινος, *prasinus*, Lat. green) a precious stone of a yellow colour,
inclining to green. See *Rev.* xxi. 20.

CHUB, S. (from *cop*, Sax. a great head, according to Skin-
ner) in natural history, a non spinous fish, or that which
has no prickly fins, and only one on its back; it is full of
small bones, eats waterish and tasteless, and is in prime
from Midmay to Candlemas, but best in winter.

CHUBBED, *adj.* figuratively, having a large head, alluding
to that of a *Chub*.

To **CHUCK**, *v. n.* (perhaps from the sound, or a cor-
ruption of *chick*. *Chucheter*, Fr. to whisper) to make a
noise like a partridge, or a hen calling her chickens. Ac-
tively, to call together, with the noise a hen makes when
calling her chickens together.

To **CHUCK**, *v. a.* (*choc*, Fr.) to give a person a gentle
stroke under the chin, so as to make the teeth touch each
other, used with the word *under*; to endeavour to throw
money into a hole, made in the ground, at some distance.

CHUCK, S. the noise of a hen. An expression of endear-
ment, corrupted from *chick*. A cast, by which a per-
son endeavours to throw money into a hole, made in the
ground for that purpose. *Chuck-farthing*, a play wherein
money is *chucked* into a hole made in the ground.

To **CHUCKLE**, *v. a.* (*schaecken*, Belg.) to laugh vehe-
mently, so as to be out of breath. To call, like a hen. Fi-
guratively, to fondle, or *chuck* under the chin.

CHUET, S. (probably from *chew*) meat chopt very small,
forced meat. Not in use.

CHUFF, S. (*cyf*, *cyfe*, Sax. *kuffe*, Belg. *kurf*, Brit. a stock,
cufian, Perf. to beat, *kif*, Isl. strife) a coarse, heavy,
greasy, blunt, surly, and passionate clown.

CHUFFILY, *adv.* (from *chuffy* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. im-
plying manner. See **CHUFF**) in a surly morose manner.
"John answered *chuffily*." **CLARISSA**. Not used in any
author of esteemed learning.

CHUFFINESS, S. (from *chuffy* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. im-
plying an abstract quality) furliness, moroseness. Wants
authority.

CHUFFY, *adj.* void of condescension, good-nature, and
politeness. Surly; morose.

CHUMP, S. a thick heavy piece of wood, less than a
block.

CHURCH, S. (*cyric*, *circe*, Sax. *kercke*; Belg. *kirch*, Teut.
kuriaken, *kuriake*, Gr. from *κυριος*, *kurius*, Gr. Lord, and *οικος*,
oikos, Gr. a house) the whole collective body of Christians.
"The holy catholic church." A body or assembly of Chris-
tians, united by the same principles and doctrines and
making use of the same mode of worship. Any number of

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persons professing Christianity, even in a private house.
Figuratively, the religion of England as by law established,
opposed to the modes of worship adhered to by dissenters.

A place of worship. In architecture, a large oblong build-
ing, consisting of a steeple, belfry, nave, choir, isles, &c.

To **CHURCH**, *v. a.* to read the peculiar service, of re-
turning thanks to God for a happy delivery, with the per-
son, who is recovered from child-bed. 'Tis no small
disgrace, to those who profess themselves of the established
church, that they should be blameable for neglecting this
duty of gratitude and decency, especially as they cannot
be vindicated on the principles of an honest dissenter;
and it were to be wished that the established clergy, who
seem to connive at the neglect, would endeavour to revive
a custom, that seems to have some warrant in scripture,
and would conduce very much to the increase of virtue,
and the promotion of religion.

CHURCH-ATTIRE, S. (a compound word) the peculiar
habit in which persons officiate at church.

CHURCH-BURIAL, S. that which is agreeable to the
rights of the established church.

CHURCH-MAN, S. one who professes the religion or
mode of worship by law established. A minister, or per-
son, who officiates in a church.

CHURCHWARDEN, S. (*cyricean-Ealdor*, Sax. or from
church and *warden*, of *wearden*, Sax. to watch, or keep)
an officer elected yearly, in Easter-week, by the minister
and parishioners of every parish, to look after the church,
church-yard, and the things belonging to them; and like-
wise to observe the behaviour of the parishioners in such
particulars, as appertain to the censure or jurisdiction of
the ecclesiastical courts, &c. they are sworn into their office
by the archdeacon, and, as if a kind of corporation, can
sue or be sued for the church-goods.

CHURCH-YARD, S. the ground adjoining to a church
wherein the dead are buried.

CHURL, S. (*carl*, Brit. a rustic, or clown, *karl*, Isl. an old
man, *kaerl*, Belg. strong) a clown or unpolished country-
man. Figuratively, a morose, surly or ill-bred person.
A niggardly, penurious, or miserly man.

CHURLISH, S. (from *churl* and *ish* of *isc*, Sax. or *ish*,
Goth. which when joined to a substantive, denote likeness,
cyrlisc, Sax.) like a rude, ignorant, ill-bred clown. Surly,
uncivil, selfish, avaritious. Figuratively, applied to things,
harsh, not to be bent, stiff. "The metal will be hard, and
"churlish." **BACON**. Not to be pacified, obstinate; beauti-
fully applied to war. "Spain found the war *churlish* and
"longsome." **BAC**. but not used in that sense, at pre-
sent.

CHURLISHLY, *adv.* (from *churlish*, and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax.
implying manner) in a rude, uncivil, unkind, or brutal
manner. "The olive did *churlishly* put over the son."
L'ESTRANGE.

CHURLISHNESS, S. (from *churlish*, and *ness* of *ness*, Sax.
implying an abstract quality, *cyrliscness*, Sax.) the rude
obstinate and surly behaviour of a clown.

CHURME, S. (*cyrme*, Sax.) a confused sound, murmur, or
noise. "With the *churme* of a thousand taunts."
BACON.

To **CHURN**, *v. a.* (*cerene*, Sax. *kernen*, Belg. probably
according to the etymology better spelt *chern*) a vessel in
which cream by violent or long agitation is turned into
butter.

To **CHURN**, *v. a.* (*kernen*, Belg. *cernan*, Sax. *kirhen*, Teut.)
to turn a thing often in the mouth, "churn'd in his teeth."
To make butter, by frequent and continual motion.

CHURR-WORM, S. (*cyrran*, Sax. to turn, from the nim-
bleness of its motion) an insect remarkable for the nimble-
ness with which it turns itself.

To **CHUSE**, *v. a.* see **CHOOSE**.

CHYLA'CEOUS, *adj.* (from *chyle*) consisting of chyle, par-
taking of the qualities of chyle, resembling chyle.

CHYLE, S. (*χυλος*, *chulos*, Gr. see **CHILE**. This seems to
be the best spelling) in the animal economy, a milky in-
spid liquor, consisting of oily and mucilaginous particles
extracted from dissolved aliments of every kind, and by a
peculiar mechanism conveyed to the blood.

CHYLIFICATION, S. (from *chylus*, Lat. and *factum* of *facio*,
to make) the act of converting the juice of aliments into
a white liquor, called the *chyle*.

CHYLIFACTIVE, *adj.* (see **CHYLIFICATION**) having the
power of making chyle. Endued with the quality of con-
verting aliment into chyle.

CHYLOPOE'TIC, *adj.* (from *χυλος*, *chulos*, Gr. and *ποιω*,
poieo, Gr. to make) having the power, or office of con-
verting aliment into chyle. "The *chylopoetic* organs."
ARBUTH.

CHYLOUS,

CHYLOUS, *adj.* (pronounced *chylus*) consisting of chyle; resembling, or partaking of the qualities of chyle.

CHYMIC, or **CHYMICAL**, *adj.* (*chymicus*, Lat.) made by or relating to chymistry. Perhaps more properly spelt *chemic* or *chemical*.

CHYMICALLY, *adv.* (from *chymical*, and *ly* cf *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a *chymical* manner.

CHYMIST, *S.* (pronounced *kimmist*, see **CHYMISTRY**) a professor of chymistry.

CHYMISTRY, *S.* (from *χυμος*, *chumos*, Gr. juice, or *χω*, *cheo*, Gr. to melt; if from the former properly spelt, as in this article; if from the latter more properly, *chemistry* and if from *חמה*, *chema*, Arab. or *חם*, *cham*. Heb. heat, hot, black, then with an *e* likewise) an art by which sensible bodies, contained in vessels, are so changed by means of fire, that their several powers and virtues are thereby discovered, their several substances are separated, and new bodies are composed by the mixture of different substances or ingredients.

CIBARIOUS, *adj.* (*cibarius*, Lat. from *cibus*, Lat. food) proper for food; partaking of the qualities of food; edible.

CIBOL, *S.* (pronounced without the L, from *ciboule*, Fr.) in botany, a small degenerate kind of onion.

CICATRICE, **CICATRIX**, *S.* (Lat.) a little seam, or elevation of callous flesh, rising and remaining on the skin, after the healing of a wound. Figuratively, a mark of impressure. "The *cicatrix* and capable impressure." SHAK. Seldom used in this last sense.

CICATRISANT, **CICATRISIVE**, *adj.* in medicine, applied to such applications, as are desiccative, aid nature to repair the skin of a wound, and form an *eschar*.

CICATRIZATION, *S.* in surgery, the act of healing a wound. The state of being healed or skinned over.

To **CICATRIZE**, *v. a.* (from *cicatrix*) to apply such medicines to wounds, as heal and skin them over. To heal and skin a wound over.

CICELY, *S.* in botany, a species of *sweet cicely*.

CICHORACEOUS, *adj.* (from *cichorium*, Lat.) having the qualities of *succory*. "Bitter *cichoraceous* plants." FLOYER.

To **CICURATE**, *v. a.* (*cicur*, Lat.) to tame: Figuratively, to render or make mild or harmless. "So *cicured* and "subdued." BROWN. Seldom used.

CICURATION, *S.* (from *cicuratum*, supine, *cicuro*, Lat.) the act of taming. Seldom used.

CICUTA, *S.* (Lat.) in botany a vegetable poison, divided into *major* and *minor*. Likewise a poisonous juice or liquor expressed from the *cicuta aquatica*, with which the Athenians used to put their state criminals to death. 'Twas with this that Socrates was destroyed.

CIDER, *S.* (*cidre*, Fr. *sidra*, Ital. *sicera*, Lat. *σιμερα*, *sikera*, Gr. *שכר*, *sicher*, Heb.) a brisk, cool liquor prepared from the juice of apples made vinous by fermentation. Used with moderation it is good and wholesome, preferable to wine, because its spirits are less vehement, and detained by a viscous phlegm, which likewise contributes to render it cooling. That those who drink this liquor look more healthy, and are both more vigorous and sprightly, than those who drink wine, seems evident from the observation of Lord Bacon. "Of eight old people, says he, some were "near, and others above 100; who, during their whole "lives, drank nothing but CIDER, and were so vigorous, "that they danced and jumped about like young men."

CIDERIST, *S.* a maker of cider.

CIDERKIN, *S.* (from *cider* and *kin*, a diminutive particle) the liquor made of the murk, or gross matter of the apples, after the cider is pressed out, by the addition of boiled water, which is suffered to infuse for 48 hours.

CIELING, see **CEILING**.

CIE'RGE, *S.* (Fr.) a candle carried in processions.

CILIA, *S.* (Lat.) in anatomy, the pallisadoes of stiff hairs wherewith the eyes are guarded; their use is to keep out flies and moats, to break the impetuosity of the rays of light, and at the same time to leave space enough for the discernment of objects. They grow but to a certain length, need no cutting like the other hairs, and are sensible. Their points are bent with great art; those in the upper eyelids turning upwards, and those in the lower towards the earth, that nothing might obstruct our sight: And from hence we may learn how critical the great Authour of nature hath been, in forming even the least and most minute conveniences, that belong to animal bodies.

CILIARY, *adj.* (*cilium*, Lat.) in anatomy, belonging to the eyelids. The *ciliary* ligament or process, is a range of black fibres disposed circularly, rising from the inner part of the uvea, and terminating in the prominent part of the chrystalline humour. Its use, according to Grew and Derham, is to dilate and contract the chrystalline, and bring it

nearer or carry it farther off from the retina, in order to render vision distinct.

CILICEOUS, *adj.* (*cilicium*, Lat. hair-cloth) made of hair. "a *cilicious* or sackcloth habit." BROWN. Not in use.

CIMA, *S.* see **CIMATIUM**.

CIME'LIARCH, *S.* (pronounced *kimeeliark*, from *χειμηλιον*, *cheimelion*, Gr. treasure, and *αρχων*, a ruler or keeper) one who is trusted with the plate, or other valuables of a church. A churchwarden. Wants authority.

CIMETER, *S.* (*cinctarra*, Span. and Port. from *chimeter*, Turk. sometimes spelt *scymeter*, or *scimeter*) a sort of a sword, used by the Turks, short, heavy, flat, with but one edge, and curved towards the point.

CIN'CTURE, *S.* (from *cinctura*, Lat. of *cingo* to encompass or surround) a girdle, or clothing worn round the body. Figuratively, an inclosure. In architecture, a ring, list, or orlo, at the top and bottom of the shaft of a column, separating the shaft at the bottom from the base, and at the top from the capital. It is supposed to be in imitation of the girths or ferrils used by the antients to strengthen and preserve wooden columns.

CIN'DER, *S.* (*cindre*, Fr. *sinder*, Sax. and Teut. *cineri*, Ital. of *cineres*, Lat.) coals burnt till most of their sulphur is consumed, reduced to a porous cake, and quenched before they turn to ashes. A red hot coal that has ceased to flame. *Cinder-wench*, or woman, is a person employed either by scavengers to rake amidst ashes to find coals, or cinders, or else one who does the same by meer necessity.

CINERATION, *S.* (*cineres*, Lat. ashes) in chymistry, the act of reducing a body to ashes.

CINERITIOUS, *S.* (*cineritius* of *cineres*, Lat. ashes) having the form, or resembling ashes.

CINGLE, *S.* (*cingulum*, Lat. a belt or girth) a girth for a horse.

CINNABAR, *S.* (*κινναβαρ*, *kinnabar*, Gr. *cinnabaris*, Lat.) a mineral substance, red, heavy, and brilliant, the ore out of which quicksilver is drawn, consisting partly of a sulphureous, and partly of a mercurial nature, and divided into native and factitious: The native is that which is just described; the factitious is made of flowers of sulphur and quicksilver, first incorporated by fire and afterwards sublimated. *Cinnabar* of antimony, is made of sulphur, mercury and crude antimony.

CINNAMON, *S.* (*cinnamomum*, Lat.) the bark of an aromatic tree resembling the camphire, or olive tree, and growing in the island of Ceylon. It is an astringent in the primæ viæ, or first passages, and in the remote seats of action, an aperient and alexipharmic. It strengthens the viscera, assists concoction, expells wind, and is a very present cardiac.

CIN'QUE, *S.* (Fr.) in gaming, a five on dice, &c.

CIN'QUE-FOIL, *S.* (*cinque*, Fr. five and foil of *feuille*, Fr. or *folium*, Lat. a leaf) a kind of five-leaved clover.

CIN'QUE-PACE, *S.* (Fr.) a kind of flow dance. Obsolete.

CIN'QUE-PORTS, *S.* (Fr. the five ports or havens) the following havens, vizt. Dover, Sandwich, Rye, Hastings, Winchelsea, Romney, and Hithe; formerly applied only to five, which laying opposite to France, were thought by our monarchs to deserve more than ordinary care to prevent an invasion. On this account Cambden, says, that William the Conquerour, appointed a warden, and king John granted them certain privileges, on condition of their supplying him with a fleet to invade France; they are all franchises, and the constable of Dover-castle, is lord-warden, of all these cinque-ports.

CIN'QUE-SPOTTED, *adj.* having five spots. "A mole "cinque-spotted." SHAK. Not in use.

CI'ON, *S.* (*son*, or *scion*, Fr.) in botany, a young twig, shoot, or sprout of a tree. A shoot ingrafted or inserted on a stock.

CIP'HER, *S.* (*chifre*, *cifra*, Ital. *sifbre*, Heb. numbers) an arithmetical character or number marked thus 0; though of no value itself, in integers it encreases the value of figures when set on the right hand, and decreases them in the same proportion, when set before them, in decimal fractions. A collection or assemblage of letters, consisting of the initials of a person's name, interwoven together and engraved on plate, or painted instead of escutcheons on coaches. Certain characters, made use of by persons to conceal the subjects they write about, from others. The key to explain any private characters. A *meer cypher*, a person of no importance, or interest.

To **CIP'HER**, *v. n.* to perform the operations of arithmetic. Actively, to make use of secret characters.

CIR'CLE, *S.* (*circulus*, Lat. *circle*, Fr.) in geometry, a plane figure, comprehended under one line only, to which all lines drawn from a point in the middle are equal. Figuratively,

atively, a curve line, which being continued ends in the point from whence it begun, having all its parts equidistant from a point in the middle called the center: but this is properly the periphery or circumference of a circle. The circumference, or extremities of any round body. An assembly of people forming a ring. A company. A series of things following one another alternately. In logic, an argument, which supposes the principle it should prove, and afterwards proves the principle by the thing it seemed to prove. A syllogistic circle, is when one of the premises is questioned and opposed, and attempted to be proved by the conclusion. A round-about, opposed to straight or direct way. *Circles* of the empire, are such as have a right to be present at the diets, they are ten in number.

To **CIRCLE**, *v. a.* to move round any thing. To surround; encompass, or inclose. Used with *in*, to confine; or keep together. *Actively*, to move in a circle.

CIRCLED, *part.* having the form of a circle.

CIRCLET, *S.* (a diminutive of *circle*) a circle; an orb.

CIRCLING, *adj.* surrounding or encompassing like a circle.

CIRCUIT, *S.* (*circuit*, *Fr.* *circuitus*, *Lat.* from *circumeo*, *Lat.* to go round) the moving round any thing. The motion or revolution of a planet round its orbit. A space inclosed with a circle. The circumference of any thing; the space which any thing measures in going round it: A ring, a crown, or that which encircles any thing. The journeys taken by the judges, into different counties, to administer justice in those places that are distant from London. The particular tract visited by a judge. In law, a longer course of proceeding, to recover a thing sued for, then is needful.

To **CIRCUIT**, *v. n.* to move round, or in a circle.

CIRCUITER, *S.* one that travels in a circuit. That which moves in an orbit. Perhaps more properly spelt **CIRCUITER**, from *circuit* and *er*, implying an agent of *wer*, *Sax.* a man.

CIRCUITION, *S.* (*circuitio*, *Lat.*) the act of going round about. Figuratively, circumlocution; compass, or comprehension of argument.

CIRCULAR, *adj.* (*circulaire*, *Fr.* *circularis*, *Lat.*) round, resembling, or in the form of a circle. Figuratively, succession in which that which proceeds first returns again. *Vulgar*, mean, common. "Had Virgil been a circular poet." **DENNIS**. Seldom used in this sense. *Circular-letter*, a letter addressed to several persons, who have the same interest in some common affair. *Circular-lines*, such straight lines as are divided by the divisions made in the arch of a circle; such are the lines of fines, tangents, and secants, on the plain scale. *Circular-sailing*, is that which is performed in the arch of a great circle.

CIRCULARLY, *adv.* (from *circular* and *ly*, of *lice*, *Sax.* implying manner) in the form of a circle. With a circular motion.

To **CIRCULATE**, *v. n.* (from *circulus*, *Lat.*) to move in a circle. To be in use, so as to be constantly changing its owner, opposed to be hoarded, applied to money. *Actively*, to put about, or hand from one to another, used of a cup or glass in drinking.

CIRCULATION, *S.* the act of moving in a circle. A motion wherein a body returns in a curved line to the point from which it set out. A series, or succession in which things preserve the same order, and return to the same state. The circulation of the blood, was discovered in England in 1628, by *Harvey* our countryman, and may be evinced from all the blood's being evacuated on wounding one of the greater arteries; from all the arteries swelling when tied with a bandage, from a larger vein's swelling between the bandage and extremities of the body, when tied up; and from the quantity of blood driven out of the heart every hour, compared with the whole which is contained in a human body. The circulation of the nervous juice is concluded from the same principles as that of the blood. The circulation of the sap, in botany, is a natural motion of the nutritious juice of plants, from the root to the extreme parts, and thence back again to the root. This is denied by *Dr. Hales* in his vegetable statics by a number of experiments, which render it plain to a demonstration, and as the contrary hypothesis can have no good effect on the nourishment of plants, but must rather impede it, as the descent of the sap by the bark is rather founded on conjecture, than established by experiments, as the chief cause of the circulation of the blood in animals, is the force of the systole or diastole of the heart, a principle which plants have not, nor any thing analogous to it, it seems that the drawing an analogy between vegetables and animals in this point is rather an hasty conclusion, from a partial consideration of some similar circumstances, than a true

and scrupulous representation of the nature of things. Circulation in chemistry is a motion given to liquor in a circulating glass, causing them to ascend and descend.

CIRCULATORY, *S.* (from *circulate*) in chemistry, a glass vessel, consisting of two part, luted on each other wherein the finest parts mount to the top, and finding no passage fall down again; which motions of ascent and descent are continued alternately by means of heat, till the finer particles have attained the degree of subtilty required.

CIRCULATORY, *adj.* applied to letters. See the article **CIRCULAR**.

CIRCUMBIENCY, *S.* (*circum*, *Lat.* round about, and *ambio*, *Lat.* to encompass) the act of encompassing or surrounding.

CIRCUMBIENT, *part.* (*circumambiens*, *Lat.*) compassing a thing round; encircling; inclosing; surrounding; encompassing.

To **CIRCUMBULATE**, *v. a.* (from *circum*, *Lat.* about and *ambulo*, *Lat.* to walk) to walk round about. Wants authority.

To **CIRCUMCISE**, *v. a.* (from *circum*, *Lat.* round about and *scindo*, *Lat.* to cut) to cut off the prepuce or foreskin. Figuratively, to reduce the mind to such a state as was typified by circumcision, *i. e.* to live in a conformity with the divine commands, to renounce every pleasure and incentive inconsistent with true religion, and to act as a person admitted into the kingdom of God, and as one owning him both in the character of king and legislator. "Circumcise the fore-skin of your heart." *Deut.* x. 16.

CIRCUMCISION, (from *circumcise*) the act of cutting of the foreskin. Figuratively, Judaism, or a Jew, "Cometh this blessedness on the circumcision only." *Rom.* iv. 9. One who is of the spiritual seed of Abraham, and possesses those qualifications signified by circumcision. "Circumcision is that of the heart in the spirit." *Rom.* ii. 29. "Circumcision is the keeping of the Commandments." *1 Cor.* vii. 19.

To **CIRCUMDUCT**, *v. a.* (*circumductum*, *supine* of *circumduco*, *Lat.*) in law, to supercede, nullify, or render of no effect.

CIRCUMDUCTION, *S.* (see *circumduct*) in law, the rendering a law void; nullification; cancelling, the leading a person a long way about. Seldom used.

CIRCUMFERENCE, *S.* (*circumferentia*, *Lat.* of *circumround*, and *fero*, *Lat.* to carry) the periphery of a circle. The line including and surrounding any thing. The space inclosed in a circle. The extremities of a round body. Figuratively, any thing of a round form. "The broad circumference hung on his shoulders like a moon." *Par.* *Lost*.

To **CIRCUMFERENCE**, *v. a.* to include in a circle. To circumscribe, or confine. "Included only in itself, or circumferenced by it's surface." **BACON**. Obsolete.

CIRCUMFERENTOR, *S.* (from *circumfero*, *Lat.* to carry about) an instrument used by surveyors in taking angles, consisting of a brass index with sights, a compass, and mounted on a staff, with a ball and socket.

CIRCUMFLEX, *S.* (*circumflexus*, *Lat.*) an accent, marked thus (˘) used to regulate the pronunciation, and requires an undulation between the grave and acute.

CIRCUMFLUENCE, *S.* (*circumfluentia*, *Lat.*) an inclosure made by waters flowing round any thing.

CIRCUMFLUENT, *part.* (*circum*, round about, and *fluo*, *Lat.* to flow) flowing round any thing, or inclosing any thing with water.

CIRCUMFORANEUS, *adj.* (*circumforaneus*, *Lat.*) strolling from house to house. A *circumforaneous* fiddler is one who plays from door to door.

To **CIRCUMFUSE**, *v. a.* (*circumfusio*, *Lat.* from *circumfudo*) to pour round; to diffuse, or spread every way.

CIRCUMFUSILE, *adj.* (from *circum*, about, and *fusilis*, *Lat.*) that which may be poured, diffused, or spread round any thing.

To **CIRCUMGYRATE**, *v. a.* (from *circum*, and *gyrus*, *Lat.* a circuit) to roll round. "Vessels, curled, circumgyrated and complicated together." **RAY**. Not in use.

CIRCUMGYRATION, *S.* (from *circum* and *gyratio*, a turning about) the act of turning round.

CIRCUMJACENT, *part.* (*circumjacens*, *Lat.*) lying round any thing, bordering on every side, contiguous.

CIRCUMINCESSION, *S.* (from *circum*, *Lat.* about, and *inceffum* *supine*, of *incedo*, to go into) in theology, a term used by the schoolmen, to express the consubstantiality of the three divine persons in the trinity. *Damascenus* has made use of it in his explication of the text. "I am in my father, and my father in me." *John* xiv. 11.

CIRCUMI-

all sounds are excited, as by its divisions the several degrees of tone are determined. In geometry, a right line, terminating at each of its extremities in the circumference of a circle, but not passing through its centre. *Line of chords*, is one of the lines of the sector or plain scale. In anatomy, a little nerve extended over the drum of the ear, supposed by some to vary and modify sounds that beat on the tympanum, in the same manner as the braces or strings stretched over the war-drum.

CHORIA'MBUS, S. (Lat.) in Lat. poetry, a foot, consisting of four syllables, the first and last of which are long, and the two middle ones short.

CHORION, S. (Gr. from *χωρῖον*, *chorein*, Gr. to hold or contain) in anatomy, a thick, strong, whitish membrane, covered with a great number of branches of veins and arteries, and the outward membrane which wraps the foetus.

CHORISTER, S. (generally pronounced *quirister*) one who sings in a choir, generally applied to signify a singing boy. Figuratively, one who sings or makes part of a chorus, beautifully applied to birds. "The aerial choristers."

RAY.

CHORO'GRAPHER, S. (from *χωρῶν*, *chore*, Gr. a region, and *γραφω*, *grapho*, Gr. to describe) he that describes particular regions or countries.

CHORO'GRAPHY, S. (Gr. see CHOROGRAPHER) the art of describing particular regions and countries, either in words or by maps. Its object is more confined than that of geography, and more extensive than that of topography.

CHORUS, S. (Lat.) a number of singers joining in the same piece or tune. Figuratively, that part of a song in which a whole company join. In antient drama, one or more persons present on the stage during a dramatic performance, supposed sometimes as by-standers, at others serving to introduce or prepare the audience for the introduction of any particular incident; and originally the only performers on the stage.

CHOOSE, the preter. of CHOOSE.

CHO'SEN, the participle passive of CHOOSE.

CHOU'GH, S. (*ceo*, Sax. *choucas*, Fr.) in natural history, a bird, like a jack-daw, but somewhat bigger, which frequents rocks by the sea-side.

CHOU'LE, S. (commonly pronounced and written *jowl*, from *gula*, Lat. a throat) the crop of a bird, adhering to the lower side of the bill, and descending by its throat, somewhat resembling a bag or satchel, and serving as a kind of first stomach to prepare its food for digestion.

To CHOU'SE, *v. a.* (the etymology of this word is so much doubted of even by *Skinner*, whose invention was very fertile in this branch of learning, that it may be pronounced dubious) to deprive a person of any thing by plausible stories, or false pretences; used with *of* before the thing of which a person is defrauded.

CHOU'SE, S. (derived by *Henshaw* from *kiaus*, *chiaus* or *chiarus*, Turk. a messenger who being a person of mean rank, was a proper object of fraud) one who is a proper object for fraud; a bubble, or tool. A trick or sham.

To CHO'WTER, *v. n.* to make a grumbling noise, like a child, that is displeased.

CHRISM, S. (Gr. from *χρίσμα*, *chrisma*, Gr. of *χρίω*, *chrío*, Gr. to anoint) the act of anointing; applied generally to anointing, as the initiation into some office, or rendering a person qualified for some profession, in a scriptural sense.

CHRISOM, (from *χρίσω*, *chríso*, future of *χρίω*, *chrío*, Gr. to anoint) the face cloth, or piece of linnen anointed with holy oil, antiently laid over a child's head when it was baptized. Figuratively, a child, who dies within a month after his birth.

CHRIST, (*christus*, Lat. of *χρίστος*, *christos*, Gr. anointed, *críft*, Sax.) one of the appellations given to our Lord and Saviour Jesus, signifying the same as *Messiah*, used by the Jews, and both importing the validity of his claim to the high character he assumed, and the reality of his being qualified to undertake the great work of redemption.

To CHRIS'TEN, *v. a.* (*críftnian*, Sax. from *críft*, Sax. Christ) to initiate or enter into the church of Christ by the Sacrament of baptism. Figuratively, to give a thing a name, alluding to the practice of naming persons at this ceremony. "Christen the thing, what you will."

BURNET.

CHRISTENDOM, S. (*críftendome*, Sax. from *críftene*, Sax. Christian, and *dome*, Sax. office, province, or dominion) the collective body of Christians. Those parts wherein Christianity is professed.

CHRISTENING, S. (from *críftene*, Sax. christened of *críftman*, Sax. to christen) the ceremony of baptism, whereby persons are entered and received as members of Christ.

CHRISTIAN, S. (*christianus*, Lat. *χριστιανος*, *christianos*, Gr.) a person who believes in Christ, and professes the principles of his religion. They who professed the religion of Jesus, were, at first termed disciples, but the title of *Christians* were first given to those of Antioch, as appears from the *Acts of the Apostles*.

CHRISTIAN, *adj.* (*christianus*, Lat. *críftene*, *críftene folc*, *críftene men*, Sax.) professing the Christian religion. The most Christian king is a title assumed by the king of France, supposed by French antiquarians to have been given originally by Gregory the Great to Charles Martel, and to have been borne by his successors.

CHRISTIAN-NAME, (from *críftene naman*, Sax.) is that name, which is given a person at his baptism. The quakers who do not baptize, have generally a meeting, in which the name is given to the infant, and inserted in a certificate.

CHRISTIANISM, S. (*christianismus*, Lat. *crífteneft*, Sax.) the peculiar doctrines of the Christian religion. Those nations who profess themselves Christians.

CHRISTIANITY, S. (*chrétienté*, Fr.) the doctrines delivered by Christ and his Apostles, and professed by Christians.

To CHRISTIANIZE, *v. a.* (from *críftnian*, Sax.) to convert a person, or convince him of the truth of the doctrines of Christianity.

CHRISTMAS, S. (from *christ*, and *mass*, of *masse*, or *mæsse*, Sax. a public service, or ceremony, the Lord's supper, an offering; used in a sermon on Easter-day 996, and in divers Saxon epistles before the doctrine of Transubstantiation was ever heard of) the day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated. *Christmas-box*, a box in which money collected, as gifts by servants, at *Christmas*, is kept. Figuratively, the collections made at *Christmas*.

CHRISTMAS FLOWER, see HELLEBORE.

CHRIST'S-THORN, S. (supposed to be so called, because its thorns are somewhat like a cross; but by Miller, from its being the plant of which the crown of thorns, put on the head of our Saviour was composed, which seems probable, from the assertions of travellers, who say it is one of the most common shrubs in Judea) in botany, the *Paliurus*; its flower has no empalement; it hath five petals ranged circularly, five stamens inserted in the scales under the petals, and a trifid germen, which afterwards becomes a buckler-shaped nut, divided into three cells, containing each one seed. It is ranged by Tournefort in the 3d sect. of his 21st class, and joined by Linnæus to the *Rhamnus*. There is but one species.

CHROMA, S. (Gr. *colour*) in rhetoric, the method made use of to palliate any circumstance. In music, one of the three species into which music was divided by the antients, of which we have no adequate, determinate, or fixed idea.

CHROMA'TIC, *adj.* (from *chroma*) in painting, that part, which consists in colouring. In antient music, the second of the three kinds, consisting of semi-tones, varying and embellishing the *diatonic*.

CHRONIC, CHRONICAL, S. (from *χρονος*, *chronos*, Gr. time) that which endures or lasts a long time. In medicine, applied to those diseases which are opposed to the acute, or such as soon come to a crisis; they are owing to some natural defect in the constitution, or irregular manner of living: Dr. Cheyne imputes them mostly to repletion.

CHRONICLE, S. (*chronique*, Fr.) a regular account of transactions in the order they happen. A history.

To CHRONICLE, *v. a.* to insert in an history; to be recorded; to be made famous, or handed down to the memory of posterity. "In two days I expect to be *chronicled* in ditty." Cong. *Old Batch*.

CHRONICLER, S. (from *chronicle*, and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who writes a regular account of transactions according to the order in which they were performed. An historian. One who transmits any fact to posterity, or preserves the memory of any transaction.

CHRONOGRAM, S. (from *χρονος*, *chronos*, Gr. and *γραμμα*, *gramma*, Gr. a writing, of *γραφω*, *grapho*, Gr. to write) an inscription whose numeral letters compose some particular date: Thus the capital letters in SACLOVM in facVla, make up the sum 1660. A species of low wit, at present exploded, and it were to be wished Rebuscs, Acrostics, &c. were buried in the same abyss of oblivion.

CHRONOGRAMMA'TICAL, *adj.* belonging to or resembling a chronogram.

CHRONOGRAMMATIST, S. one who composes chronograms. It is observed by Mr. Addison, for the honour

C H U

of this nation. "That where you praise a man in England, for being an excellent philosopher or poet, there are foreign universities wherein it is an ordinary character to be a good *Chronogrammatist*."

CHRONOLOGER, S. (from *χρονος*, *chronos*, Gr. time, and *λογος*, *logos*, Gr. doctrine) one who makes the settling the dates of former transactions his particular study.

CHRONOLOGICAL, *adj.* relating to *chronology*, the series of times, or the periods in which any transactions happened.

CHRONOLOGICALLY, *adv.* (from *chronological* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in such a manner as is consistent with the rules of *chronology*, or the regular series of time.

CHRONOLOGIST, S. (See **CHRONOLOGER**) one who from particular data traces out and fixes the periods in which any remarkable transaction has happened; or ranges past events according to the series of time, in which they fell out.

CHRONOLOGY, S. (See **CHRONOLOGER**) the art of tracing the times wherein any remarkable transaction is performed.

CHRONOMETER, S. (from *χρονος*, *chronos*, Gr. time, and *μετρον*, *metron*, Gr. measure) an instrument used for the measuring time.

CHRYsalis, S. (of *χρυσος*, *chrysos*, Gr. gold, from the general colour of its pellicle) in natural history, a worm or caterpillar, in its second state wherein it continues without eating, or any motion unless in its tail, for some time, till it bursts its pellicle, and changes into a moth or butter-fly; the curious anatomical observations which have been made by Swammerdam, on this dormant state of insects, are well worth the perusal of the curious.

CHRYsolite, S. (from *χρυσος*, *chrysos*, Gr. gold, and *λιθος*, *lithos*, Gr. a stone) a general term, given by the ancients to all precious stones, that had a cast of gold or yellow in their composition. Among moderns, a precious stone of a dusky green colour with a cast of yellow.

CHRYsoPRASUS, S. (from *χρυσος*, *chrysos*, Gr. gold, and *πρασινος*, *prasinus*, Lat. green) a precious stone of a yellow colour, inclining to green. See *Rev.* xxi. 20.

CHU'B, S. (from *cop*, Sax. a great head, according to Skinner) in natural history, a non spinous fish, or that which has no prickly fins, and only one on its back; it is full of small bones, eats waterish and tasteless, and is in prime from Midway to Candlemas, but best in winter.

CHU'BBED, *adj.* figuratively, having a large head, alluding to that of a *Chub*.

To **CHU'CK**, *v. n.* (perhaps from the sound, or a corruption of *chick*. *Chucheter*, Fr. to whisper) to make a noise like a partridge, or a hen calling her chickens. Actively, to call together, with the noise a hen makes when calling her chickens together.

To **CHU'CK**, *v. a.* (*choc*, Fr.) to give a person a gentle stroke under the chin, so as to make the teeth touch each other, used with the word *under*; to endeavour to throw money into a hole, made in the ground, at some distance.

CHU'CK, S. the noise of a hen. An expression of endearment, corrupted from *chick*. A cast, by which a person endeavours to throw money into a hole, made in the ground for that purpose. *Chuck-farthing*, a play wherein money is *chucked* into a hole made in the ground.

To **CHU'CKLE**, *v. a.* (*schaecken*, Belg.) to laugh vehemently, so as to be out of breath. To call, like a hen. Figuratively, to fondle, or *chuck* under the chin.

CHU'ET, S. (probably from *cheer*) meat chopt very small, forced meat. Not in use.

CHU'FF, S. (*cyf*, *cyfe*, Sax. *kuffe*, Belg. *kuf*, Brit. a stock, *cufan*, Perf. to beat, *kif*, Ill. strife) a coarse, heavy, greasy, blunt, surly, and passionate clown.

CHU'FFILY, *adv.* (from *chuffy* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner. See **CHUFF**) in a surly morose manner. "John answered *chuffily*." **CLARISSA**. Not used in any authour of esteemed learning.

CHU'FFINESS, S. (from *chuffy* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) surliness, moroseness. Wants authority.

CHU'FFY, *adj.* void of condescension, good-nature, and politeness. Surly; morose.

CHU'MP, S. a thick heavy piece of wood, less than a block.

CHU'RCH, S. (*cyrlic*, *circe*, Sax. *kercke*, Belg. *kirch*, Teut. *kuriak*, *kuriake*, Gr. from *κυριος*, *kurius*, Gr. Lord, and *οικος*, *eikos*, Gr. a house) the whole collective body of Christians. "The holy catholic church." A body or assembly of Christians, united by the same principles and doctrines and making use of the same mode of worship. Any number of

C H Y

persons professing Christianity, even in a private house. Figuratively, the religion of England as by law established, opposed to the modes of worship adhered to by dissenters. A place of worship. In architecture, a large oblong building, consisting of a steeple, belfry, nave, choir, isles, &c. To **CHURCH**, *v. a.* to read the peculiar service, of returning thanks to God for a happy delivery, with the person, who is recovered from child-bed. 'Tis no small disgrace, to those who profess themselves of the established church, that they should be blameable for neglecting this duty of gratitude and decency, especially as they cannot be vindicated on the principles of an honest dissenter; and it were to be wished that the established clergy, who seem to connive at the neglect, would endeavour to revive a custom, that seems to have some warrant in scripture, and would conduce very much to the increase of virtue, and the promotion of religion.

CHURCH-ATTIRE, S. (a compound word) the peculiar habit in which persons officiate at church.

CHURCH-BU'RIAL, S. that which is agreeable to the rights of the established church.

CHURCH-MAN, S. one who professes the religion or mode of worship by law established. A minister, or person, who officiates in a church.

CHURCH-WARDEN, S. (*cyricean-Ealdor*, Sax. or from *church* and *warden*, of *wearden*, Sax. to watch, or keep) an officer elected yearly, in Easter-week, by the minister and parishioners of every parish, to look after the church, church-yard, and the things belonging to them; and likewise to observe the behaviour of the parishioners in such particulars, as appertain to the censure or jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts, &c. they are sworn into their office by the archdeacon, and, as if a kind of corporation, can sue or be sued for the church-goods.

CHURCH-YARD, S. the ground adjoining to a church wherein the dead are buried.

CHU'RL, S. (*carl*, Brit. a rustic, or clown, *karl*, Ill. an old man, *kaerl*, Belg. strong) a clown or unpolished countryman. Figuratively, a morose, surly or ill-bred person. A niggardly, penurious, or miserly man.

CHU'RLISH, S. (from *churl* and *ish* of *isc*, Sax. or *ish*, Goth. which when joined to a substantive, denote likeness, *cyrlic*, Sax.) like a rude, ignorant, ill-bred clown. Surly, uncivil, selfish, avaritious. Figuratively, applied to things, harsh, not to be bent, stiff. "The metal will be hard, and *churlish*." **BACON**. Not to be pacified, obstinate; beautifully applied to war. "Spain found the war *churlish* and *longsome*." **BAC**. but not used in that sense, at present.

CHU'RLISHLY, *adv.* (from *churlish*, and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a rude, uncivil, unkind, or brutal manner. "The olive did *churlishly* put over the son." **L'ESTRANGE**.

CHU'RLISHNESS, S. (from *churlish*, and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality, *cyrlicness*, Sax.) the rude obstinate and surly behaviour of a clown.

CHURME, S. (*cyrme*, Sax.) a confused sound, murmur, or noise. "With the *churme* of a thousand taunts." **BACON**.

To **CHU'RN**, *v. a.* (*cerene*, Sax. *kernen*, Belg. probably according to the etymology better spelt *chern*) a vessel in which cream by violent or long agitation is turned into butter.

To **CHU'RN**, *v. a.* (*kernen*, Belg. *cernan*, Sax. *kirben*, Teut.) to turn a thing often in the mouth, "*churn'd* in his teeth." To make butter, by frequent and continual motion.

CHURR-WORM, S. (*cyrren*, Sax. to turn, from the nimbleness of its motion) an insect remarkable for the nimbleness with which it turns itself.

To **CHU'SE**, *v. a.* see **CHOOSE**.

CHYLA'CEOUS, *adj.* (from *chyle*) consisting of chyle, partaking of the qualities of chyle, resembling chyle.

CH'YLE, S. (*χυλος*, *chulos*, Gr. see **CHILE**. This seems to be the best spelling) in the animal œconomy, a milky insipid liquor, consisting of oily and mucilaginous particles extracted from dissolved aliments of every kind, and by a peculiar mechanism conveyed to the blood.

CHYLIFA'CTION, S. (from *chylus*, Lat. and *factum* of *facio*, to make) the act of converting the juice of aliments into a white liquor, called the *chyle*.

CHILYFA'CTIVE, *adj.* (see **CHILIFACTION**) having the power of making chyle. Endued with the quality of converting aliment into chyle.

CHYLOPOE'TIC, *adj.* (from *χυλος*, *chulos*, Gr. and *ποιέω*, *poiéo*, Gr. to make) having the power, or office of converting aliment into chyle. "The *chylipoetic* organs." **ARBUTH.**

CHYLO'US,

CHY'LOUS, *adj.* (pronounced *chylus*) consisting of chyle; resembling, or partaking of the qualities of chyle.

CHY'MIC, or **CHYMICAL**, *adj.* (*chymicus*, Lat.) made by or relating to chymistry. Perhaps more properly spelt *chemic* or *chemical*.

CHY'MICALLY, *adv.* (from *chymical*, and by *cf* *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a *chymical* manner.

CHY'MIST, *S.* (pronounced *kimmist*, see **CHYMISTRY**) a professor of chymistry.

CHYMISTRY, *S.* (from *χυμος*, *chumos*, Gr. juice, or *χέω*, *cheo*, Gr. to melt; if from the former properly spelt, as in this article; if from the latter more properly, *chemistry* and if from *כמה*, *chema*, Arab. or *חם*, *cham*, Heb. heat, hot, black, then with an *e* likewise) an art by which sensible bodies, contained in vessels, are so changed by means of fire, that their several powers and virtues are thereby discovered, their several substances are separated, and new bodies are composed by the mixture of different substances or ingredients.

CIB'ARIOUS, *adj.* (*cibarius*, Lat. from *cibus*, Lat. food) proper for food; partaking of the qualities of food; edible.

CIBO'L, *S.* (pronounced without the L, from *ciboule*, Fr.) in botany, a small degenerate kind of onion.

CIC'ATRICE, **CIC'ATRIX**, *S.* (Lat.) a little seam, or elevation of callous flesh, rising and remaining on the skin, after the healing of a wound. Figuratively, a mark or impressure. "The *cicatrix* and capable impressure." SHAK. Seldom used in this last sense.

CICATRISANT, **CICATRISIVE**, *adj.* in medicine, applied to such applications, as are desiccative, aid nature to repair the skin of a wound, and form an *eschar*.

CICATRIZA'TION, *S.* in surgery, the act of healing a wound. The state of being healed or skinned over.

To **CICATRI'ZE**, *v. a.* (from *cicatrix*) to apply such medicines to wounds, as heal and skin them over. To heal and skin a wound over.

CICELY, *S.* in botany, a species of *sweet cicely*.

CICHORA'CEOUS, *adj.* (from *cichorium*, Lat.) having the qualities of *succory*. "Bitter *cichoraceous* plants." FLOYER.

To **CIC'URATE**, *v. a.* (*cicur*, Lat.) to tame: Figuratively, to render or make mild or harmless. "So *cicured* and "subdued." BROWN. Seldom used.

CICURA'TION, *S.* (from *cicuratum*, supine, *cicuro*, Lat.) the act of taming. Seldom used.

CICU'TA, *S.* (Lat.) in botany a vegetable poison, divided into *major* and *minor*. Likewise a poisonous juice or liquor expressed from the *cicuta aquatica*, with which the Athenians used to put their state criminals to death. 'Twas with this that Socrates was destroyed.

CID'ER, *S.* (*cidre*, Fr. *sidra*, Ital. *ficera*, Lat. *σιμερα*, *sikera*, Gr. *שכר*, *sicher*, Heb.) a brisk, cool liquor prepared from the juice of apples made vinous by fermentation. Used with moderation it is good and wholesome, preferable to wine, because its spirits are less vehement, and detained by a viscous phlegm, which likewise contributes to render it cooling. That those who drink this liquor look more healthy, and are both more vigorous and sprightly, than those who drink wine, seems evident from the observation of Lord Bacon. "Of eight old people, says he, some were "near, and others above 100; who, during their whole "lives, drank nothing but **CID'ER**, and were so vigorous, "that they danced and jumped about like young men."

CID'ERIST, *S.* a maker of cider.

CID'ERKIN, *S.* (from *cider* and *kin*, a diminutive particle) the liquor made of the murk, or gross matter of the apples, after the cider is pressed out, by the addition of boiled water, which is suffered to infuse for 48 hours.

CIELING, see **CEILING**.

CIE'RGE, *S.* (Fr.) a candle carried in processions.

CILIA, *S.* (Lat.) in anatomy, the palliades of stiff hairs wherewith the eyes are guarded; their use is to keep out flies and moats, to break the impetuosity of the rays of light, and at the same time to leave space enough for the discernment of objects. They grow but to a certain length, need no cutting like the other hairs, and are sensible. Their points are bent with great art; those in the upper eyelids turning upwards, and those in the lower towards the earth, that nothing might obstruct our sight: And from hence we may learn how critical the great Authour of nature hath been, in forming even the least and most minute conveniences, that belong to animal bodies.

CIL'IARY, *adj.* (*cilium*, Lat.) in anatomy, belonging to the eyelids. The *ciliary* ligament or process, is a range of black fibres disposed circularly, rising from the inner part of the uvea, and terminating in the prominent part of the chrystalline humour. Its use, according to *Grew* and *Derham*, is to dilate and contract the chrystalline, and bring it

nearer or carry it farther off from the retina, in order to render vision distinct.

CILICEOUS, *adj.* (*cilicium*, Lat. hair-cloth) made of hair. "a *cilicious* or sackcloth habit." BROWN. Not in use.

CIMA, *S.* see **CIMATIUM**.

CIME'LIARCH, *S.* (pronounced *kimeeliark*, from *χειμαλιον*, *cheimelion*, Gr. treasure, and *αρχων*, a ruler or keeper) one who is trusted with the plate, or other valuables of a church. A churchwarden. Wants authority.

CIMETER, *S.* (*cimetarra*, Span. and Port. from *chimeter*, Turk. sometimes spelt *scymeter*, or *scimetar*) a sort of a sword, used by the Turks, short, heavy, flat, with but one edge, and curved towards the point.

CIN'CTURE, *S.* (from *cinctura*, Lat. of *cingo* to encompass or surround) a girdle, or clothing worn round the body. Figuratively, an inclosure. In architecture, a ring, list, or orlo, at the top and bottom of the shaft of a column, separating the shaft at the bottom from the base; and at the top from the capital. It is supposed to be in imitation of the girths or ferrils used by the ancients to strengthen and preserve wooden columns.

CIN'DER, *S.* (*cindre*, Fr. *finder*, Sax. and Teut. *cineri*, Ital. of *cineres*, Lat.) coals burnt till most of their sulphur is consumed, reduced to a porous cake, and quenched before they turn to ashes. A red hot coal that has ceased to flame. *Cinder-wench*, or woman, is a person employed either by scavengers to rake amidst ashes to find coals or cinders, or else one who does the same by meer necessity.

CINERA'TION, *S.* (*cineres*, Lat. ashes) in chymistry, the act of reducing a body to ashes.

CINERI'TIOUS, *S.* (*cineritius* of *cineres*, Lat. ashes) having the form, or resembling ashes.

CIN'GLE, *S.* (*cingulum*, Lat. a belt or girth) a girth for a horse.

CINNABAR, *S.* (*κινναβαρ*, *kin nabar*, Gr. *cinnabaris*, Lat.) a mineral substance, red, heavy, and brilliant, the ore out of which quicksilver is drawn, consisting partly of a sulphureous, and partly of a mercurial nature, and divided into native and factitious: The native is that which is just described; the factitious is made of flowers of sulphur and quicksilver, first incorporated by fire and afterwards sublimated. *Cinnabar* of antimony, is made of sulphur, mercury and crude antimony.

CINNAMON, *S.* (*cinnamomum*, Lat.) the bark of an aromatic tree resembling the camphire, or olive tree, and growing in the island of Ceylon. It is an astringent in the primæ viæ, or first passages, and in the remote seats of action, an aperient and alexipharmic. It strengthens the viscera, assists concoction, expells wind, and is a very present cardiac.

CIN'QUE, *S.* (Fr.) in gaming, a five on dice, &c.

CIN'QUE-FOIL, *S.* (*cinque*, Fr. five and foil of *feuille*, Fr. or *folium*, Lat. a leaf) a kind of five-leaved clover.

CIN'QUE-PACE, *S.* (Fr.) a kind of slow dance. Obsolete.

CIN'QUE-PORTS, *S.* (Fr. the five ports or havens) the following havens, vizt. Dover, Sandwich, Rye, Hastings, Winchelsea, Rumney, and Hithe; formerly applied only to five, which laying opposite to France, were thought by our monarchs to deserve more than ordinary care to prevent an invasion. On this account Camden, says, that William the Conquerour, appointed a warden, and king John granted them certain privileges, on condition of their supplying him with a fleet to invade France; they are all franchises, and the constable of Dover-castle, is lord-warden, of all these cinque-ports.

CIN'QUE-SPOTTED, *adj.* having five spots. "A mole "cinque-spotted." SHAK. Not in use.

CION, *S.* (*sion*, or *scion*, Fr.) in botany, a young twig, shoot, or sprout of a tree. A shoot ingrafted or inserted on a stock.

CIPHER, *S.* (*chifre*, *cifra*, Ital. *sifpre*, Heb. numbers) an arithmetical character or number marked thus 0; though of no value itself, in integers it encreases the value of figures when set on the right hand, and decreases them in the same proportion, when set before them, in decimal fractions. A collection or assemblage of letters, consisting of the initials of a person's name, interwoven together and engraved on plate, or painted instead of escutcheons on coaches. Certain characters, made use of by persons to conceal the subjects they write about, from others. The key to explain any private characters. A *meer cypher*, a person of no importance, or interest.

To **CIPHER**, *v. n.* to perform the operations of arithmetic. Actively, to make use of secret characters.

CIR'CLE, *S.* (*circulus*, Lat. *circle*, Fr.) in geometry, a plane figure, comprehended under one line only, to which all lines drawn from a point in the middle are equal. Figuratively,

atively, a curve line, which being continued ends in the point from whence it begun, having all its parts equidistant from a point in the middle called the center: but this is properly the periphery or circumference of a circle. The circumference, or extremities of any round body. An assembly of people forming a ring. A company. A series of things following one another alternately. In logic, an argument, which supposes the principle it should prove, and afterwards proves the principle by the thing it seemed to prove. A syllogistic circle, is when one of the premises is questioned and opposed, and attempted to be proved by the conclusion. A round-about, opposed to straight or direct way. *Circles* of the empire, are such as have a right to be present at the diets, they are ten in number.

To **CIRCLE**, *v. a.* to move round any thing. To surround; encompass, or inclose. Used with *in*, to confine; or keep together. Actively, to move in a circle.

CIRCLED, *part.* having the form of a circle.

CIRCLET, *S.* (a diminutive of *circle*) a circle; an orb.

CIRCLING, *adj.* surrounding or encompassing like a circle.

CIRCUIT, *S.* (*circuit*, *Fr.* *circuitus*, *Lat.* from *circumeo*, *Lat.* to go round) the moving round any thing. The motion or revolution of a planet round its orbit. A space inclosed with a circle. The circumference of any thing; the space which any thing measures in going round it: A ring, a crown, or that which encircles any thing. The journeys taken by the judges, into different counties, to administer justice in those places that are distant from London. The particular tract visited by a judge. In law, a longer course of proceeding, to recover a thing sued for, then is needful.

To **CIRCUIT**, *v. n.* to move round, or in a circle.

CIRCUITER, *S.* one that travels in a circuit. That which moves in an orbit. Perhaps more properly spelt **CIRCUITER**, from *circuit* and *er*, implying an agent of *ver*, *Sax.* a man.

CIRCUITION, *S.* (*circuitio*, *Lat.*) the act of going round about. Figuratively, circumlocution; compass, or comprehension of argument.

CIRCULAR, *adj.* (*circulaire*, *Fr.* *circularis*, *Lat.*) round, resembling, or in the form of a circle. Figuratively, succession in which that which proceeds first returns again. Vulgar, mean, common. "Had Virgil been a circular poet." **DENNIS**. Seldom used in this sense. *Circular-letter*, a letter addressed to several persons, who have the same interest in some common affair. *Circular-lines*, such straight lines as are divided by the divisions made in the arch of a circle; such are the lines of fines, tangents, and secants, on the plain scale. *Circular-sailing*, is that which is performed in the arch of a great circle.

CIRCULARLY, *adv.* (from *circular* and *ly*, of *lice*, *Sax.* implying manner) in the form of a circle. With a circular motion.

To **CIRCULATE**, *v. n.* (from *circulus*, *Lat.*) to move in a circle. To be in use, so as to be constantly changing its owner, opposed to be hoarded, applied to money. Actively, to put about, or hand from one to another, used of a cup or glass in drinking.

CIRCULATION, *S.* the act of moving in a circle. A motion wherein a body returns in a curved line to the point from which it set out. A series, or succession in which things preserve the same order, and return to the same state. The circulation of the blood, was discovered in England in 1628, by *Harvey* our countryman, and may be evinced from all the blood's being evacuated on wounding one of the greater arteries; from all the arteries swelling when tied with a bandage, from a larger vein's swelling between the bandage and extremities of the body, when tied up; and from the quantity of blood driven out of the heart every hour, compared with the whole which is contained in a human body. The circulation of the nervous juice is concluded from the same principles as that of the blood. The circulation of the sap, in botany, is a natural motion of the nutritious juice of plants, from the root to the extreme parts, and thence back again to the root. This is denied by *Dr. Hales* in his vegetable statics by a number of experiments, which render it plain to a demonstration, and as the contrary hypothesis can have no good effect on the nourishment of plants, but must rather impede it, as the descent of the sap by the bark is rather founded on conjecture, than established by experiments, as the chief cause of the circulation of the blood in animals, is the force of the systole or diastole of the heart, a principle which plants have not, nor any thing analogous to it, it seems that the drawing an analogy between vegetables and animals in this point is rather an hasty conclusion, from a partial consideration of some similar circumstances, than a true

and scrupulous representation of the nature of things. Circulation in chemistry is a motion given to liquor in a circulating glass, causing them to ascend and descend.

CIRCULATORY, *S.* (from *circulate*) in chemistry, a glass vessel, consisting of two parts, luted on each other wherein the finest parts mount to the top, and finding no passage fall down again; which motions of ascent and descent are continued alternately by means of heat, till the finer particles have attained the degree of subtilty required.

CIRCULATORY, *adj.* applied to letters. See the article **CIRCULAR**.

CIRCUMBIENCY, *S.* (*circum*, *Lat.* round about, and *ambio*, *Lat.* to encompass) the act of encompassing or surrounding.

CIRCUMBIENT, *part.* (*circumambiens*, *Lat.*) compassing a thing round; encircling; inclosing; surrounding; encompassing.

To **CIRCUMBULATE**, *v. a.* (from *circum*, *Lat.* about and *ambulo*, *Lat.* to walk) to walk round about. Wants authority.

To **CIRCUMCISE**, *v. a.* (from *circum*, *Lat.* round about and *scindo*, *Lat.* to cut) to cut off the prepuce or foreskin. Figuratively, to reduce the mind to such a state as was typified by circumcision, *i. e.* to live in a conformity with the divine commands, to renounce every pleasure and incentive inconsistent with true religion, and to act as a person admitted into the kingdom of God, and as one owning him both in the character of king and legislator. "Circumcise the fore-skin of your heart." *Deut.* x. 16.

CIRCUMCISION, (from *circumcise*) the act of cutting of the foreskin. Figuratively, Judaism, or a Jew, "Cometh this blessedness on the circumcision only." *Rom.* iv. 9. One who is of the spiritual seed of Abraham, and possesses those qualifications signified by circumcision. "Circumcision is that of the heart in the spirit." *Rom.* ii. 29. "Circumcision is the keeping of the Commandments." *1 Cor.* vii. 19.

To **CIRCUMDUCT**, *v. a.* (*circumductum*, supine of *circumduco*, *Lat.*) in law, to supersede, nullify, or render of no effect.

CIRCUMDUCTION, *S.* (see *circumduct*) in law, the rendering a law void; nullification; cancelling, the leading a person a long way about. Seldom used.

CIRCUMFERENCE, *S.* (*circumferentia*, *Lat.* of *circumround*, and *fero*, *Lat.* to carry) the periphery of a circle. The line including and surrounding any thing. The space inclosed in a circle. The extremities of a round body. Figuratively, any thing of a round form. "The broad circumference hung on his shoulders like a moon." *Par.* *Loft*.

To **CIRCUMFERENCE**, *v. a.* to include in a circle. To circumscribe, or confine. "Included only in itself, or 'circumferenced by it's surface.' **BACON**. Obsolete.

CIRCUMFERENTOR, *S.* (from *circumfero*, *Lat.* to carry about) an instrument used by surveyors in taking angles, consisting of a brass index with sights, a compass, and mounted on a staff, with a ball and socket.

CIRCUMFLEX, *S.* (*circumflexus*, *Lat.*) an accent, marked thus (˘) used to regulate the pronunciation, and requires an undulation between the grave and acute.

CIRCUMFLUENCE, *S.* (*circumfluentia*, *Lat.*) an inclosure made by waters flowing round any thing.

CIRCUMFLUENT, *part.* (*circum*, round about, and *fluo*, *Lat.* to flow) flowing round any thing, or inclosing any thing with water.

CIRCUMFORANEUS, *adj.* (*circumforaneus*, *Lat.*) strolling from house to house. A *circumforaneous* fiddler is one who plays from door to door.

To **CIRCUMFUSE**, *v. a.* (*circumfundus*, *Lat.* from *circumfudo*) to pour round; to diffuse, or spread every way.

CIRCUMFUSILE, *adj.* (from *circum*, about, and *fusilis*, *Lat.*) that which may be poured, diffused, or spread round any thing.

To **CIRCUMGYRATE**, *v. a.* (from *circum*, and *gyro*, *Lat.* a circuit) to roll round. "Vessels, curled, circumgyrated and complicated together." **RAY**. Not in use.

CIRCUMGYRATION, *S.* (from *circum* and *gyratio*, a turning about) the act of turning round.

CIRCUMJACENT, *part.* (*circumjacens*, *Lat.*) lying round any thing, bordering on every side, contiguous.

CIRCUMINCESSION, *S.* (from *circum*, *Lat.* about, and *incedo*, supine, of *incedo*, to go into) in theology, a term used by the schoolmen, to express the consubstantiality of the three divine persons in the trinity. *Damascenus* has made use of it in his explication of the text. "I am in my father, and my father in me." *John* xiv. 11.

CIRCUMI-

CIRCUMI'TION, S. (*circumitum*, supine of *circumeo*, Lat. to go round about) the act of going round. Wants authority.

CIRCUMLIGA'TION, S. (*circum*, round, and *ligatum*, supine, of *ligo*, Lat. to bind) the act of binding round. Figuratively, the band by which any thing is bound. Wants authority.

CIRCUMLOCU'TION, S. (from *circum*, Lat. about, and *locutum*, supine, of *loquor*, Lat. to speak) the expressing a sentiment in a number of words. A periphrasis. An indirect way of expressing a person's sentiments in order to guard against disgust.

CIRCUMMU'RED, *adj.* (from *circum*, Lat. about, and *murus*, Lat. a wall) walled round; encompassed, or surrounded with a wall. "A garden *circumwalled* with bricks." SHAK.

CIRCUMNA'VIGABLE, *adj.* (*circumnavigo*, Lat. to sail round) that which may be sailed round. "Rendering the whole terraqueous globe *circumnavigable*." RAY.

To **CIRCUMNA'VIGATE**, *v. a.* (See **CIRCUMNAVIGABLE**) to sail round. Wants authority.

CIRCUMNAVIGA'TION, S. (*circumnavigatum*, supine of *circumnavigo*, Lat. to sail round) the sailing round any tract of land. "The *circumnavigation* of Africa." ARBUTH.

CIRCUMPLICA'TION, S. (from *circumplicatum*, supine, of *circumplico*, Lat. to fold about) the act of wrapping a thing all over. The state of a thing enwrapped. Wants authority.

CIRCUMPO'LAR, *adj.* (from *circum*, Lat. about, and *polaris*, Lat. belonging to the poles) in astronomy, applied to stars near the north pole, which move round it without setting.

CIRCUMPOSIT'ION, S. (from *circum*, and *positio*, Lat. from *pono*, to place) the act of setting or placing any thing in a ring or circle. "Now is your season for *circumposition*." EVELYN.

CIRCUMRA'SION, S. (*circumrasio*, Lat. from *circumrado*, Lat. to scrape off) the act of shaving or paring round. Wants authority.

CIRCUMROTA'TION, S. (from *circum*, and *roto*, Lat.) the act of whirling a thing round, with a motion like that of a wheel. The state of a thing whirled round.

To **CIRCUMSCRI'BE**, *v. a.* (from *circumscribo*, to draw a circle round) to inclose in certain lines or limits. Figuratively, to bound, limit, confine, or restrain; in geometry, the describing a figure, with many angles, about a circle, in such a manner as all the sides shall be tangents to the circumference.

CIRCUMSCRIP'TION, S. (*circumscriptio*, Lat. from *circumscriptum*, supine, of *circumscribo*, Lat.) the determination to a particular figure. Limitation, restraint, confinement, boundary.

CIRCUMSCRIP'TIVE, *adj.* (See **CIRCUMSCRIPTION**) that which determines the shape or figure of a body.

CIRCUMSPE'CT, *adj.* (*circumspectum*, supine, of *circumspecio*, Lat. to look about, or be cautious) cautious with respect to conduct, whereby a person is attentive to the effects of his actions, and weighs the dangers or difficulties with which they are attended.

CIRCUMSPE'CTION, S. (See **CIRCUMSPECT**) in its primary sense, the act of looking round about one. "With fly *circumspection*." Par. Lost. Figuratively, a cautious or wary conduct, wherein a person considers the effects of his actions, weighs the dangers and difficulties with which they are attended, and endeavours to guard against them.

CIRCUMSPE'CTIVE, *adj.* (*circumspectum*, supine of *circumspecio*, to look round about) in its primary sense looking round about; in its secondary, taking all the measures which may prevent a disappointment, or secure a person from any maliciousness of an enemy.

CIRCUMSPE'CTLY, *adv.* (from *circumspect* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a cautious, discreet, and prudent manner, guarding against accidents, and precluding any disappointments.

CIRCUMSTANCE, S. (Lat.) the particular incident belonging to any action, which determines it to be either good or bad, or a fact probable or improbable. Figuratively, an event. Used in the plural for the state or condition of a person, *bad circumstances*, signifying distress or poverty, and *good circumstances*, riches or affluence.

To **CIRCUMSTANCE**, *v. n.* to be placed in a particular light, to be attended with peculiar incidents.

CIRCUMSTANT, *part.* (*circumstant*, Lat.) standing round, surrounding.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, *adj.* (*circumstantialis*, low Lat.) accidental, opposed to essential. Minute, particular, wherein all the different relations and attendant reasons of an action are enumerated.

CIRCUMSTANTIA'LITY, S. the state of a thing with all the peculiarities attending it.

To **CIRCUMSTANTIATE**, *v. a.* to place a thing or action in a particular situation or relation, with respect to the accidents which attend or determine its quality. To put in a promising, or favourable condition or state.

To **CIRCUMVALLATE**, *v. a.* (*circumvallatum*, of *circumvallo*, Lat.) to inclose or surround with trenches and fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLA'TION, S. (*circumvallatum*, supine of *circumvallo*, Lat. to surround with ramparts or bulwarks) the art of entrenching or fortifying a camp or place with works. In fortification, a line or trench with a parapet, thrown up by besiegers, encompassing all their camp, to defend it against any force that may attempt to relieve the place.

To **CIRCUMVE'NT**, *v. a.* (*circumvenio*, Lat. to deceive) to over-reach a person by superior craft. To deceive, or impose upon, by specious pretences and secret artifices.

CIRCUMVE'NTION, S. (*circumventio*, Lat.) the imposing upon, or over-reaching a person by secret artifices and subtlety.

To **CIRCUMVE'ST**, *v. a.* (from *circum*, Lat. about, and *vestio*, Lat. to cloath) to cloath all over with a garment. To cloath, or surround as with a garment. "Mad'st the deep to *circumvest* it round." WOTTON, the word round is improperly made use of, since it is included in *circumvest*, but, it must be observed, that this word seems to be obsolete.

CIRCUMVOLA'TION, S. (from *circumvolatum*, supine of *circumvolo*, Lat. to fly round) the act of flying round any place. Wants authority.

To **CIRCUMVO'LVE**, *v. a.* (*circumvolvo*, Lat.) to roll round; to roll any body in an orbit or circle. "Ascribe to each sphere an intelligence to *circumvolve* it." GREW. Seldom used.

CIRCUMVOLU'TION, (*circumvolutum*, supine of *circumvolvo*, Lat.) the act of rolling a thing round. The state of being round. The thing rolled round. In architecture, the turns of the spiral line of the Ionic volute.

CIRCUS, CIRQUE, S. (*circus*, Lat.) in antiquity, a large building either round or oval, arched at one end, encompassed with porticoes, furnished with rows of seats rising above each other, and used for the exhibiting shews to the people.

CIR'RI, S. in botany, the fine strings or hairs, by which ivy and other such plants fasten themselves to walls for their support.

CISSO'ID, S. an algebraical curve of the second order, invented by Diocles, an ancient Greek geometrician, in order to find two mean proportionals between two given right lines: but reckoned by Sir Isaac Newton, amongst one of the defective hyperbolas, and belonging to the 42 species.

CIS'T, S. (*cista*, Lat. *ciste*, Sax.) a case; a covering: In medicine, the coat of a tumour.

CISTED, *adj.* (from *cist*.) inclosed in a bag, or membrane.

CIS'TERN, S. (*cisterna*, Lat.) a receptacle for water or rain, placed in yards, or kitchens for family use. A large reservoir of water, or inclosed fountain. Figuratively, a reservoir, or repository. "The *cistern* of my lust."

CIS'TUS, S. (Lat.) the name of a plant, called likewise the rock-rose.

CIT, S. (a contraction of citizen) one who lives in the city, opposed to one at the court; a word of contempt.

CIT'ADEL, S. (*citadelle*, Fr. *citadella*, Ital. a diminutive of *citta*, Ital. a city) a fort or place fortified with four, five, or six bastions, built sometimes in the most eminent part of a city, and sometimes near it, in order to defend it against enemies, and to keep the inhabitants in their obedience.

CIT'AL, S. (from *cite*) a reproof, or impeachment: a summons, or a call to appear in a court. Sometimes a quotation, or mention that a sentiment is borrowed from some author.

CITA'TION, S. (from *citatum*, supine of *cite*, Lat. to call or summons to appear) in law, a summons to appear before an ecclesiastical judge, on some cause relating to the church. The act of quoting, or mentioning an author's name, as espousing the sentiment a person would establish. The passage quoted from an author. A mention, detail, enumeration, "There remains a *citation* of such as may produce it in any other." HARVEY.

CIT'ATORY, *adj.* having the power of a summons; or, used as a summons.

To **CITE**, *v. a.* (the *E* not pronounced but serving only to lengthen the sound of the *I*, from *cito*, Lat.) to summons or call a person to appear in a court of justice. Figuratively, to enjoin, or call on a person with authority. To quote. "That passage which I *cited* before." BAC.

CITER, *S.* (from *cite* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who summons a person to appear in a court. One who quotes a passage from an author, used as a term of contempt.

CIT'ESS, *S.* (from *cit* and *ess*, a feminine termination used by the Saxons) a female, or woman, who lives in a city. Used only by Dryden. "Cits and *Citesses*."

CIT'HERN, *S.* (pronounced *cittern*, *guittara*, *cittara*, Ital. *cithara*, Lat.) a musical stringed instrument played on by the fingers.

CIT'IZEN, *S.* (*citoyen*, Fr.) in its primary sense, an inhabitant or dweller at any place. A person who is free of a city. One who carries on a trade in a city, opposed to a gentleman; or a soldier. "When he speaks not like a *citizen*, you find him a soldier." SHAK. Used by *Shakespeare*, as an adjective, to express the milder virtues of peace, and that timorousness a person is subject to who has never been conversant in camps. "Not so *citizen* a wanton as to seem to die e'er sick." *Cymbel*.

CITRINE, *adj.* (*citrinus*, Lat.) lemon coloured, of a dark yellow. "The butterfly, has its wings painted *citrine* and black."

CITRINE, *S.* (*citrinus*, Lat. *citrine*, Fr. and Ital.) a species of crystal of an extremely beautiful yellow, differing in degrees from that of a strong ochre colour to that of the peel of a lemon. It is generally clear, fine, and free from flaws; it is very plentiful in the West Indies, oftentimes set in rings by our jewellers, and may be mistaken for a topaze.

CITRON, *S.* (*citrus*, Lat.) a fruit, which comes from a hot country, and is in smell, taste, and shape, somewhat like a lemon, from which however it is distinguished by its dimension, the fineness of its pulp, the briskness of its smell, and deepness of its colour. The empalement has but one leaf indented into five parts. The flower has five thick petals, 10 stamina, joining in three bodies at the base, and an oval germen, which turns to an oblong fruit, with a thick, fleshy skin, filled with a juicy pulp, divided into cells, containing each two hard seeds. Linnæus has joined it with the *Aurantium* and Lemon; but as both these have more than 10 stamina, it were to be wished he had separated them.

CITRONNATE, *S.* citron-peel candied, and cut into pieces.

CITRUL, *S.* in botany, a fruit so named from its yellow colour; the same as the Pumpkin.

CITY, *S.* (*citē*, Fr. *citta*, Ital.) a large town inclosed with a wall. In law, a town corporate, that hath a bishop and a cathedral church. The inhabitants of a city. The heart or middle of a place, opposed to the extremities. "The *city* and burrough."

CITY, *adj.* living in a city. Like a citizen, with vain parade or ostentatious affluence. "Make not a *city* feast of it." SHAK.

CIVET, *S.* (*civet*, Fr. *zibetta*, Arab. scent, *zibet*, or *zebed*, Arab. scum) in natural history, a little animal, a native of Peru and Guinea, not unlike our cat, excepting that its snout is more pointed; its claws are less dangerous, and its cry is different. Ray thinks it rather of the fox or wolf kind. Under its tail is a bag, wherein the perfume is formed, which is originally like grease, or a kind of gum.

CIVIC, *adj.* (*civicus*, Lat.) that which relates to civil matters, opposed to military. A civic crown among the Romans, was made of oaken leaves, and given to those that had saved the life of a citizen.

CIVIL, *adj.* (*civilis*, Lat.) that which belongs to a city, or the government thereof. Polished, well regulated, opposed to rude and barbarous. Joined to the word *war*, that which citizens or people of the same nation wage with one another. Joined with *death*, that which is inflicted by the laws, in opposition to natural. Joined with *power* or *magistrate*, that which is exercised on the principles of government, opposed to military. Figuratively, polished, civilized, humane, well-bred, and complaisant; gentle; opposed to wild, rude, and barbarous: Beautifully applied to inanimate things. "The rude sea grew *civil* at her song." SHAK. Neat, but not showy, applied to dress. "Till *civil* suited morn appear." MILTON. This sense is now obsolete. *Civil law*, is that which is opposed to the common, and implies the Roman law contained in the institutes, digests, and code. *Civil year*, that

which is established by law in any country, and is so called to distinguish it from the natural year, which is determined by the revolution of the heavenly bodies.

CIVILIAN, *S.* (*civilis*, Lat.) one who professes and makes the civil law his peculiar study.

CIVILISATION, *S.* a law which renders a criminal process civil, by turning an information into an inquest, &c.

CIVILITY, *S.* a state of politeness, opposed to uncultivated barbarity. A polite address, attended with humane and benevolent actions. A kindness bestowed in a polite manner.

To **CIVILIZE**, *v. a.* to instruct in such sciences as tend to render men humane and reclaim them from savageness.

CIVILIZER, *S.* (from *civilize*, and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one that reforms the savage manners of barbarians, and renders them both humane and polite.

CIVILLY, *adv.* (from *civil* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a manner agreeable to the principles of government, and the rules of society. In a kind, condescending, good natured and genteel manner, opposed to rudeness or brutality. In a genteel but not gaudy manner. "The chambers were furnished *civilly*." BACON. This sense is obsolete.

CIZE, *S.* (generally written *size*, perhaps from *incisum*, supine, of *incido*, Lat. to cut) the dimensions of any thing with respect to magnitude or bulk. "Give them the *cize* and figure which they have." GREY.

CLACK, *S.* (*clece*, Brit. *clac*, Fr. *klack*, Belg.) any thing which makes a continued and lasting noise, applied to that of a mill. Figuratively, incessant and importunate tattle. The tongue. "He knows not when my *clack* will lie." PRIOR. From *klatsche*, Belg.

To **CLACK**, *v. n.* (*cleccian*, Brit. *klatschen*, Teut.) to make a noise like that which is heard in a mill when going. To let the tongue run, or to talk much.

CLAD, *part. pret.* from *clothe*.

To **CLAIM**, *v. a.* (*clamer*, Fr.) to demand as a right, or due, opposed to asking as a favour.

CLAIM, *S.* a demand, or right of demanding a thing, as a due. In law, a title to, or demand of any thing in the possession of another. This word is generally joined with the verb *lay*.

CLAIMABLE, *adj.* (from *claim* and *able*, of *abal*, Sax. possibility or power) that which may be demanded as a due; or as belonging to a person.

CLAIMANT, *S.* he that pretends a right to any thing in the possession of another, and demands it as his property.

CLAIMER, *S.* (from *claim* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who demands a thing as his property.

CLAIR-OBSCURE, *S.* See CLARE-OBSCURE.

To **CLAMBER**, *v. n.* (*klemmen*, Belg. perhaps corrupted from *climb*, or *climber*) to ascend or go up a steep place with difficulty, so as to be forced to use both the knees and hands.

To **CLAMM**, (pronounced *cleam*, in *Lincolnshire*, from *clæmian*, Sax. to smear with any sticking substance) to clog with any glewish or viscous matter.

CLAMMINESS, *S.* (from *clammy* and *ness*, of *nessē*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) the quality by which any substance sticks to, or glews any thing that touches it. Viscidity, ropiness.

CLAMMY, *adj.* viscous, ropy, glutinous, or adhering to any thing which touches it.

CLAMOROUS, *adj.* (from *clamour*) making a noise with the voice. Speaking loud. Turbulent.

CLAMOUR, *S.* (*clamor*, Lat.) a noise, or outcry; an exaltation of the voice in anger. Figuratively, applied with no small elegance to inanimate things. "The loud Arno's boisterous *clamours*." ADDIS.

To **CLAMOUR**, *v. n.* to make a noise; or speak in a loud, passionate, and turbulent manner.

CLAMP, *S.* (*klamme*, *klampe*, Belg.) a piece of wood added to another to strengthen it and prevent its bursting. A little piece of wood in the form of a wheel, used in a mortice instead of a pulley. A quantity or collection of bricks. *Clamp-Nails*, are such as are used to fasten on *clamps* in the building or repairing of ships.

To **CLAMP**, *v. a.* in joining, to fit a board with the grain to another piece across the grain; this is of use to prevent warping.

CLAN, *S.* (*klaan*, Scot. children, *claan*, Brit.) a family, race, or tribe. A body of persons, a word of contempt.

CLANCUJAR, *adj.* (*clancularius*, Lat.) underhand, private, unknown, secret, hidden; clandestine.

CLANDESTINE, *adj.* (*claudislinus*, Lat.) underhand; secret in order to evade any law; private; always used in a bad sense.

CLANDESTINELY, *adv.* (from *clandestine* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a secret or private manner, including some illegal or bad practice; always used in a bad sense.

To **CLANG**, *v. a.* (*clango*, Lat. formed from the sound) to make a loud shrill noise, with a brazen sound, like that of a trumpet, or to make a noise like that of armour when struck with a solid body; or like swords when beat together. Actively, to clash or strike together, so as to make a noise.

CLANGOUR, *S.* (*clangor*, Lat.) a loud shrill sound.

CLANGOUS, *adj.* (pronounced *clangus*) making a loud and shrill noise.

CLANK, *S.* (from *clank*, perhaps a corruption from *clang*) a loud shrill or harsh noise made by hard bodies when clashed together.

To **CLAP**, *v. a.* (*clappan*, Sax. *klappen*, Belg. *klapffen*, Teut.) to strike together with a quick motion, so as to make a noise. To put one thing upon another with a hasty, sudden, and unexpected motion. To perform any action in a quick and unexpected manner. To applaud or praise a person by striking the hands together. To infect with the venereal disease. Used with *up*, to do, perform, or finish a thing suddenly, or without much precaution. "A peace may be *clapped up* with that suddenness." HOWELL. Neuterly used with *to*, to shut with a quick or sudden motion, "*clap to* the door." Used with *into*, to enter or undertake with alacrity or briskness. To strike the hands together by way of applause.

CLAP, *S.* (*clap*, Brit. *klapff*, Teut.) a loud noise, made by the striking of two solid bodies together, or by explosion when applied to thunder; applause or approbation, testified by striking the hands together. In medicine, the first state, or stage of the venereal disease. In falconry, the nether part of the beak of a hawk, from *clappan*, Sax. to move often.

CLAPPER, *S.* (from *clap* and *er*, of *aver*, Sax. a man) one who strikes his hands together by way of applause. The tongue, or piece of iron, which hangs in the inside of a bell and makes it sound. A piece of wood in a mill for shaking the hopper. Figuratively, the tongue of a person that is very talkative: a word of reproach.

To **CLAPPER-CLAW**, *v. a.* to scold.

CLARENCEUX, or **CLARENCEUX**, *S.* (Fr. pronounced *clauranfsiuu*) the second king of arms, so called from the duke of *Clarence*, son of Edward III, who first bore this office. He marshals and disposes the funerals of all the lower nobility on the south side the Trent, and is therefore likewise called *Surroy*, *i. e.* *Southroy* or *South-king*.

CLARE-OBSCURE, (*chiaro-scuro*, Ital. from *clarus* bright, and *obscurus*, Lat. obscure or dark) in painting, the lights and shades in a picture. The art of distributing the lights and shades in a piece to the greatest advantage. A design consisting only of two colours.

CLARET, *S.* (*vin claret*, Fr.) French wine of a clear, pale, red colour.

CLARICORD, or **CLARICHORD**, *S.* (from *clarus*, Lat. clear and *chorda*, Lat. a string, *clavicordio*, Span.) a musical instrument, in form of a spinnet, with 49, or 50 keys and 70 strings, bearing on five bridges gradually decreasing in height; the jacks have brass hooks in lieu of the quills in spinnets, and the strings are covered with cloth, which renders the sound sweeter.

CLARIFICATION, (from *clarify*) the clearing any thing from impurities. The fining liquours.

To **CLARIFY**, *v. a.* (*clarifier*, Fr. *clarus* clear and *fo*, Lat. to become) to fine or make any liquor clear. Figuratively, to free the understanding or mind from any impurities which might obstruct its view of things: This sense is very rare.

CLARION, *S.* (*clarion*, Fr. *clarino*, Ital. *clarin*, Span.) a trumpet with a narrower tube and shriller sound than the common sort. In heraldry, a bearing thought by *Gavillim* to be one of the antient trumpets, but by others to be the rudder of a ship, or a rest for a lance.

CLARITY, *S.* (*clarté*, Fr. *claritas*, Lat.) brightness, splendour. "By abundant *clarity* invisible." RALEIGH.

CLARK, *S.* see **CLERK**.

CLARY, *S.* (*clarea*, Ital. and Span, from *clarus*, clear, Lat. on account of its service in disorders of the eyes; likewise called *sclearca*, Lat. and Span, from *scleros*, Gr. hard, on account of the hardness of its stalk) the flower has a tubulous empalement of one leaf with five acute points at the brim; it is of the lip kind, with one petal having a crooked tube, divided into two lips, the upper lip erect and arched; the under, cut into three segments, the middle one being hollow like a spoon; it has two stamina, and a four pointed German, turning into four seeds which ripen in the empalement. It is placed in the first

sect. of *Tournefort's* fourth class, and in the first section of *Linnaeus's* 2d. The species are 16.

To **CLASH**, *v. n.* (*kletzen*, Belg. to make a noise by beating. *Glas*, *gles*, *glos*, Slav. Both. Celt. Pol. Dalm. *glasc*, *glasne*, Russ. a clash, or clashing) to make a noise, applied to two bodies struck together. Figuratively, to act with opposite views, used with the particle *with*. To contradict, oppose or disagree in kind. "Every time *clashing* metaphors are put together." *Spec.* N° 595. Actively, to make a noise by striking two bodies together.

CLASH, *S.* (see the verb) a noise made by collision, or the striking two bodies together. Figuratively, opposition of sentiments, opinions, or interests.

CLASHING, see **CLASH**.

A **CLASP**, *S.* (*ghefpe* or *cheppe*, Belg.) a thin piece of metal curved at the extremities, which enters into a hole made in another piece, and is used to fasten two things together, such as the two covers of a book, or the two fore-parts of a garment, &c. Figuratively, an embrace, wherein the arms are thrown round the body of a person.

To **CLASP**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to shut or fasten by a clasp. Figuratively, to fasten by twining, applied to vegetables. To hold within the hands, to make the fingers meet round the circumference of any thing held in the hand. To inclose, or clothe. "*Clasp* their joints in arms." SHAK.

CLASPER, *S.* in botany, tendrils, ligaments, or threads, whereby shrubs and other plants lay hold on trees. Given by the wise authour of nature to such plants whose branches being long, fragile, and slender, would fall by their own weight, or that of their fruit; in some plants they serve not only for support, but likewise supply, as in the trunk roots of Ivy, wherein they assist the root in conveying sap to the branches: In the Cucumber they serve for stabilitment, propagation, and shade.

CLASP-KNIFE, *S.* a knife which is furnished with a spring, and folds into the handle.

CLASS, *S.* (*classis*, Lat.) a collection of things ranged according to their different natures, and value. A rank or order: In schools, a number of boys placed according to their attainments, and the authours they read.

CLASSIC, **CLASSICAL**, *adj.* (*classicus*, Lat.) in antient literature, the authours of the Augustan age; of received note, and acknowledged abilities.

CLASSIC, *S.* an authour of the first rank for abilities, and esteemed a standard for style, &c.

CLASSIS, *S.* a rank, order, sort, or class of men. Not in use.

To **CLATTER**, *v. n.* (*clatring*, *cladur*, Sax. a rattle, *klatteren*, Belg. to make a noise) to make a noise by being struck often together, applied to sonorous or metalline bodies. Figuratively, to make a noise by talking aloud, fast, and little to the purpose. Actively, to strike any thing so, as to make it sound and rattle. To dispute, or wrangle; a low word.

CLATTER, *S.* a rattling noise made by the frequent striking of hard bodies together. Figuratively, a confused and tumultuous noise.

CLAVATED, *part.* (*clavatus*, Lat.) knobbed; or abounding with knobs.

CLAUDENT, *part.* (*claudens*, Lat.) shutting. Wants authority.

CLAVE, the *preter* of **CLEAVE**.

CLAVELLATED, *part.* (*clavellatus*, Lat.) in chymistry, made with burnt tartar.

CLAVICLE, *S.* (*clavicula*, Lat.) in anatomy, the collar bone, of which there are two situated between the scapula and sternum, each of them resembling an italic S, but in women more straight than in men. They serve for buttresses to the scapulæ, bound their motions, forwards and upwards, preventing them from slipping too far forward; and by their ligamentary connections, hinder them from slipping too far back, which might happen in those who drag burthens behind them.

CLAUSE, *S.* (*clausula*, Lat.) a sentence. A single article. So much of a sentence as will make sense.

CLAUSTRAL, *adj.* (from *claustrum*, Belg.) belonging to a cloister, or religious house. "*Claustral* priors." AYLIFFE.

CLAUSURE, *S.* (*clausura*, Lat.) confinement; the state of a person shut up or confined in a monastery.

CLAW, *S.* (*clawen*, Sax. *klauw*, Belg. *klaww*, Teut. *claw*, Dan.) the foot of a bird or beast, armed with a sharp pointed horny substance. Figuratively, the hand, especially of a rapacious person, a term of reproach.

To **CLAW**, *v. a.* (*clawen*, Sax. *klaween*, Belg. *klawen*, Teut. *klaw*, Dan.) to scratch, or tear with the nails. Figura-

Figuratively, to pull to pieces, or lay hold on in a clumsy and greedy manner. To scratch or tickle. Used with *off*, or *away*, to scold, or rail at. "The jade fortune is to be *clawed away* for it." L'ESTRANGE. a low phrase, not in use. To flatter, a sense now obsolete.

CLAW-BACK, S. a flatterer. "The pope's *claw-backs*." JEWEL. Obsolete.

CLAWED, *adj.* having *claws*. Participially, seized, or scratched with a *claw*.

CLAY, S. (*clai*, Brit. *kley*, Belg. *kaly*, Perf.) a compact, weighty, stiff, viscid, and ductile earth, when moist; smooth to the touch, easily dissolving in water, and when mixed with it, not quickly subsiding. Figuratively, the earth, or substance out of which our bodies are by scripture said to be produced.

To CLAY, *v. a.* to cover with *clay*. In agriculture, to manure with *clay*.

CLAY-COLD, *adj.* (a compound word) as cold as *clay*. Figuratively, lifeless. "His *clay-cold* corpse." ROWE.

CLAYES, S. (*claye*, Fr.) in fortification, hurdles, or wattles, made with stakes interwoven with osiers, to cover lodgements.

CLAYEY, *adj.* consisting of, or abounding in *clay*.

CLAYISH, *adj.* (from *clay* and *ish*, of *isc*, Sax, which when joined to a substantive, implies likeness, or of the same nature) of the nature of *clay*, like *clay*.

CLAY-MARL, S. a whitish, smooth, chalky earth, resembling *clay*, but somewhat more fat, and sometimes mixed with chalk stones.

CLEAN, *adj.* (pronounced *cleen*, *clæne*, Sax. *glan*, Brit.) free from dirt or soil. Figuratively, free from any moral stain, wickedness, or impurity. Elegant, neat; opposed to unweildly or encumbered. In a scripture sense, free from any disease which rendered a person unfit for public attendance in places of worship, or the society of others, applied to persons; not fit to be eaten, or offered in sacrifice, applied to beasts. Adverbially used, it implies, entirely, perfectly, fully, or completely. "Domestic broils *clean* overblown." SHAK.

To CLEAN, *v. a.* (from the *adjective*) to free from dirt or filth.

CLEANLY, *adj.* (pronounced *clenly*) free from dirt or filth. Figuratively, that which cleanses or clears a thing from filth. Free from moral impurity; innocent, chaste.

CLEANLY, *adv.* (from *clean* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a clean, neat manner; free from dirt, or filth.

CLEANNESS, S. (pronounced *cleanness*, from *clean* and *ness*, of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) neatness, freed from dirt or filth, applied to things or clothes. Elegance, exactness, and freedom from foreign mixture, or unchasteness, applied to language. Freedom from guilt, or any immoral impurity, applied to actions.

To CLEANSE, *v. a.* (pronounced *clense*, *clænsian*, Sax.) to free from dirt or filth by washing or rubbing. To free from bad humours by purges, in medicine. To free from matter or funguses, applied to wounds. To render fit for company, converse, or attendance at divine worship, in a scriptural sense.

A CLEANSER, S. (pronounced *clenser*, from *cleanse* and *er*, implying an agent from *wer*, Sax. a man) in medicine, that which removes any humours, or expels any noxious fluid from the body; a detergent.

CLEAR, *adj.* (pronounced *cleer*, from *clair*, Fr. of *clarus*, Lat.) that which may be seen through; that which is free from filth, applied to streams. Free from clouds or mists, applied to the weather. Without mixture. Positive, plain, or free from any ambiguities, or doubtful expressions. Joined with *account*: Manifest, evident, or that which cannot be disputed. Figuratively, void of guilt. Free from any undue bias, or impediment, applied to the judgment. Free from deductions, applied to gain. At a distance from, or out of the power of; used with *of*. Guiltless, used with *from*. Applied to persons, judicious, or possessed of all the lights, which can secure from error; used in familiar conversation. Used adverbially, for entirely or quite. "Bit it *clear off*." L'ESTRANGE.

CLEAR, S. (pronounced *cleer*) in building, the inside of a house.

To CLEAR, *v. a.* (pronounced *cleer*, see the *adjective*) to remove any filth, dirt, or other obstruction. Figuratively, to free from obscurity, perplexity, or difficulty. To justify, or remove any charge of guilt, or accusation by manifesting innocence. To cleanse. To clarify or cleanse from filth. To gain, without any deduction. To brighten, to remove any thing which intercepts the light, applied to the

understanding, and used with *up*. To *clear a ship*, is to obtain leave for sailing, or felling the cargo, by paying the customs.

CLEARANCE, S. a certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house, by paying the duties.

CLEARER, S. (from *clear* and *er*, implying an agent from *wer*, Sax. a man) the person or thing that removes any filth or obstruction. That which communicates light to the mind, or removes any difficulty or prejudices which may obscure the judgment. "Gold is a wonderful *clearer* of "the understanding." *Spectat.*

CLEARLY, *adj.* (pronounced *cleerly* from *clear* and *ly* of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) in a manner free from darkness, obscurity, ambiguity. Plainly, opposed to *confusedly*. Without any undue influence, or prejudice, "Deal *clearly* and impartially with yourselves." TILLOT. Without deduction or diminution applied to gains. Without evasion, or reserve; plainly; downright.

CLEARNESS, S. (from *clear* and *ness* of *ness*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) transparency, which renders a thing easy to be seen through, applied to glasses. Freedom from dregs, or filth, applied to liquors. Distinctness, plainness, freedom from obscurity or ambiguity, applied to ideas.

CLEAR-SIGHTED, *adj.* (a compound word) able to discern and distinguish things. Judicious, seeing into the consequences of things.

To CLEAR-STARCH, *v. a.* to starch in such a manner, that linnen may appear transparent and clearer, than in common washing.

To CLEAVE, *v. a.* (preter I *clave*, part. *cloven*; *cleovan*, Sax. *klaewen*, Belg. *klaowen*, Teut. of *klaerve*) used with the particle *to*, to stick, to adhere to, applied to things. Figuratively, to unite one's self to a person; to attend, or accompany. "His grace doth *cleave to* the one." HOOKER.

To CLEAVE, *v. a.* (pronounced *cleewe*, preter. I *clave*, *clove*, or *cleft*, particip. *cloven*, or *cleft*, from *cleafan*, *cleofen*, *chysan*, Sax. *klyf*, preter. *klauf*, Isl. *kloven*, Belg. *kloffver*, Dan.) to divide a thing with a chopper and with violence. To divide by a swift or rapid motion. "The fierce eagles *cleave* the liquid sky." PRIOR. To divide, or separate. Neuterly, to part asunder. To suffer division, or separate.

A CLEAVER, S. a large flat instrument made of metal with a handle, and of a long square form, used by butchers to separate the joints of meat from their carcases. One who chops any thing. In botany, a weed, named likewise *cleaver*.

CLEE'S, S. a country word, signifying the two parts of the foot of such beasts, as are cloven footed; supposed by *Johnson*, to be a corruption of *claws*.

CLEF, S. (from *cléf*, Fr. a key) in music, a mark placed at the beginning of the lines of a piece of music, which determines the name of each line, according to the scale; the tune or key in which it is to begin, and all the unisons in a piece.

CLEFT, participle passive, from *cleave*.

CLEFT, S. (from *cleave*, *klufft*, Teut.) a space made by the separation of the parts of any body. A crack. In farriery, a disease in horses, which appears on the hough of the patterns, is caused by a sharp humour, which corrodes the skin; and is accompanied with pain, and a noisome stench.

To CLEFT-GRAFT, *v. a.* in gardening, to engraft by cleaving the stock of a tree, and inserting a branch into it.

CLEMENCY, S. (*clementia*, Lat. *clemence*, Fr.) unwillingness to punish, and tenderness in the inflicting punishment.

CLEMENT, *adj.* (*clemens*, Lat.) unwilling to punish; and tender in executing or in limiting punishment.

CLE'RGY, S. (*clergé*, *clerus*, Lat. *κληρος*, *kleros*, Gr. selected) a body of men officiating in the public service of the church, and set apart for that purpose.

CLER'GYMAN, S. (from *clergy* and *man*) a person dedicated by ordination to the service of the church. A person in holy orders.

CLE'RICAL, *adj.* (*clericus*, Lat.) belonging to the clergy.

CLE'RK, S. (*clerc*, Fr. *cleric*, Sax. *clericus* Lat.) in law, a title appropriated to the clergy. In ancient authors, a scholar or man of letters. A writer in a public office. In commerce, a person employed in a merchant's counting-house to transact such business, as is performed by the pen; and when an out-door clerk, to attend at the custom-house, water-side and change. As this is an honourable employ, so likewise the qualifications required to discharge it properly

perly are such as demand application, and deserve esteem. In the church service, a layman, who has a feat adjoining to the reading desk, pronounces the responses with an audible voice; gives out the singing psalms, &c. A bible clerk at the university, is a scholar of an inferior order, who wrings the bell, lights the candles, and shows the lessons to those who read them in the chapel.

CLE'RKSHIP, S. (from *clerk* and *ship*, from *scyp*, Sax. office) the office or employ of a clerk.

CLEVE, CLIFF, or CLIVE, at the beginning or end of the names of places, from *clif*, Sax. denotes them to be situated on the side of a rock or hill; as *Cleveland*, *Clifton*, *Stuncliff*.

CLE'VER, *adj.* (its etymology is uncertain) dextrous, quick or skilfull in the performance of any thing. Well-pleasing, convenient, well. " 'Twould sound more *clever*." POPE. Well-made, handsome, any thing which a person likes, in low and familiar discourse; but should never make its way into books.

CLEVERLY, *adv.* (from *clever* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax.) in a dextrous, ingenious, skilful and proper manner.

CLEVERNESS, S. (from *clever* and *ness*, of *nessē*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) a proper, skilful and dextrous performance. A quality which conveys the idea of fitness, ingenuity, and perfection, and thereby excites satisfaction in the mind.

CLE'W, S. (*cluwe*, Sax. *klowe*, Belg. *klawel*, Teut. any thing in a globular form) a bale of thread. Figuratively, any guide or direction, by means of which a person may surmount any difficulty, alluding to a ball of thread made use of by persons to find their way back again from a labyrinth. The clew of a sail is the lower corner, reaching down to the earing where the tackle and sheets are fastened.

To CLE'W. *v. a.* among sailors, joined with the word *sail*, signifies to raise them in order to be furled by means of a rope fastened to the clew, and called a *clew-garnet*.

To CLIC'K, *v. n.* (*clicken*, Belg. *cliqueter*, Fr.) to make a small, sharp, and successive noise, like that of the beats of watch.

CLIC'KER, S. (from *click* and *er*, from *wer*, Sax. a man) a salefman's servant, who stands at the door to invite customers.

CLIC'KET, S. (*cliquet*, Fr.) a knocker at a door. Obsolete.

CLIE'NT, S. (*cliens*, Lat.) in law, one who employs a lawyer for advice, or defence. Among the Romans, one who was dependant on some great personage, who undertook to defend him from oppression. "They are your friends and *clients*." *Jonf. Catal.*

CLIENTE'LE, S. (*clientela*, Lat.) the condition of a client. "Under the pretext of *clientele*." JOHNSON.

CLIENTSHIP, S. (from *client* and *ship*, of *scyp*, Sax. office) the office or condition of a client.

CLIFF, S. (*clif*, Sax. *kliff*, Belg. *clivus*, Lat.) a steep or craggy rock, generally applied to one on the sea coast. In music, used, improperly, for CLEF.

CLIFFT, S. the same as *cliff*, but now out of use.

CLIMA'CTER, S. (Gr. *κλιμακτης*) a certain period of life or portion of years, supposed to terminate in some great danger.

CLIMA'CTERIC, CLIMACTE'RICAL, *adj.* (from *κλιμαξ*, *klirax*, Gr. a scale) containing a certain number of years, at the expiration of which, something dangerous is supposed to happen to the body. The climacteric year is a critical year in a person's life, wherein he is supposed to stand in great danger of death.

CLIMATE, S. (*κλιμα*, *klima*, Gr. an inclination) in geography, a space on the surface of the earth, contained between two parallel circles, and measured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which spaces the longest days are half an hour longer in those near the poles, than in those nearest the equator. From the polar circles to the poles, the climates increase the space of a whole month. In a popular sense, any country differing from another, either in respect of its seasons, the quality of the soil, or the manners of its inhabitants, without any regard to the length of the day.

To CLIMATE, *v. n.* to inhabit. "Whilst you do *climate* here." SHAK. Perhaps it has no other authority.

CLIMATEURE, S. the same as CLIMATE. Now obsolete.

CLIMAX, S. (*κλιμαξ*, Gr. a ladder) in rhetoric a figure, wherein the sense of a period ascends or increases every sentence, till it concludes; as in the following: "Whether Paul or Apollas, or Cephas, or the world, or life, or death, or things present, or things to come, all are yours, and ye are Christ's, and Christ is God's." 1 Cor. iii. 22, 23.

To CLIMB, *v. n.* (preter, and participle passive, *climbed*, sometimes pronounced *clime*, from *climan*, Sax. *klimmen*,

Teut. *klimmen*, Belg.) to ascend, including the idea of difficulty and successive attempts. To rise higher from the horizon, applied to the sun. To ascend, by their specific levity, &c. applied to vapours, used with *up*, *upon*, or *aloft*. Actively, to mount, ascend, or go upwards.

CLIM'BER, S. (from *climb* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man) one who mounts, ascends, or scales any high or steep place. A plant, so called, from its creeping upon other supports.

CLIME, S. (from *κλιμα*, *klima*, Gr.) the same as CLIMATE, generally used in poetry.

To CLINCH, *v. a.* (preter, *cl'ined*, and participle passive; from *clyniga*, Sax. to knock, according to Junius, or from *clingo*, Lat. used by Festus, to encompass, according to Minshew) to hold a thing in the hand with the fingers and thumb, meeting over it. To shut the hand, so as the fingers and thumb may reach over each other. To bend the point of a nail, when driven through any thing. To confirm, establish, or push home, applied to an argument.

CLINCH, S. a word which has a double meaning. A pun. A word made use of to conclude several lines in the different parts of a poem, and to rhyme to as many different words. "Here one poor word a thousand *clinches* makes." POPE. In navigation, that part of a cable which is fastened to the ring of an anchor.

CLINCHER, S. a cramp or hold-fast, made of a piece of iron bent, or making an angle at the top, and used to fasten planks.

To CLING, *v. a.* (preter, I clung, or have clung, *part.* clung, *klynger*, Dan.) to stick close to or hang upon, by twisting round a thing. Used with *to*, to stick *to*, to dry up, to consume, or wither; to waste or pine away, from *clingan*, Sax.

CLINGY, *adv.* apt to stick or adhere to.

CLINIC, CLINICAL, *adj.* (from *κλινω*, *klino*, Gr. to lie down in a bed) those who keep their beds on account of the violence of any disorder. In church historians, applied to a person converted on his death-bed. Antiently used for a patient, or physician; at present used, when applied to persons, for a quack; but when applied to medicine, the method of attending, &c. on sick persons confined to their beds, in order to learn the various symptoms of their disorders, their crises, &c.

To CLINK, *v. a.* (perhaps from the sound, from *clank*, or a corruption of *click*) to strike metals together, such as iron, &c. so as to make them sound. Neuterly, to make a noise, applied to the sound made by two pieces of iron, or other metal struck together.

CLINK, S. a noise made by the striking of two pieces of metal, whether iron or steel, on each other.

CLINQUANT, S. (Fr.) embroidery; splendour of drefs; or tinsel finery.

To CLIP, *v. a.* (*clippan*, Sax. to embrace) to embrace by folding the arms closely round. To enfold in the arms; to hug. To cut with sheers, from *klipper*, Dan. or *klipper*, Dut: Sometimes used with *off*. Figuratively, to diminish, applied to coin. To cut short, not to pronounce fully, applied to language. Confined or surrounded, used with the particle *with*. "Clift in *with* the sea." SHAK. This sense is now obsolete.

CLIPPER, S. (from *clip* and *er*, from *wer*, Sax. a man) one that debases the coin, by cutting, filing, or otherwise diminishing its size and weight.

CLIPPING, S. (See CLIP.) that which is cut off from a thing.

CLIVER, S. (more properly written *cleaver*) in botany, an herb, whose seeds sticks to the clothes of such as touch it; and used in medicine.

CLO'AK, S. (pronounced *clake*, from *lach*, Sax. *lacken*, Celtic) a loose outer garment without sleeves, worn over the rest of a person's clothes, either to defend them from cold or rain. Figuratively, a pretext or pretence, in order to conceal any design.

To CLO'AK, *v. a.* (pronounced *clake*, from the noun) to cover with a *cloak*. Figuratively, to conceal any design by some specious pretext or artifice.

CLO'AK-BAG, S. a bag in which cloaths are carried; a portmanteau.

CLOCK, S. (*coclc*, Brit. from *cloch*, Brit. and Arm, a bell, *cloche*, Fr. *clugga*, Sax. *klocke*, Belg. and Dan. and *glocke*, Teut.) a kind of movement or machine, going by a pendulum, serving to measure time, and shew the hour by striking on a bell. Huygens was the first person who brought the art of clock-making to any perfection, and the first pendulum clock made in England, was in the year 1622, by Fromantil, a Dutchman. *What's o'clock*, is a phrase, importing what hour is it? *It's nine o'clock*, implies, it is the

ninth hour. Applied to stockings, *clock* signifies the work with which the ankles were adorned, and as this was a means of making the female leg appear taperer than it otherwise does, it is wonderful this embellishment should now be laid aside.

CLOCK-WORK, *S.* any movements which go by means of springs, wheels, and a pendulum, and in that respect resemble the movements of a *clock*.

CLO'D, (*clud*, Sax. a little hillock, *klotte*, Belg.) a small mass of moist earth. A lump of earth or clay. Figuratively, a turf; the ground. Any thing vile, base and earthly, applied to the human body by way of contempt, opposed to the foul. A dull, gross stupid person.

To **CLO'D**, *v. n.* (from the noun *klotteren*, Belg.) to unite into a mass, on account of its moisture or viscosity. To curdle, used instead of *clot*. Actively, to pelt with clods.

CLOD'DY, *adj.* consisting of little heaps, small masses, or clods of earth. Full of unbroken clods or masses of earth.

CLOD'PATE, *S.* a stupid fellow; one who cannot easily apprehend the meaning of another. Hence *clod-pated*, an adjective, implying dull of apprehension or stupid.

To **CLO'G**, *v. a.* (by *Skinner*, supposed to come from *leg*) to load with something that may hinder motion. Figuratively, to load; to burthen; to embarrass. Neuterly, to gather into a mass, used instead of *clot*. To be filled with any thing that may hinder its operation; to be obstructed by the sticking of something to a thing.

CLO'G, *S.* any weight or thing which impedes or hinders the motion of a thing. Figuratively, a restraint; an incumbrance, hindrance, obstruction, or impediment. A composition of leather, consisting of a sole and two straps worn by women over their shoes, to keep themselves clean, or warm. A shoe. "In France—the middle sort make use of wooden *clogs*."

CLO'GGINESS, *S.* (from *cloggy*, and *nefs* of *neffe*, Sax.) the state of being hindered from motion; obstruction.

CLO'GGY, *adj.* that which by adhering to any instrument, stops up the passages, or otherwise hinders its motion.

CLOISTER, *S.* (*clás*, Brit, *claufter*, Sax. *clofter*, Germ. *kloster*, Dan. *klooster*, Belg. *cloistre*, Fr. *clauastro*, Ital. *claustrum*, Lat.) a habitation surrounded with walls, and dwelt in by monks or religious. A monastery for the religious of either sex. In a more restrained sense, the principal part of a regular monastery, consisting of a square built on each of its sides. In architecture, a court which has buildings on each of its four sides; a peristyle or piazza.

To **CLOISTRE**, *v. a.* to shut up in a monastery. To confine in a religious house.

CLOISTERAL, *adj.* shut up in a monastery or nunnery. Solitary; retired; recluse.

CLOISTERED, *part.* solitary, inhabiting a cloister, confined in a monastery, or religious house. In architecture, built round, or surrounded with a piazza, or peristyle.

CLOISTRESS, *S.* a nun; or female retired from the world, and inhabiting a religious house.

CLO'KE, *S.* see **CLOAK**.

CLO'MB, *preter.* of **CLIMB**. Seldom used.

To **CLO'OM**, *v. a.* (corrupted from *clæm* of *clæmian*, Sax. see *clamm*) to cover or stop up with clay, mortar, or any glutinous matter.

To **CLO'SE**, *v. a.* (*clofa*, Arm. *clysan*, Sax. *kluys*, Belg. *clos*, Fr. *clausus*, Lat.) to shut any thing that is open. Figuratively, to conclude, finish, or perfect. To confine used with *in*. To join any thing broken, to heal, applied to wounds, used with *up*. Neuterly, to join two parts together, after being separated, used with *upon*. "The earth closed upon them." Figuratively, applied to measure, to agree to. Used with *in* with, or *with*, to join with a party. In wrestling, to run up to a person and seize fast hold on him.

CLO'SE, *S.* any thing shut, without passage or outlet. A small field surrounded with a hedge or rails. Applied to time, the end of any particular period, or portion. "The close of night." **DRYD.** In wrestling, a grapple, or violent hug. The end of a sentence. A conclusion.

CLO'SE, *adj.* used with the verbs, *tie*, *shut*, or *fasten*, shut so as nothing can come out; nor any air make its entrance. "A close box." "A close room." Without vent, or inlet. Without motion; stagnating; sultry, or not easily breathed in, applied to the air. Having very few pores, applied to metals. "That very close metal." **LOCKE.** Dense. concise; short; without any redundancies, or thick, applied to the manner of expression. "Your thoughts lie so close together." Applied to situation, touching, or without any distance between the things mentioned. Figuratively, used with *keep*, and applied to designs, secret or without

discovery. Having the appearance of reserve and secrecy, applied to the looks. Without wandering joined with *to*. "To keep our thoughts close to their business." **LOCKE.** Home; to the point. Retired, without going abroad. "He keeps very close." Under great restraint. "A close prisoner." Narrow, dark, cloudy, misty and sultry, applied to the sky, or weather. Used adverbially, either by itself or in composition.

CLOSE-BODIED, *adj.* that which comes tight round the body, opposed to that which hangs loose.

CLOSE-HAND'D, *adj.* covetous; illiberal; void of generosity.

CLOSE-LEAGUED, *adj.* ranged near one another; in a thick and impenetrable body; secretly leagued, or privately conspiring against.

CLO'SE-PENT, *adj.* wanting vent; shut close.

CLO'SELY, *adv.* (from *close* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax. implying manner) applied to shutting any vessel, &c. without vent, or passage, for the internal or external air. Applied to pursuit, very near, or without any great distance between. Not deviating from, or without any freedom, applied to the translation of authors. "I have translated *closely*."

CLO'SENESS, *S.* (from *close* and *nefs*, of *neffe*, Sax. implying an abstract quality) the state of having no passage for the air. Narrowness. Want of air. Denseness; compactness; without many interstices or pores. Recluseness, solitude, reserve, secrecy, avarice, connection, or dependence.

CLO'SER, *S.* a finisher; or concluder.

CLOSET, *S.* (from *close*) a small room for privacy, and retirement. A shallow place furnished with shelves, and with a door, serving as a repository for curiosities, or family utensils, differing from a cupboard in length.

To **CLOSET**, *v. a.* (from the noun) to shut up, or conceal in a closet. To take into a closet, for the sake of privacy.

CLO'SH, *S.* a distemper in the feet of cattle, called likewise the *founder*.

CLO'SURE, *S.* the act of shutting or stopping up any aperture or cleft. Confinement. Conclusion. End.

CLO'T, *S.* (*klot*, Belg. a mass) a mass formed by thickening of any fluid body.

To **CLO'T**, *v. n.* (*klotteren*, Belg.) to grow into small masses, applied to any fluid substance. To gather into clods, applied to moist or clayey earth.

CLO'TH, *S.* (plural, *cloths* or *clothes*) in a general sense, any thing woven, either from animal or vegetable substances, for garments. The linnen wherewith a table is covered at any meal. The canvasses on which pictures are painted. In the plural, any thing with which a person is dressed to cover his nakedness, or embellish his person, wrote *clothes*, and pronounced *clo's*. The several coverings which are laid on a bed. Applied by way of eminence to woolen cloth, the great staple commodity, glory, and support of this nation; but as there is a manifest decay in the goodness of this manufacture of late years, it were to be wished that when the voice of war is smothered, those at the helm would turn their thoughts to this article, and by giving it all the national encouragement in their power, revive its character, and render it as reputable as they have the honour of the British arms, which though now envied by our friends, and dreaded by our foes, were not long ago the ridicule of the latter, and the jest of the former.

CLO'THIER, *S.* one who carries on the manufactory of cloth. Camden observes in his *Britannia*, that most of the greatest scholars and eminent personages of this kingdom have been descended from persons of this profession.

CLO'THING, *S.* dress; garments; or that which a person wears to cover and defend his body from the weather.

CLOTH-SHEARER, *S.* one who shears the nap of woolen cloth after it has been raised by the carders or teasers.

CLOT-POLL, *S.* a word of contempt and reproach, implying a stupid person; a blockhead, or thick-skull.

To **CLO'TTER**, *v. a.* see **to CLOTT**.

CLO'TTY, *adj.* (from *clott* and *y*, of *ig*, Sax. implying abundance) full of clotts, or lumps.

CLOU'D, *S.* (from *clad* according to Sommer, or from *clodde*, Belg. a spot) a collection of condensed vapours suspended in the atmosphere: *Clouds* are the most considerable of all the meteors; as furnishing water and plenty to the earth; mitigating the excessive heats of the torrid Zone, and screening it from the beams of the Sun; collecting the rays of light by the numerous refractions they suffer in their passage through them, thereby prolonging the stay of light after the Sun is descended below the horizon, and anticipating its coming some time before it has ascended above it; without their medium, the heavens would be one